

Congressional Budget Justification

Volume 2

# FOREIGN OPERATIONS



Fiscal Year 2011

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

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

**Highlights**

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

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

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

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

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THE SECRETARY OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

February 1, 2010

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

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

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

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

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

## **Our request**

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

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

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

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

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

### **Frontline states**

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

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

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

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

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

## **Targeted investments**

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

### **Rebuilding our workforce**

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


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

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

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

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

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

  
Hillary Rodham Clinton  
Secretary of State

## Acronym List

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

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

S/CT	Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism, Department of State
S/GAC	Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator, Department of State
SICA	Central American Integration System
SME	Small and Medium-sized Enterprise
SOA	Summit of the Americas
SSP	Shared Security Partnership
TB	Tuberculosis
TCB	Trade Capacity Building
TI	Transition Initiatives
TIP	Trafficking in Persons
TIP	Terrorist Interdiction Program
TSCTP	Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership
UN	United Nations
WHA	Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs, Department of State
WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction
WTO	World Trade Organization

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**FY 2011**  
**FOREIGN OPERATIONS and RELATED ACCOUNTS REQUEST**  
(\$000)

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

**FY 2011**  
**FOREIGN OPERATIONS and RELATED ACCOUNTS REQUEST**  
(\$000)

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

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

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

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

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



## **Statement of Performance**

### **Performance Analysis**

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

### **High Priority Performance Goals**

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

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

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

**Program Monitoring and Evaluation**

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

## Global Climate Change

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

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

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

### Request by Pillar and Fiscal Year

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

### Request by Pillar and Account

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

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

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

This request is distributed among three pillars:

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

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

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

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

#### **Adaptation** (\$244 million)

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

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

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

- **Science and analysis:** Developing and disseminating tools and methodologies to help decision makers at all levels of society understand how climate change may affect their jurisdictions and enterprises and equip them to integrate climate change information into their decisions. USAID uses proven approaches to providing access to U.S. and other satellite data, historical weather data, and projections of climate change to assist decision makers.
- **Effective governance for climate resilience** through integration of climate vulnerabilities and resilience into development planning, development of national and community-based disaster management and risk reduction plans, national health service plans, and enabling policies; training for local civil servants and community leads to deliver services; and organizing private sector and civil society organizations to advocate for climate change solutions.
- **Implementation** of adaptation strategies that strengthen development programs in infrastructure, health, energy, water, agriculture, disaster risk reduction, conflict, natural resources management, and other sectors. Climate change adaptation approaches will be designed to address the specific needs of local communities to preserve development gains and avoid economic losses due to increased variability and climate extremes as well as slower-onset climatic shifts.

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

### **Clean Energy** (\$203 million)

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

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

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

### **Sustainable Landscapes (\$200 million)**

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Enabling Activities**

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

### **Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification Systems**

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

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

### **Low-Carbon Development Strategies**

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

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

### FY 2011 Global Climate Change Adaptation Request

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



### FY 2011 Global Climate Change Adaptation Request

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

### FY 2011 Global Climate Change Clean Energy Request

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

### FY 2011 Global Climate Change Clean Energy Request

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

### FY 2011 Global Climate Change Clean Energy Request

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

### FY 2011 Global Climate Change Sustainable Landscapes Request

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

### FY 2011 Global Climate Change Sustainable Landscapes Request

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

## Global Engagement

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

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

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

The \$100 million request will:

1. **Expand economic opportunity by supporting entrepreneurship and relevant and sustainable private-sector job creation.** Programs will advance a supportive and enabling business environment by improving access to capital, creating entrepreneurship networks, expanding employment-oriented education such as vocational training and mentorships, and supporting efforts by governments to create transparent and predictable business policies. Programs will seek to support local efforts as well as identify, share, and transfer of effective practices from around the world, including partnering with U.S. business schools and entrepreneurship centers to develop Centers of Excellence in Business and Entrepreneurship in different regions of the world. The U.S. Government will seek to generate new collaboration among governments, international organizations, non-profit organizations, academic institutions, and business partners to create sustainable models that are responsive to local needs for job creation in those areas of the world with some of the highest concentrations of young people.
2. **Promote science, technology, and innovation to address the shared challenges we face in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.** The Administration has taken steps to increase the U.S. government's capacity for science diplomacy, including through the creation of a science envoys program. Funding requested will support the ability of the United States to reinforce its diplomacy with scientific partnerships. Projects will support centers of excellence currently being developed, exchanges and linkages between American scientists and their counterparts abroad, efforts to identify and transfer global best-practices, and collaboration between the American scientific community and its counterparts abroad in key areas including basic research, commercialization of technology, the development of effective policy support for science, and the education and training of young and future scientists.
3. **Advance human development by improving the ability of youth and women to fully participate in the economic and social progress of their communities.**
  - Because many countries with significant Muslim populations have some of the world's highest proportions of young people, addressing the needs of youth in comprehensive, strategic ways is a time-sensitive priority. Funding will support youth to transition effectively to adulthood and to increase linkages among youth of different countries. The U.S. Government will pilot a comprehensive approach in select countries to advance basic education and link it to

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

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

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

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

#### Request by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	100,000
Global Engagement	-	-	100,000

## GLOBAL HEALTH INITIATIVE

### Overview

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

### GHCS Account, FY 2009-2011

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

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

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

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

- **HIV/AIDS:** The President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) will: support the prevention of more than 12 million new HIV infections; provide direct support for more than 4 million people on treatment; and support care for more than 12 million people, including 5 million orphans and vulnerable children.
- **Malaria:** Reduce the burden of malaria by 50 percent for 450 million people, representing 70 percent of the at-risk population in Africa. This effort will include the expansion of malaria efforts into Nigeria and the Democratic Republic of Congo.
- **Tuberculosis (TB):** Save approximately 1.3 million lives by reducing TB prevalence by 50 percent. This will involve treating 2.6 million new TB cases and 57,200 multi-drug resistant cases of TB.
- **Maternal Health:** Save approximately 360,000 women's lives by reducing maternal mortality by 30 percent across assisted countries. This will include a 25 percent increase of skilled attendance at birth, providing over 12 million additional women with access to quality care at delivery.
- **Child Health:** Save approximately three million children's lives, including 1.5 million newborns, by reducing under-five mortality rates by 35 percent across assisted countries. Newborn mortality will be reduced by 30 percent in target countries.
- **Nutrition:** Reduce child under-nutrition by 30 percent across assisted food-insecure countries in conjunction with the Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative.
- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health:** Prevent 54 million unintended pregnancies. This will be accomplished by reaching a modern contraceptive prevalence rate of 35 percent across assisted countries, reflecting an average two percentage point increase annually, and reducing to 20percent the number of first births to women under 18.

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Do more of what works: Identify, integrate, take to scale, and evaluate proven approaches in family planning, nutrition, HIV/AIDS, malaria, TB, MCH, neglected tropical diseases, safe water, sanitation and hygiene, and other health programs to improve the health of women, newborns, children and their families and communities. Encourage phasing out strategies that have not produced positive impact on health outcomes;
- Build on and expand existing platforms to foster stronger systems and sustainable results: Build on and expand the platforms supported through U.S. government and other investments, including those in HIV/AIDS, malaria, MCH, and family planning; strengthen health systems functions to ensure the quality and reach of health services and public health programs in the short and long term; and work with governments to incorporate sustainability into health programming;
- Innovate for results: Identify, implement, and rigorously evaluate new approaches that reward efficiency, effectiveness, and sustainability. Focus particular attention on promising approaches to service integration and delivery, community-based approaches, private sector participation, the introduction of performance incentives, promotion of health behaviors and other strategies that have potential to increase value for money; and
- Collaborate for impact: Promote country ownership through support for country-led national health plans; improve coordination across U.S. government agencies and with other donors; expand technical assistance with the aim of “working ourselves out of a job”; leverage and help partner governments coordinate and integrate investments by other donors; and create and use systems for feedback about program successes and challenges, in order to focus resources most effectively.

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

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

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

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

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

- ❖ The selection of Phase I GHI Plus countries will be determined by April 30, 2010, in consultation with Congress, U.S. government agencies, partner governments, and other stakeholders; and
- ❖ No GHI Plus country will receive more than an additional \$50 million annually from the Strategic Reserve due to its GHI Plus status.

## II. PEPFAR and GHI

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

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

- **Sustainable programs must be country-owned and country-driven.** Given that the AIDS epidemic represents a shared global burden among nations, the next phase of PEPFAR represents an opportunity for the United States to support shared responsibility with partner countries. To seize this opportunity, PEPFAR is supporting countries in taking leadership of the responses to their epidemics. In addition, to support an expanded collective impact at the country level, PEPFAR is increasing collaboration with multilateral organizations.
- **Sustainable programs must address HIV/AIDS within a broader health and development context.** PEPFAR must be responsive to the overall health needs faced by people living with HIV/AIDS, their families, and their communities, linking the HIV/AIDS response to a diverse array of global health challenges. As a component of the Global Health Initiative, PEPFAR will be carefully and purposefully integrated with other health and development programs. Integration expands country capacity to address a broader array of health demands and to respond to new and emerging challenges presented by HIV/AIDS. Strategic coordination furthers the reach of bilateral assistance, leverages the work of multilateral organizations, promotes country ownership, and increases the sustainability of national health programs.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **III. GHI Program Highlights & Resource Allocations**

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

#### **Global Health and Child Survival-State**

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

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

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

for the ongoing implementation of the “Partnership Framework” model, with the goal of strengthening the commitment and capacity of partner governments in the fight against HIV/AIDS. These Frameworks outline expected partner contributions over the life of the arrangement, linking USG, partner country and other multilateral and bilateral resources to achieve long-term results in service delivery, policy reform and financing for HIV/AIDS and related issues to foster an effective, harmonized and sustainable HIV/AIDS response. Multiyear USG resource plans under the Partnership Frameworks are noted as subject to the availability of funds through the annual Congressional appropriations process.

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

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

**\$164 million will support oversight and management costs** incurred by USG agency headquarters including: supporting administrative and institutional costs; management of staff at headquarters and in the field; management and processing of cooperative agreements and contracts; and the administrative costs of the Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator.

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

### **Global Health and Child Survival-USAID**

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

**\$350 million to fight the global HIV/AIDS epidemic** by supporting USAID field programs, providing critical technical leadership, and conducting essential operational research. Funding will contribute to PEPFAR to focus on HIV/AIDS prevention, care, and treatment interventions in more than 80 countries worldwide – including support for orphans and vulnerable children affected by the epidemic. USAID

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

**\$230 million for Tuberculosis (TB) programs**, which address a disease that is a major cause of death and debilitating illness throughout much of the developing world. Globally, 1.7 million people die from TB and there are 9.2 million new cases of TB each year. Annually, there are approximately 500,000 cases of multi-drug resistant (MDR) TB. Country-level expansion and strengthening of the Stop TB Strategy will continue to be the focal point of USAID's TB program, including increasing and strengthening human resources to support the delivery of priority health services including Directly Observed Treatment, Short Course (DOTS) implementation, preventing and treating TB/HIV as well as partnering with the private sector in DOTS. In particular, activities to address MDR and extensively drug resistant TB will continue to be accelerated, including the expansion of diagnosis and treatment, and infection control measures. USAID collaborates with the OGAC and other USG agencies to integrate health services and strengthen delivery platforms to expand coverage of TB/HIV co-infection interventions including HIV testing of TB patients and effective referral, TB screening of HIV patients and implementation of intensified case finding for TB, TB infection control and, where appropriate, Isoniazid Preventive Therapy.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

USAID support for GHI includes managing international partnerships and programs to improve health in the developing world. Activities will leverage funds for health assistance, advance technical leadership and innovation, fund research, and promote and disseminate the results of technical innovations that benefit many countries simultaneously. These U.S. contributions to international organizations leverage considerably more from other donors, and give the United States significant leadership in donor programming for health. The specific international partnerships supported through GHI include microbicides, neglected tropical diseases, the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative, the TB Global Drug Facility, and the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunizations.

#### **IV. GHI Country-Specific Allocations**

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

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

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

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

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

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Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Timor-Leste</b>	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
<b>Vietnam</b>	94,978	94,978	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	94,978	94,978	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)</b>	15,490	2,740	5,750	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	240	240	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	15,250	2,500	5,750	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	33,128	23,978	8,400	-	-	-	750	-	-	-	-
<b>Armenia</b>	400	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	400	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Azerbaijan</b>	1,250	-	500	-	-	-	750	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	1,250	-	500	-	-	-	750	-	-	-	-
<b>Georgia</b>	850	850	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	850	850	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Russia</b>	11,500	5,500	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	8,500	2,500	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Ukraine</b>	18,678	17,178	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	14,678	14,678	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	4,000	2,500	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Eurasia Regional</b>	450	450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	450	450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Near East</b>	21,000	-	-	-	-	-	11,000	8,000	2,000	-	-
<b>Yemen</b>	21,000	-	-	-	-	-	11,000	8,000	2,000	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	21,000	-	-	-	-	-	11,000	8,000	2,000	-	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	378,614	56,364	42,987	-	-	-	163,363	86,600	29,300	-	-
<b>Afghanistan</b>	71,100	1,000	6,500	-	-	-	49,800	12,500	1,300	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

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

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## Global Health Initiative - FY 2011 Request Base

by State Bureau, Operating Unit and Account

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

## Global Health Initiative - FY 2011 Request Base

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

**Global Health Initiative - FY 2011 Request Base**  
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<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	Health									Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations
	<i>GHCS Total</i>	3.1.1 HIV/AIDS	3.1.2 Tuberculosis	3.1.3 Malaria	3.1.4 Avian Influenza	3.1.5 Other Public Health Threats	3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health	3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	3.1.9 Nutrition	3.3.2 Social Services
<b>S/GAC, International Partnerships</b>	<b>745,000</b>	745,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	<b>745,000</b>	745,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>S/GAC, Oversight/Management</b>	<b>164,308</b>	164,308	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	<b>164,308</b>	164,308	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>S/GAC, Technical Support//Strategic Information/Evaluation</b>	<b>237,095</b>	237,095	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	<b>237,095</b>	237,095	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Nutrition:** (\$200 million) FY2011 funding for nutrition programs will be used for both the prevention and treatment of undernutrition. Prevention programs will support operational research and directly improve nutritional intake through education and public health campaigns that promote dietary diversity, establish community nutrition centers, and expand access to critical micronutrients. Treatment programs will reduce mortality through decentralized delivery of therapeutic and fortified foods at the community level and through improved health management systems.

**Multilateral Programs:** (\$408 million) USG contributions to a new multi-donor Global Hunger and Food Security Trust Fund, to be managed by the World Bank, will leverage other donor contributions and establish a pool of funding that will complement the bilateral assistance investments budgeted in Phase II countries by supporting large-scale infrastructure



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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Other Ongoing Agricultural Development Programs \***

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

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

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

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## USAID Operating Expenses

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

\* These amounts reflect the actual FY 2009 obligations of available resources, including New Budget Authority.

\*\* FY 2011 request includes \$3.53 million for the Acquisition Workforce Initiative.

\*\*\*Other sources include Trust Funds, reimbursements, and carryover.

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

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

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

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

### Uses of Funds:

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

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

**USAID Workforce:**

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

**Development Leadership Initiative**

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

In this fourth year, the DLI will continue to address critical staffing deficiencies, strengthen technical capabilities, and improve the stewardship of its funds. USAID will continue to hire officers in the areas of program management and planning; contracting; financial management; legal; health; economic growth and trade; alliance building; education, etc. Increased staffing levels with the necessary expertise and skill sets will enable USAID to deploy to the areas most in need and create long-lasting effects in the countries we serve. Strengthening field presence helps build the capacity of people and institutions and enhances USAID's ability to influence host countries to improve their future, whether it is in rebuilding or developing nations.

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

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

### FSO Backstops

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

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

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

### **Overseas Capital Space Expansion**

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Overseas Operations

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

### Field Missions

This budget line item funds the following activities:

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



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

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

### USDH Salaries and Benefits – Overseas

This category includes salaries and the Agency’s share of benefits, such as retirement, thrift savings plan, and social security, health, and life insurance, for approximately 930 FSOs (excluding the new hires under DLI) serving overseas. Overseas salaries also include various post differentials including “difficult-to-staff incentives” for FSOs willing to extend tours at posts where harsh living conditions deter personnel from seeking assignments.

### Junior Officer Support

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

### Foreign Service Pay Modernization

USAID requests \$34.7 million for Foreign Service pay modernization. The request will fully fund a performance-based pay system and global-pay rate for Foreign Service staff grades FS-01 and below. A global pay rate will attract and retain a labor force for worldwide-availability and addresses the pay disincentive to overseas service.

### Washington Operations

Categories (\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
Washington Bureaus/Offices	36,369	24,312	32,696
USDH Salaries & Benefits	181,263	217,434	233,052
<b>Total</b>	<b>217,632</b>	<b>241,746</b>	<b>265,748</b>

### Washington Bureaus/Offices

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

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

## USDH Salaries and Benefits – Washington

The request will fund hiring an additional 70 Civil Service personnel in Washington plus inflation. This budget item also includes salaries and the Agency's share of benefits, such as retirement, Thrift Savings Plan, and social security, health, and life insurance for approximately 1,563 Civil Service and Foreign Service employees.

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

### Central Support

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

### Information Technology (IT)

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

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

#### IT Systems

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

IT Infrastructure

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

IT Architecture, Planning, and Program Management

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

**Office of Security**

The USAID Office of Security request represents a continuing effort to protect USAID employees and facilities against global terrorism and national security information against espionage. The FY 2011 request will fund additional physical security for missions not collocated with embassies, including building renovations, security enhancements, and increased local security-guard services. The budget is allocated among four major categories as detailed below.

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

Physical security

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

Personnel security

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

Counterintelligence and information security

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

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

### Counterterrorism

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

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

The request will fund mandatory rent and general support costs. In FY 2011, payments for office rent, utilities, and building specific and basic security for the Ronald Reagan Building, International Trade Center, SA-44, technology hub, warehouse, and other space in the metropolitan area, are estimated at \$73 million, approximately 86% of the Rent and General Support budget. The remainder of the request, approximately \$11 million, is relatively fixed, including costs required for building and equipment maintenance; contracts for mail distribution, printing, records maintenance, travel management services, and the Continuity of Operation Plan; postal fees; bulk paper supplies; transit subsidies; health and safety; long-term storage for FS household effects; and other general support costs for headquarter personnel.

### **Staff Training**

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

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

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

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

### **Personnel Support**

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

accountability and upgrading the USDH payroll system.

### Other Agency Costs

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

### Resources

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

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

## USAID Capital Investment Fund

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

\*These amounts reflect the actual FY 2009 obligations of available resources, including New Budget Authority.

\*\*The FY 2010 total includes \$185 million in New Budget Authority and \$59.8 million in carryover. The carryover includes \$17.9 million from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, \$26.5 million from the prior-year appropriation, and \$15.4 million from the FY 2009 supplemental.

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

### Information Technology (IT)

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

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

## **IT Systems**

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

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

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

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

## **E-Gov Initiatives**

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

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

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

## **IT Infrastructure**

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

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

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

## IT Architecture

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

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

## Overseas Facilities Construction

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

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

The Secure Embassy Construction and Counterterrorism Act of 1999 required the collection of new USAID office facilities on embassy compounds when new embassies are constructed. The FY 2011 request of \$122.1 million, along with carry over funding from FY 2010, will support USAID's full participation in the sixth year of the Capital Security Cost Sharing (CSCS) Program.

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

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

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

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

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



## USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses

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

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

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

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

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

The FY 2011 request will also enable OIG to devote more personnel and financial resources to investigating allegations of contract and procurement fraud—allegations that constitute approximately 90 percent of the investigative workload. OIG will continue to participate in the National Procurement Fraud Task Force and the International Contract Corruption Task Force so that it can leverage the investigative resources of the task forces. This participation is crucial to OIG's effectiveness as the scope and complexity of its fraud cases increase.

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

**Funding and Obligations by Category**  
(\$000)

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

**Obligations by Location**

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

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

OCC	Category	FY 2008 Actual			FY 2009 Actual			FY 2010 Plan			FY 2011 Request		
		Hq.	Field	Total	Hq.	Field	Total	Hq.	Field	Total	Hq.	Field	Total
11.1	Compensation, full-time permanent												
	U.S. Direct Hire	11,239	5,403	16,642	11,886	4,839	16,725	11,741	8,175	19,916	12,763	8,565	21,328
11.5	Other personnel compensation												
	U.S. Direct Hire [ awds, diffs, hazard]	140	1,186	1,326	458	1,549	2,007	456	1,888	2,344	496	2,742	3,238
11.8	Other Compensation												
	PSCs	0	1,076	1,076		1,502	1,502		996	996		1,017	1,017
12.1	Personnel benefits												
	U.S. Direct Hire:												
	Retirement Costs	2,853	1,715	4,568	2,253	1,263	3,516	2,245	1,467	3,712	2,440	2,653	5,093
	Health and Life Insurance	592	409	1,001	668	377	1,045	667	654	1,321	724	667	1,391
	Education Allowances	0	388	388		288	288		699	699		682	682
	Other Benefits [metro + aecc + term lv + rigs other]	237	378	615	884	561	1,445	1,132	1,370	2,502	1,214	1,404	2,618
	Sub-Total	3,682	2,890	6,572	3,805	2,489	6,294	4,044	4,190	8,234	4,378	5,406	9,784
	<b>Total Personnel Compensation</b>	<b>15,061</b>	<b>10,555</b>	<b>25,616</b>	<b>16,149</b>	<b>10,379</b>	<b>26,528</b>	<b>16,241</b>	<b>15,249</b>	<b>31,490</b>	<b>17,637</b>	<b>17,730</b>	<b>35,367</b>
21.0	Travel and Transportation of Persons												
	Operational Travel	281	1,272	1,553	459	1,823	2,282	786	2,587	3,373	799	2,448	3,247
	Training Travel	90	171	261	20	26	46	71	208	279	72	212	284
	Sub-Total	371	1,443	1,814	579	1,849	2,428	857	2,795	3,652	871	2,660	3,531
22.0	Transportation of Things												
	Post Assignment/Home Leave Freight	0	898	898	0	1,042	1,042	0	837	837	0	831	831
	Shipment of Furniture and Equipment	0	0	0	0	45	45	0	7	7	0	1	1
	Sub-Total	0	898	898	0	1,087	1,087	0	844	844	0	832	832
	<b>Total Travel and Transportation</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>2,341</b>	<b>2,712</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>2,936</b>	<b>3,515</b>	<b>857</b>	<b>3,639</b>	<b>4,496</b>	<b>871</b>	<b>3,492</b>	<b>4,363</b>
23.1	Rental Payments to GSA	2,347		2,347	2,369		2,369	2,417		2,417	2,465		2,465
23.2	Rental Payments to Others		1,103	1,103	0	1,564	1,564	0	2,336	2,336	0	2,559	2,559
	Sub-Total	2,347	1,103	3,450	2,369	1,564	3,933	2,417	2,336	4,753	2,465	2,559	5,024
23.3	Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges												
	Office and Residential Utilities		236	236	0	196	196	0	289	289	0	295	295
	Telephone Costs	43	39	82	60	50	110	61	32	93	62	33	95
	Other	9	7	16	20	19	39	8	12	20	8	12	20
	Sub-Total	52	282	334	80	265	345	69	333	402	70	340	410
	<b>Total Rent, Communications, and Utilities</b>	<b>2,399</b>	<b>1,385</b>	<b>3,784</b>	<b>2,449</b>	<b>1,829</b>	<b>4,278</b>	<b>2,486</b>	<b>2,669</b>	<b>5,155</b>	<b>2,535</b>	<b>2,899</b>	<b>5,434</b>
24.0	Printing and Reproduction	50	1	51	23	0	23	31	0	31	31	0	31
	Commercial Services:												

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

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

Office of Inspector General

Staffing Levels

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

## Global Health and Child Survival

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

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

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

### Global Health and Child Survival - USAID

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

**Highlights:**

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

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

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

**\$350 million to fight the global HIV/AIDS epidemic** by supporting USAID field programs,

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

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

**\$230 million for Tuberculosis (TB) programs,** which address a disease that is a major cause of death and debilitating illness throughout much of the developing world. Globally, 1.7 million people die from TB and there are 9.2 million new cases of TB each year. Annually, there are approximately 500,000 cases of multi-drug resistant (MDR) TB. Country-level expansion and strengthening of the Stop TB Strategy will continue to be the focal point of USAID's TB program, including increasing and strengthening human resources to support Directly Observed Treatment, Short Course (DOTS) implementation, preventing and treating TB/HIV as well as partnering with the private sector in DOTS. In particular, activities to address MDR and extensively drug resistant TB will continue to be accelerated, including the expansion of diagnosis and treatment, and infection control measures. USAID collaborates with the Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator and other USG agencies to integrate health services and strengthen delivery platforms to expand coverage of TB/HIV co-infection interventions including HIV testing of TB patients and effective referral, TB screening of HIV patients and implementation of intensified case finding for TB, TB infection control and, where appropriate, Isoniazid Preventive Therapy.

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

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



expand surveillance to address the role of wildlife in the emergence and spread of new pathogens; enhance field epidemiological training of national partners; strengthen laboratory capability to address infectious disease threats; broaden ongoing efforts to prevent H5N1 transmission; and strengthen national capacities to prepare for the emergence and spread of a pandemic.

**\$18 million for Other Public Health Threats** will enable USAID to respond to infectious disease outbreaks, provide improvements in infectious disease surveillance, expand efforts to control antimicrobial resistance, and global and country level activities to monitor the quality of drugs.

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

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

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

### **Global Health and Child Survival - State**

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

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

The FY 2011 GHCS-State request includes funding for country-based HIV/AIDS activities, technical support/strategic information and evaluation, international partners, and oversight and management. The request is for \$5,500 million, \$141 million above the FY 2010 enacted level. PEPFAR implementation involves the Department of State, USAID, the Peace Corps, and the Departments of Health and Human Services, Defense, Commerce, and Labor, as well as local and international nongovernmental organizations, faith- and community-based organizations, private sector entities, and partner governments.

### **Highlights:**

**\$4,354 million will support integrated HIV/AIDS prevention, care, and treatment and other health systems strengthening programs in all PEPFAR-supported countries.** This request includes support for the ongoing implementation of the “Partnership Framework” model, with the goal of strengthening the commitment and capacity of partner governments in the fight against HIV/AIDS. These frameworks outline expected partner contributions over the life of the arrangement, linking USG, partner country and other multilateral and bilateral resources to achieve long-term results in service delivery, policy reform and financing for HIV/AIDS, and related issues to foster an effective, harmonized and sustainable HIV/AIDS response. Multiyear USG resource plans under the Partnership Frameworks are noted as pending approval through the annual Congressional appropriations process.

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

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

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

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

**\$164 million will support oversight and management costs** incurred by USG agency headquarters including: supporting administrative and institutional costs; management of staff at headquarters and in the field; management and processing of cooperative agreements and contracts; and the administrative costs of the Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator.

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

## Development Assistance

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

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

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

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

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

### Highlights:

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

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

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

- Helping vulnerable populations adapt to the impacts of climate change while reducing greenhouse gas emissions and other factors that contribute to climate change. Programs will help countries better monitor the effects of climate change, as well as develop and implement effective strategies for mitigating the impact on vulnerable populations. Programs will also support reforms and capacity-building to promote the rapid adoption of renewable and other clean energy technologies, such as reducing greenhouse gas emissions while improving local environmental conditions. Continued support, through funding for sustainable forestry and land use practices, will preserve and expand natural carbon sinks, reduce emissions, and protect biodiversity.
- Education is a powerful vehicle for promoting peace and stability, reducing poverty and inequality, improving health, and laying a foundation for sustained economic growth and participatory democracy. Basic education includes all efforts aimed at improving early childhood development, primary education, and secondary education (delivered in formal or informal settings), as well as training for teachers working at any of these levels. Basic education also includes training in literacy, numeracy, and other basic skills for adults and out-of-school youth. These elements help learners gain the general skills and basic knowledge needed to function effectively in all aspects of life. Higher education activities strengthen the capacities of universities, community colleges, research institutes, and teacher-training colleges to teach, train, conduct research, and provide community service, to contribute to development, and to promote professional development opportunities, institutional linkages, and exchange programs. Priorities for education interventions include programs that support access and equity; quality and relevance of education programming; necessary policy reforms; and accountability, transparency, and measurement of results.

## International Disaster Assistance

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

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

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

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

In addition, since 2008, when primary Federal responsibility for U.S. disaster assistance under the Compact of Free Association between the United States and the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) and the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) transferred from the Department of Homeland Security's Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to USAID, USAID has been responsible for certain necessary recurring and non-recurring costs.<sup>1</sup> Recurring costs are estimated at up to \$2 million annually for IDA.<sup>2</sup>

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

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

## Transition Initiatives

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
Transition Initiatives	50,000	55,000	48,000	-7,000

The FY 2011 request of \$48 million for the Transition Initiatives (TI) account will be used to address the opportunities and challenges facing conflict-prone countries and those making the transition from the initial crisis stage of a complex emergency to sustainable development and democracy.

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

<b>Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI)</b>					
Transition Initiatives (TI) - FY 2009-2011					
(\$ in Thousands)					
Country	Description	Dates	FY 2009 ACTUAL OBLIGATIONS	FY 2010 ESTIMATE	FY 2011 REQUEST
<b>AFRICA</b>					
<b>Kenya</b>	Promote greater transparency, community leadership, and strategically targeted assistance to Kenya's national recovery efforts.	Start: 6/2008 Exit: TBD	9,935	6,471	-
<b>Sudan</b>	Support implementation of peace agreements and strengthen Sudanese confidence and capacity to address the causes and consequences of political marginalization, violence, and instability.	Start: 1/2003 Exit: 3/2010	4,300	750	-
<b>Uganda</b>	Work with local communities, civil society organizations, media outlets, and the national government in support of the voluntary return of displaced citizens and assist in peace, recovery and development processes in Northern Uganda.	Start: 6/2008 Exit: TBD	7,851	5,950	-
<b>Zimbabwe</b>	Build the capacity of key organizations essential for a Government of National Unity and foster civil society advocacy for equitable power sharing.	Start: 6/2008 Exit: TBD	6,549	2,527	-
<b>ASIA / MIDDLE EAST</b>					
<b>Afghanistan</b>	Create conditions that build confidence between communities and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan through improvement of economic and social environment in the region.	Start: 7/2009 Exit: TBD	869	900	-
<b>Lebanon</b>	Support community and national efforts to reduce tensions and advance democratic processes.	Start: 9/2007 Exit: TBD	6,609	6,500	-
<b>Nepal</b>	Support the peace process and conflict mitigation.	Start: 6/2006 Exit: 9/2009	2,957	-	-
<b>Pakistan</b>	Enhance the legitimacy of the Government of Pakistan in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas by creating conditions that build confidence between the government and tribal leaders.	Start: 9/2007 Exit: TBD	1,012	1,000	-
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	Work with local counterparts to increase stability in key regions and promote a peaceful community recovery process.	Start: 3/2010 Exit: TBD	-	3,000	-
<b>LATIN AMERICA</b>					
<b>Colombia</b>	Assist the Government of Colombia to stabilize conflict-prone areas recently liberated from insurgent control by strengthening its ability to engage communities and re-establish social services.	Start: 2/2007 Exit: 9/2010	1,877	2,000	-
<b>Cuba</b>	Connect non-traditional groups with other democratic actors in the region and support youth-led, independent media initiatives.	Start: 9/2007 Exit: TBD	174	200	-
<b>Haiti</b>	Assist the Government of Haiti in recovery efforts through support for short and medium-term activities in close coordination with the U.S. Mission and other international actors on the ground.	Start: 1/2010 Exit: TBD	-	5,000	-
<b>Venezuela</b>	Provide assistance to maintain democratic stability and strengthen the country's fragile democratic institutions.	Start: 8/2002 Exit: TBD	2,450	1,000	-
<b>New Countries / Planning and Preparedness</b>			149	10,514	39,500
<b>Program Support - Worldwide</b>			7,885	9,188	8,500
<b>No-Year funds adjustment*</b>			(2,617)		
<b>TOTAL TI FUNDS</b>			<b>50,000</b>	<b>55,000</b>	<b>48,000</b>
*The negative balance for FY 2009 reflects obligation of funds from sources other than FY 2009 appropriations, e.g., carryover and prior year deobligations.					
<b>FY 2009:</b> TI allocation based on \$50 million appropriation. Non-TI FY 2009 estimates: <b>AFR:</b> Kenya: \$1 million 1207; <b>Sudan:</b> \$14.8 ESF; <b>Zimbabwe:</b> \$1 million ESF; <b>AME:</b> Afghanistan: \$13.6 million ESF; <b>Lebanon:</b> \$3.1 million ESF; <b>Nepal:</b> \$3.1 million DA; <b>Pakistan:</b> \$45.6 million ESF; <b>LAC:</b> Colombia: \$9.7 million 1207, \$8 million ESF; <b>Cuba:</b> \$892,500 ESF; <b>Venezuela:</b> \$5 million ESF.					
<b>FY 2010:</b> TI allocation is based on \$55 million appropriation. Non-TI FY 2010 estimates: <b>AFR:</b> Kenya: \$0.6 million ESF; <b>Sudan:</b> \$3 million ESF, \$1.4 million DFID; <b>Uganda:</b> \$3.6 million 1207; <b>AME:</b> Afghanistan: \$54.6 million ESF; <b>Pakistan:</b> \$22.4 million ESF; <b>LAC:</b> Haiti: \$15 million ESF; <b>Venezuela:</b> \$3.9 million ESF.					



## Complex Crises Fund

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

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

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

## Development Credit Authority

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

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

The FY 2011 request includes \$35 million in Development Credit Authority (DCA) transfer authority to provide loan guarantees in all regions and sectors targeted by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), and \$8.3 million for DCA administrative expenses. DCA transfer authority allows field missions to transfer funds from USAID appropriation accounts to the DCA program account to finance the subsidy cost of DCA partial credit guarantees. These projects allow credit to be used as a flexible tool for a wide range of development purposes, and can help to promote broad-based economic growth in developing and transitional economies. DCA guarantees augment grant assistance by mobilizing private capital for sustainable development projects. In coordination with related technical assistance, it supports host countries in financing their own development.

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

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

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

## Economic Support Fund

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

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

The FY 2011 Economic Support Fund (ESF) request of \$7,811.9 million advances U.S. interests by helping countries meet short- and long-term political, economic, and security needs. These needs are addressed through a range of activities, from countering terrorism and extremist ideology to increasing the role of the private sector in the economy; assisting in the development of effective, accessible, independent legal systems; supporting transparent and accountable governance; and the empowerment of citizens.

### Highlights:

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

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

- **Sudan (\$270.2 million):** The FY 2011 request will continue to support the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), post-referendum and post-CPA priorities, and peace processes in Darfur. Funds will mainly support conflict mitigation and reconciliation, consensus building between leaders and constituencies, good governance, anti-corruption efforts, basic education, and rebuilding of infrastructure.
- **Liberia (\$137.3 million):** The FY 2011 request focuses on improving governance, expanding basic and higher education, increasing food security, developing the private sector, rehabilitating market roads, conserving biodiversity, and providing clean water.
- **Democratic Republic of the Congo (\$64.2 million):** The request will support conflict mitigation, basic education, agriculture, decentralization reforms, legislature capacity building, and rule of law and human rights programs to support a democratic Congo that provides for the basic needs of its citizens.
- **Zimbabwe (\$50.2 million):** The FY 2011 request will contribute to strengthening the rule of law and human rights, improving governance, strengthening civil society, improving food security, and supporting the private sector and economic recovery. Support for Zimbabwe assumes that there will continue to be progress in reforming the political system under a reform-minded transitional government.

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

- **Burma (\$34.8 million):** The request will focus on U.S. assistance inside and outside of the country to increase human rights, civic participation, and access to information; aid

displaced persons, refugees, and migrants who have been driven from their homes; and address the need for humanitarian assistance and educational opportunities inside and outside Burma.

- **East Asia and Pacific Regional (\$14.1 million):** The FY 2011 request will support partnerships with key regional multilateral organizations such as the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Forum, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), and the ASEAN Regional Forum. These programs will help fulfill the President's commitments to APEC during the U.S. host year in 2011, as well as the United States-ASEAN Enhanced Partnership.

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

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

- **West Bank and Gaza (\$400.4 million):** The FY 2011 request will strengthen the Palestinian Authority (PA) as a credible partner in Middle Eastern peace and continue to respond to humanitarian needs in Gaza. Assistance will provide significant resources to support the stability of the PA, economic development of the West Bank, and increase the capacity of the PA to meet the needs of its people.
- **Iraq (\$383.0 million):** The FY 2011 request will support the President's goal of a sovereign, stable, and self-reliant Iraq. This request will support capacity-building efforts in the central and provincial governments, assist with reintegration of Iraqis returning to their communities, fund anti-corruption programs, provide technical assistance and election support, and promote broad-based economic growth and diversification, including through developing Iraq's agriculture sector and strengthening Iraq's private sector economy.
- **Jordan (\$360.0 million):** The FY 2011 request will advance political reforms; build technical capacity of the local and national governments; and support improvements in basic education, health, youth and water, and sanitation services in Jordanian communities.
- **Egypt (\$250.0 million):** The FY 2011 request will support development objectives in Egypt, as well as political and economic reforms. Funds will improve coverage of primary health care among underserved populations, build sustainable systems to expand and enhance education, and support Egypt's transition to a market-oriented, private-sector led economy. Funding will also support increased public participation, while promoting human rights, civic education, and administration of and access to justice.
- **Lebanon (\$109.0 million):** The FY 2011 request supports Lebanon's democracy by fostering credible, transparent institutions at all levels; strengthening the role of an active civil society; supporting the independence and efficiency of the judicial system; and promoting tolerance and rejecting extremism. Funds will also be used to educate youth, create employment opportunities, and expand access to microfinance.

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

- **Afghanistan (\$3,316 million):** The FY 2011 request will build the capacity of the Afghan government to deliver services to its people and promote economic opportunities within Afghanistan to counter the threats posed by extremists. These resources will deliver high impact economic assistance - with a particular focus on the agriculture sector - to create jobs, improve livelihoods, reduce the funding that the Taliban receives from poppy cultivation, and draw insurgents off the battlefield.
- **Pakistan (\$1,321 million):** Funding will support programs that help build a secure, stable, and prosperous Pakistan. This assistance will enhance the Government of Pakistan's ability to provide immediate social services and economic assistance, particularly in areas most vulnerable to extremist influence and activities. High-impact infrastructure efforts, particularly in energy and water, will help Pakistan recover from its energy and water crisis, improve the daily lives of the Pakistani people and increase opportunities for economic advancement.

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

- **Colombia (\$203.0 million):** The FY 2011 request will help consolidate the gains made to date by the Government of Colombia in its fight against illegal armed groups and narcotics trafficking by strengthening its institutional capacity to provide security, economic, and social development. U.S. assistance will focus on alternative development, enhance the capabilities of justice personnel, strengthen the criminal justice system, support internally displaced persons and vulnerable populations, and expand economic opportunity for populations at risk, all in carefully identified strategic geographic zones in which violence, illicit crop cultivation, and drug trafficking converge.
- **Haiti (\$146.3 million):** On January 12, 2010 an immense earthquake struck Haiti with devastating impact, creating unforeseen program and resource needs. The Administration is evaluating current and future needs in Haiti in the aftermath of this disaster. Prior to the earthquake, funding in the FY 2011 request was intended to catalyze economic growth by investing in agriculture and energy development and to ensure long-term stability by building capacity and effectiveness of public health and security institutions.
- **Cuba (\$20.0 million):** The FY 2011 request will continue to promote self-determined democracy in Cuba. Funds will be used to provide humanitarian assistance to political prisoners, their families, and other victims of repression; advance human rights; strengthen independent civil society organizations; and support information sharing into and out of Cuba.

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

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

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

- **Global Engagement (\$100.0 million):** Funding under Global Engagement will support programs of cooperation with governments and the private sector to find sustainable solutions to a broad array of issues. Many initial activities will focus on countries with significant Muslim populations to support the President's objective of forging a new beginning with Muslims around the world. Program activities will expand economic opportunity by supporting job creation, entrepreneurship, and other paths to economic progress; help build the capacity to develop and apply new scientific technologies for innovation, progress, growth, and cooperation; and advance human development by empowering both women and youth to participate in and contribute to the economic and social progress of their communities. Programs will emphasize collaboration and partnership with local stake-holders as well as integrated and cross-cutting approaches to development challenges.
- **Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (\$42.1 million):** The FY 2011 request will support critical Research and Development (R&D) under the Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative (GHFSI). Demand- and market-driven R&D will help to increase agricultural productivity and raise the incomes of poor rural households. This request also supports the Administration's export promotion efforts. Funds will assist the governments of key emerging markets to streamline customs and other import procedures in order to reduce trade transactions costs in those markets. Some funding may be transferred to other specialized technical agencies, such as U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

## Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia

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

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

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

### Europe

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

### Eurasia

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

## Central Asia

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

### Highlights:

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



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

## Migration and Refugee Assistance

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

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

\*\* The FY2010 estimate includes \$8 million transferred into MRA from ESF per the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117)

The United States' commitment to providing humanitarian assistance and resettlement opportunities for refugees and conflict victims around the globe is an essential component of U.S. foreign policy and reflects the American people's dedication to assisting those in need. The FY 2011 request will fund support for key international humanitarian organizations as well as non-governmental organizations to address pressing humanitarian needs overseas and to resettle refugees in the United States. Administered by the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM), these funds support programs that meet basic needs to sustain life; protect refugees, stateless persons, conflict victims, and highly vulnerable migrants; assist refugees with voluntary repatriation, local integration, or permanent resettlement in the U.S.; and foster the humane and effective management of international migration.

### Highlights:

- **Overseas Assistance** – A key component of helping refugees and conflict victims is the assistance provided to these populations overseas. This support will include the provision of life-sustaining services, including water/sanitation, shelter, and healthcare, as well as programs that provide physical and legal protection to vulnerable beneficiaries and assist refugees to return to their homes in safety and dignity, or integrate into their host communities as appropriate. Funding also promotes orderly and humane means of international migration through regional processes and support for developing countries to improve management of mixed migratory flows.
- **Refugee Admissions** – The United States admits more refugees for resettlement than any other country in the world and provides refugee benefits to Iraqi and Afghan Special Immigrant Visa recipients who elect to receive such benefits. These funds will support an expanding and diverse U.S. resettlement program in an environment of higher processing, transportation, and initial reception and placement costs.
- **Humanitarian Migrants to Israel** – This program maintains longstanding U.S. Government support for relocation to and integration of Jewish migrants in Israel.
- **Administrative Expenses** – PRM is responsible for the oversight of all projects funded through MRA appropriations. These funds will cover costs associated with the management and monitoring of these critical humanitarian programs. The largest portion of Administrative Expenses will cover the salary, benefits, and travel costs of 140 U.S. direct hire staff, including 29 regional refugee coordinators posted at U.S. embassies around the world. The Bureau also employs approximately 54 eligible family members and locally employed staff overseas.

## **OVERSEAS ASSISTANCE**

The majority of overseas assistance funds within the MRA and ERMA accounts (85 percent to 90 percent annually) are provided multilaterally as voluntary contributions to international organizations (IOs). Bilateral funding is provided to non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to fill gaps in the international community's multilateral response.

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

### **Primary International Organization Partners**

The majority of the FY 2011 MRA funding requests will provide U.S. contributions to the calendar year 2011 requirements of four IOs: the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM). To demonstrate continued U.S. leadership and commitment to these institutions, U.S. funding traditionally aims to meet 20 percent to 30 percent of their funding requests, with the expectation that other donors – in the spirit of burden sharing - will support the remaining 70 percent to 80 percent. Being an early and reliable contributor to these organizations also ensures that they can respond quickly to emerging humanitarian needs.

UNHCR is an indispensable partner for the U.S. Government and a critical player in effective multilateral humanitarian response. It is mandated by the UN and through the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol to lead and coordinate international action to protect refugees and stateless persons and provide durable solutions on their behalf. Through its global network (it is present in 120 countries), and partnerships with other humanitarian assistance providers, UNHCR provides protection, solutions, life-saving assistance and monitoring for approximately 34.5 million persons of concern, including millions of internally displaced persons (IDPs) pursuant to responsibilities it assumed under recent UN humanitarian reforms. UNHCR programs provide legal and physical protection as well as multi-sectoral assistance such as water, sanitation, shelter, food, health care, and primary education. It is an essential partner in seeking permanent solutions for refugees, such as supporting voluntary return and reintegration operations, local integration of refugees into host country communities, and third country resettlement. In FY 2010 UNHCR mainstreamed its piloted Global Needs Assessment (GNA) initiative into its annual budget to ensure that its appeals fully reflect the needs of beneficiaries. The FY 2011 budget request supports UNHCR management and budget reforms, including the GNA, although it will take several years to fully absorb new needs covered by UNHCR within the MRA budget.

ICRC has a unique status as an independent humanitarian institution mandated by the Geneva Conventions to protect conflict victims, which makes it an invaluable partner in responding to humanitarian needs. Its respected neutrality, independence and impartiality often affords ICRC

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

UNRWA has the sole mandate from the United Nations to provide education, health, relief, and social services to over 4.7 million registered Palestinian refugees residing in Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, the West Bank, and Gaza. UNRWA also provides emergency food, health, and other assistance to vulnerable Palestinian refugees during humanitarian crises, such as in the West Bank and Gaza. U.S. government support for UNRWA directly contributes to the U.S. strategic interest of meeting the humanitarian needs of Palestinians, while promoting their self-sufficiency. UNRWA plays a stabilizing role in the Middle East through its assistance programs, serving as an important counterweight to extremist elements. Given UNRWA’s unique humanitarian role in areas where terrorist organizations are active, the U.S. government continues to monitor closely whether UNRWA meets the condition that it take all possible measures to ensure MRA assistance is not provided to any refugee who has engaged in terrorism.

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

MRA and ERMA funds may also be provided to other IOs and NGOs as required to meet specific program needs and objectives. Other IOs receiving MRA funds in the past include the World Food Program (WFP), the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF), the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), the UN Development Program (UNDP), the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), and the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). The six largest of the 57 NGO recipients of funds for overseas assistance in FY 2009 were: the International Medical Corps, the International Rescue Committee, Mercy Corps, International Relief and Development, Save the Children, and Catholic Relief Services. Funding for NGO programs is typically provided for a twelve-month period.

### **Assistance Programs in Africa**

The FY 2011 MRA request for Africa assistance aims to provide a predictable level of support for African refugees and conflict victims at minimum international standards by helping to maintain ongoing protection and assistance programs for refugees and conflict-affected populations in insecure environments such as in Darfur, Chad, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), the CAR, Kenya, and Somalia. Combating gender-based violence will continue to be a key component of this critical humanitarian programming. MRA funds will continue to support reconstruction and stabilization objectives by providing funding for refugee and IDP return/reintegration operations to southern Sudan, Burundi, Mauritania, and the DRC, as well as

permanent local integration where host governments agree. Successful repatriation to home communities where basic services are available will promote post-conflict recovery and help lay groundwork for development. Sustaining lasting solutions to displacement remains a high priority.

The resolution of conflict situations in Burundi, the DRC, Liberia, and southern Sudan is gradually reducing the number of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs), even as new conflicts threaten to cause new displacements. Estimated numbers of refugees in Africa now total around 2.3 million. ICRC provides assistance to conflict victims in over 30 countries. The FY 2011 request will maintain support for programs that provide humanitarian assistance to some 500,000 refugees and IDPs in Chad who have fled violence in Darfur, the Central African Republic, and Eastern Chad. Programs will also respond to the needs of new Congolese refugees, IDPs and conflict victims in the DRC who fled renewed fighting in North and South Kivu, as well as LRA attacks and other ethnic violence, and Somali refugees and conflict victims who continue to flee instability in their home country.

The FY 2011 request also builds in funding to promote durable solutions to displacement which are critical to achieving peace and security in countries emerging from conflict. The FY 2011 request continues support for repatriation/reintegration programs in southern Sudan, the DRC, and Burundi. In southern Sudan, reintegration programs will help ensure that Sudanese returns are durable in the run-up to a referendum on independence in 2011. Repatriation and reintegration to certain parts of the DRC will continue through 2011 as more than 300,000 DRC refugees remain in neighboring countries. In Burundi, it is anticipated that returns will be completed in FY 2011 and that reintegration as well as local integration programs for Burundi in Tanzania will be in their final consolidation stages.

### **Assistance Programs in East Asia**

The FY 2011 request will maintain strong support to UNHCR, ICRC, and other IO and NGO programs throughout East Asia, including those that address the humanitarian assistance and protection needs of highly vulnerable populations such as North Koreans outside the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) and unregistered refugees living outside camps in Bangladesh as well as stateless persons in the region. In accordance with the North Korean Human Rights Act, the State Department supports the UN's efforts to improve its access to and protection of this population.

Burmese refugees, the majority of whom have been in protracted refugee or IDP situations for 25 years, continue to comprise the single largest refugee group in East Asia. Currently, there are over 230,000 registered Burmese refugees in Thailand, Malaysia, Bangladesh, India, and elsewhere as well as approximately 750,000 stateless Rohingya in Burma. The FY 2011 MRA request will help UNHCR continue to improve humanitarian conditions both for Burmese refugees and for vulnerable Rohingya in Burma. Continued support for the Thailand Burma Border Consortium (TBBC), which provides food to Burmese refugees on the Thai-Burma border, will help maintain the health and nutritional status of this population. Reintegration assistance for over 4,500 Lao Hmong who were forcibly repatriated from Thailand to Laos in December 2009, many who merit protection, will continue to be important to ensure their welfare and protection.

## **Assistance Programs in Europe**

The FY 2011 request will support ongoing needs of protracted regional humanitarian situations in the Caucasus resulting from lingering post-Soviet separatist conflicts, including those in Chechnya, Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia. In the North Caucasus, displaced populations suffer from poor access to medical care, high rates of TB and other diseases, and infant mortality rates significantly higher than the national average. Programs will also seek to address the needs of nearly 850,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the South Caucasus, as well as significant populations of Chechen, Afghan and Iraqi refugees in the region.

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

## **Assistance Programs in the Near East**

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

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

## **Assistance Programs in South Asia**

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

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

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

### **Assistance Programs in the Western Hemisphere**

The FY 2011 request includes continued funding for emergency assistance for the roughly 200,000 Colombians who are expected to be displaced within Colombia each year. Displacement and violence continue at a significant rate. Current estimated totals are between three and four million, making it the second largest displaced population in the world. UNHCR considers the number of Colombian persons of concern in Ecuador, Venezuela, Panama and Costa Rica to be more than 400,000 and anticipates there will be over 138,000 Colombian refugees in Ecuador alone by 2011. The FY 2011 request supports regional programs of UNHCR and ICRC, including ICRC humanitarian activities in Haiti, as well as refugees, stateless persons and asylum seekers in the Caribbean. It also includes funds to meet the Department's commitment to support the needs of interdicted migrants at the Guantanamo Bay Naval Base under Executive Order 13276. These migrants have been found to be in need of protection as well as assistance with their initial resettlement in third countries.

### **Protection Priorities**

The FY 2011 request supports humanitarian partners' core capacities to respond to humanitarian needs, including UN management reform efforts that are critical to the U.S. government's broader UN reform agenda. By providing strategic support to headquarters and operational reserve capacities of key implementing partners, MRA funding ensures that IOs and NGOs have the tools to respond quickly and effectively to emerging crises, protect humanitarian workers in increasingly insecure environments, and enhance accountability through results-based management reforms. This request also provides funding for global humanitarian and Congressional priorities, such as: protecting the most vulnerable populations, including refugee and displaced women and children, stateless persons, and refugees in protracted situations; addressing the pernicious problem of gender-based violence (GBV); and improving the international community's use of standards and indicators, such as mortality rates and nutritional status to measure the impact of humanitarian assistance programs.

## **Migration**

The FY 2011 MRA request supports our migration mission to protect and assist asylum seekers and other vulnerable migrants, and to advance effective and humane international migration policies, in order to enhance security and stability and promote fundamental principles of human rights. MRA funds support ongoing national and regional efforts to build the capacity of governments to develop and implement orderly and humane migration policies and systems that effectively protect and assist asylum seekers and other vulnerable migrants in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Europe. The FY 2011 request also provides modest but essential funding for assistance to the world's most vulnerable migrants, primarily through the International Organization for Migration (IOM). These efforts include programs to protect, assist, and reintegrate victims of human trafficking and to assist other vulnerable migrants, such as those in need of assistance or repatriation in South Africa in the aftermath of xenophobic attacks on migrants. The Migration request includes funds for the U.S. government's assessed contribution to IOM and tax reimbursement for its U.S. employees.

### **REFUGEE ADMISSIONS**

Achieving durable solutions for refugees -- including third country resettlement -- is a critical component of the State Department's work. The FY 2011 request will increase support for the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program, an important humanitarian undertaking that demonstrates the compassion of Americans for the world's most vulnerable people by offering a solution to displacement when voluntary return and local integration are not possible. Additional MRA support will be used to fund the increasing costs associated with the overseas processing of refugee applications, transportation-related services for refugees admitted under the program, and initial resettlement services to all arriving refugees, including housing, furnishings, clothing, food and medical, employment, and social service referrals.

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

The number of refugees to be admitted in FY 2011 will be set after consultations between the Administration and the Congress before the start of the fiscal year according to authorizing legislation. The request also includes funding to provide refugee benefits to Iraqi Special Immigrant Visa (SIV) applicants and their families as mandated by the Refugee Crisis in Iraq Act of 2007 and to Afghan SIV applicants and their families as mandated by the Afghan Allies Protection Act of 2009.

### **HUMANITARIAN MIGRANTS TO ISRAEL**

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



## **ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES**

The FY 2011 request includes resources to cover the administrative expenses of the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM). Administrative funds support salaries, travel expenses and other necessary administrative costs to allow the Bureau to manage effectively and responsibly humanitarian assistance programs funded through the MRA and ERMA appropriations.

When humanitarian needs have grown, programs funded by the MRA and ERMA appropriations have expanded to respond. The resources that the Bureau manages have increased by over 60 percent from FY 2007 to FY 2009. To continue to provide the necessary Bureau oversight and management of this expanding programming, the FY 2011 request reflects an increase in PRM staffing over the next several years from 130 to approximately 140 direct-hires world-wide. PRM staff bring humanitarian expertise and commitment to U.S. foreign policy when emergencies break, and their sound management of foreign assistance programs through responsible monitoring and evaluation demonstrates excellent stewardship of taxpayer resources. Performance management is at the heart of the Bureau's mission on behalf of the world's refugees, stateless persons, conflict victims, and vulnerable migrants, allowing it to provide funding according to need and to meet the simultaneous imperatives to provide assistance effectively, efficiently and in a sustainable manner. The FY 2011 request provides continued investment in an active and growing monitoring and evaluation training program for staff to better assess the impact of U.S. Government funds.

## FY 2011 REQUEST

### Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) and U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA) Fund (\$ in thousands)

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

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

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

<sup>3</sup>The Protection Priorities line was formerly called Strategic Global Priorities.

### EMERGENCY REFUGEE AND MIGRATION ASSISTANCE (ERMA) SUMMARY (\$ in thousands)

	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
<b>U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>45,000</b>	<b>45,000</b>
ERMA Appropriation <sup>1</sup>	40,000	45,000	45,000

<sup>1</sup> In FY 2009, the President approved \$42.6 million in ERMA drawdowns.

<b>Total MRA / ERMA</b>	<b>1,714,500</b>	<b>1,738,000</b>	<b>1,650,400</b>
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## U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund

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

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

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

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

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

Presidential Determination 2009-1: \$8.3 million

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

Presidential Determination 2009-9: \$6 million

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

Presidential Determination 2009-15: \$ 20.3 million

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

Presidential Determination 2009-16: \$8 million

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

## International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

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

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

The International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) request of \$2,136 million will continue to support country and global programs critical to combating transnational crime and illicit threats, including efforts against terrorist networks in the illegal drug trade and illicit enterprises. Programs supported with INCLE funds seek to close the gaps between law enforcement jurisdictions and to strengthen law enforcement institutions that are weak or corrupt.

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

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

### Highlights:

#### Africa

- **Sudan (\$53.9 million):** Funding will support implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and assist programs that contribute toward stabilizing Darfur. Funds will provide technical assistance and training for Southern Sudan's criminal justice sector and law enforcement institutions, as well as contribute toward UN civilian police and formed police units in Southern Sudan and Darfur.
- **Liberia (\$17.0 million):** Liberia's police and justice institutions require much greater levels of support to continue the country's transition to peace and security, as the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) will be undergoing a drawdown in FY 2011. Assistance will

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

### Near East

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

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

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

### South Asia

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

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

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

- **Pakistan (\$140.0 million):** In support of the Administration's top national security priorities, funding will expand civilian law enforcement assistance throughout Pakistan and support an expanded border security aviation fleet. This critical support will provide training, equipment, infrastructure, and aviation assistance to civilian law enforcement and border security agencies that are responsible for maintaining peace and security following military operations. Funds will also continue current border security, law enforcement, and judicial system reform; and counternarcotics programs.

### Western Hemisphere

- **Mexico (\$292.0 million):** In moving beyond the initial Mérida Initiative commitment, the United States and Mexican Governments will focus on four pillars of cooperation: disrupting and dismantling criminal organizations, institutionalizing the rule of law, building a 21st Century border, and building strong and resilient communities. In implementing this new program, support will shift from providing aircraft, equipment, and other high-cost items to institutional development, training, and technical assistance. Federal level programs will support the four pillars by providing assistance to criminal justice sector institutions, including law enforcement, prosecutorial and judicial institutions, and corrections institutions. Funding will support critical efforts to implement specialized assistance in one or two Mexican border cities with an aim of synthesizing the four pillars into a positive demonstration of local effectiveness, which can then be replicated elsewhere by the Government of Mexico. This effort would also highlight increased emphasis on expanding assistance from the federal level to state and municipal levels.
- **Colombia (\$204.0 million):** Funding will continue to improve the interdiction and eradication of illegal drugs before traversing Mexico and Central America and entering the United States in order to assist the Government of Colombia to consolidate and advance the security and counternarcotics progress achieved under Plan Colombia. U.S. assistance in FY 2011 will help improve Colombia's judicial institutions, including enhancing the protection of human rights and developing local capacity to address sensitive criminal cases. INCLE resources in Colombia will primarily aid the Colombian National Police, but will also fund important programs such as maritime interdiction and Army aviation. Coordinated efforts to nationalize planned financial and operational responsibilities in a sustainable manner will require FY 2011 funding for successful completion.
- **Peru (\$37.0 million):** Funding will be used to support efforts by the Peruvian Government to eliminate the illicit drug industry, which includes extending state presence in the Apurimac and Ene River Valleys in order to oppose drug traffickers aligned with the Shining Path terrorist group. The program will intensify interdiction and eradication operations, increase precursor chemical seizures, improve controls at ports and airports, modernize and refurbish police stations and bases, and maintain and replace communications equipment and vehicles.
- **Bolivia (\$20.0 million):** To counter increased production of cocaine in Bolivia due to expansion of coca cultivation, funding will shift assistance to interdiction, including training for police, while continuing to support the Bolivian Government's eradication program to

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

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

### **Global Programs**

- These programs target challenges to transnational crime and counternarcotics efforts worldwide. Key components include:
  - **Inter-regional Aviation Support (\$60.4 million):** Funding will provide centralized core services for counternarcotics and border security aviation programs. These programs involve fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft deployed worldwide.
  - **International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) (\$36.7 million):** Funds will support existing ILEAs in Bangkok, Budapest, Gaborone, Roswell, San Salvador, and the Regional Training Center (RTC) in Lima. Additionally, funds made available to support the Shared Security Partnership (SSP) initiative will further develop a Regional Security Training Center for West Africa and contribute to new training efforts to support SSP efforts in other strategic regions worldwide with ties to terrorism, corruption and other transnational criminal activities. Funds will also support continued transition of the Lima RTC into a permanent ILEA for the Southern Cone and Andean regions; further develop an internet-based ILEA Alumni Global Network to encourage bilateral and regional cooperation; provide equipment and technical support for ILEA participating countries; and continue to fund Washington-based administrative activities.
  - **Program Development and Support (\$28.5 million):** Funding will provide for annual costs of direct hires, contractors, travel and transportation, equipment rentals, communications and utilities, and other support services.
  - **Demand Reduction (\$12.5 million):** Funding will support programs designed to reduce drug use, related crime and violence, and high-risk injecting drug use behavior. Funds will support sub-regional demand reduction training centers, regional and global knowledge exchange forums, development of national and regional drug-free community coalitions, and research and demonstration program development, with emphasis on specialized initiatives for drug addicted women and children.
  - **Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (\$20.4 million):** This includes funding requested in prior years under the Economic Support Fund. These funds will assist committed governments of countries ranked as Tier 3, Tier 2 Watch List and some Tier 2 of the 2009 annual *Trafficking in Persons Report* to improve their capacity to combat trafficking in persons through rule of law and criminal justice sector improvements.

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

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

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

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

### Highlights:

#### Nonproliferation Activities

- The Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund (NDF) (\$57 million) supports programs to halt the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), their delivery systems, and advanced conventional weapons systems, with particular emphasis on denying such weapons to terrorists. The NDF's special authorities allow it to undertake rapid-response threat reduction work around the globe and can be used to support multinational exercises under the Proliferation Security Initiative. NDF funds also support the destruction of existing weapons.
- The Global Threat Reduction program (\$71.9 million) supports specialized activities aimed at reducing the threat of terrorist or proliferant state acquisition of WMD materials and expertise, through such activities as scientist redirection and engagement, security upgrades at biological and chemical agent laboratories and facilities, and the prevention of nuclear smuggling.
- The voluntary contribution to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) (\$79.5 million) supports programs in nuclear safeguards, safety and security, nuclear energy, and the peaceful use of nuclear science technologies. This request represents a significant increase of the U.S. contribution to the IAEA, continuing the effort to eventually double U.S. financial support to the agency. This request includes \$1.5 million in support of an IAEA-coordinated international program to decontaminate former nuclear sites in Iraq.
- The worldwide Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) program (\$61.5 million) seeks to prevent states and terrorist organizations from acquiring WMDs, their delivery systems, and destabilizing conventional weapons by helping partner countries to develop comprehensive export and border control systems. The program builds capacity to ensure transfer authorizations support only legitimate trade and to detect and interdict illicit transfers at borders.
- The voluntary contribution to the Preparatory Commission of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (\$33 million) helps to fund the establishment,



operation, and maintenance of the worldwide International Monitoring System.

- New for FY 2011, a voluntary contribution to the Preparatory Commission of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (\$10 million) will fund specific projects to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the Treaty's verification regime.
- The WMD Terrorism program (\$2 million) will continue to undertake specialized, targeted projects to improve international capacities to prepare for and respond to a terrorist attack involving weapons of mass destruction. This program will advance the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism and help develop capacity among our international partners to deter, detect, and respond to WMD terrorism.
- New for FY 2011, a U.S. voluntary contribution (\$3 million) will support international implementation of U.N. Security Council Resolution 1540, which requires that all U.N. member states establish domestic controls to stem the proliferation of WMD. This funding will help establish a new funding mechanism under the auspices of the U.N. Security Council's 1540 Committee.

### **Anti -Terrorism Programs**

- The Anti-Terrorism Assistance program (\$205.1 million) includes funding for critical partner countries, supports the Regional Strategic Initiative (RSI) by providing advanced anti-terrorism training that addresses regional challenges, and permits the continuation of programs in critical non-RSI countries where terrorist activity threatens vital U.S. interests and homeland security. Funding for Central and South America enhances border control and provides fraudulent document training, which diminishes the likelihood of terrorist transit through the hemisphere and into the United States. Programs in Central Asia and the Balkans guard against the movement of terrorists that could pose new threats to stability throughout Europe and Asia.
- The new Countering Violent Extremism program (\$15.0 million) funds targeted counter-radicalization interventions in high priority countries, community policing initiatives, youth sports engagement and livelihood programs, and activities promoting alternatives to violence.
- Terrorist Interdiction Program/Personal Identification, Secure Comparison, & Evaluation System (TIP/PISCES) program (\$43.1 million) provides computerized watch-listing systems to partner nations that enable immigration and border control officials to quickly identify suspect persons attempting to enter or leave their countries. The request provides critical biometrics enhancements to assist 18 partner nations and supports continued system expansion into critical partner nations vulnerable to terrorist travel (such as Iraq, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Yemen, Thailand and Kenya), allows development of expanded capabilities to address U.S. requirements regarding biometric data collection, and ensures the PISCES system maintains standards in accord with international norms.
- The Counterterrorism Financing (CTF) program (\$20.9 million) assists frontline partners in detecting, isolating, and dismantling terrorist financial networks; in depriving terrorists of funding for their operations; and in cash courier training in priority nations, which has been identified as a key U.S. initiative. In addition, CTF funding supports Resident Legal Advisors in the Horn of Africa, East Asia, the Middle East, and South Asia to undertake essential capacity building activities and to foster cooperation on legal and regulatory reform initiatives. CTF funds will also be used to support regional efforts through the RSI.

- Counterterrorism Engagement (\$10 million) supports key bilateral, multilateral, and regional efforts, including the RSI, to build political will at senior levels in partner nations for shared counterterrorism challenges.

**Regional Stability and Humanitarian Assistance**

- The Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) program (\$145.6 million) advances peace and security interests by responding to the security threat and risk to indigenous populations posed by landmines and unexploded ordnance, and from excess, loosely-secured, or otherwise-at-risk small arms and light weapons, Man Portable Air-Defense Systems, and ammunition. The program also enhances stockpile security, increases local capabilities through training programs, and provides limited funding for victims' assistance. Included in this request is \$7 million for the International Trust Fund for Demining.

## Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

### Summary by Sub-Account

(\$ in Thousands)

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

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

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

## Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

### Summary by Operating Unit and Sub-Account

(\$ in Thousands)

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

## Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

### Summary by Operating Unit and Sub-Account

(\$ in Thousands)

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

## Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

### Summary by Operating Unit and Sub-Account

(\$ in Thousands)

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

## Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

### Summary by Operating Unit and Sub-Account

(\$ in Thousands)

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

## Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

### Summary by Operating Unit and Sub-Account

(\$ in Thousands)

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



## Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

### Summary by Operating Unit and Sub-Account

(\$ in Thousands)

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

## Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

### Summary by Operating Unit and Sub-Account

(\$ in Thousands)

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

## Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

### Summary by Operating Unit and Sub-Account

(\$ in Thousands)

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

## Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

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

(\$ in Thousands)

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

## Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

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

(\$ in Thousands)

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

## Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

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

(\$ in Thousands)

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

## Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

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

(\$ in Thousands)

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

## Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

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

(\$ in Thousands)

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

## Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

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

(\$ in Thousands)

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



## Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

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

(\$ in Thousands)

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

## Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

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

(\$ in Thousands)

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

## Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

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

(\$ in Thousands)

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

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

## Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

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

(\$ in Thousands)

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

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

## Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

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

(\$ in Thousands)

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

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

## Peace Corps

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

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

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

Currently, volunteers in 76 countries assist host countries and local communities to improve education of students, encourage economic development, protect and restore the environment, increase the agricultural capabilities of farming communities, expand access to basic health care for families, and address HIV/AIDS prevention and care.

## Millennium Challenge Corporation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Inter-American Foundation

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

The FY 2011 request of \$22.8 million for the Inter-American Foundation (IAF) will enable the agency to provide grassroots development assistance for programs that support micro-entrepreneurship, self-reliance, and democratic governance as a way to foster economic progress for the poor, especially marginalized populations such as women, indigenous peoples, persons with disabilities, and African-descendant communities.

The IAF's approach to sustainable development is:

- **Direct to the grassroots:** The IAF provides foreign assistance dollars directly to organizations and communities of the marginalized poor. The IAF approach to foreign assistance is interpersonal and transparent.
- **Responsive:** The IAF responds to the demands of the local poor, ensuring that community members, who are most acutely aware of the challenges and changing conditions in their communities, take the lead in determining the most effective use of resources.
- **Community-driven:** Instead of establishing funding priorities based on external perceptions of community needs, the projects funded by the IAF are designed and implemented by the poor themselves, enhancing community ownership of its project's success and sustainability.

In FY 2011, the IAF will support U.S. Government priorities in Latin America and the Caribbean to reduce poverty and foster better economic development by supporting projects that provide loans to small businesses; create jobs; increase incomes; improve food security; promote sustainable agricultural practices; preserve the environment; and improve access to water, utilities, and basic housing. Additionally, the IAF's projects will engage and strengthen civil society, promote stronger foundations for democracy, help create a culture of accountability, and increase the participation of the poor in the development process so that they can enjoy greater civic and economic prosperity.

The IAF has increased its focus on leveraging development resources into long-term, strategic benefits for the poor in order to maximize the impact of U.S. Government contributions. The agency understands the necessity for its partners to mobilize resources in order to attain long-term sustainability and further their own advancement after IAF support ends. In FY 2011, the IAF will leverage additional resources for its grant program from a wide range of partners that includes local governments, the private sector, beneficiary populations, and other international donors. The IAF will also work with Latin American corporate foundations to direct an additional two dollars for every dollar invested by the IAF into grassroots development through the RedEAmérica initiative.



## African Development Foundation

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
African Development Foundation	32,500	30,000	30,000	0

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

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

## Department of the Treasury

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

### Treasury Technical Assistance

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

### Debt Restructuring

The FY 2011 request of \$70 million is for the cost of debt restructuring programs, including bilateral Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative (HIPC) debt reduction, the HIPC Trust Fund, and the Tropical Forest Conservation Act (TFCA). The enhanced HIPC Initiative was launched to provide deeper, broader, and faster debt reduction for the poor, heavily-indebted countries that have made a real commitment to economic reform and poverty reduction. For the poorest and most heavily indebted countries, the United States will continue support for bilateral debt relief through the Paris Club of official creditors and the enhanced HIPC Initiative. The request includes \$50 million in funding for the cost of debt restructuring programs, including bilateral HIPC and poorest-country debt reduction, and the HIPC Trust Fund for relief on debt owed to participating multilateral institutions. Under the enhanced HIPC Initiative, funding is currently needed to help satisfy the \$75.4 million outstanding U.S. pledge to the HIPC Trust Fund to support debt relief from the regional development banks. The TFCA request of \$20 million will be used to authorize debt relief for low and middle income countries to support conservation of tropical forests. Under the program, treated debt is "redirected" to enable a forest fund in the beneficiary country to make grants to local nongovernmental organizations and other entities engaged in forest conservation. The United States uses appropriated funds to pay for the budget cost of this debt reduction and redirection.

## Peacekeeping Operations

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

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

The FY 2011 request for Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) of \$285.9 million will help diminish and resolve conflict, enhance the ability of states to participate in peacekeeping and stability operations, address counter-terrorism threats, and reform military establishments into professional military forces with respect for the rule of law in the aftermath of conflict.

The request supports two ongoing regional peacekeeping missions - the African Union Mission in Somalia and the Multinational Force and Observers mission in the Sinai. The request also supports the ability of states to participate in peacekeeping operations through the Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI); enhances the ability of states to address counterterrorism threats through the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) and the East Africa Regional Strategic Initiative (EARSII); supports reforms to military forces in the aftermath of conflict into professional military forces with respect for the rule of law, including those in Southern Sudan, Liberia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Somalia; and addresses regional conflict stabilization and border security issues in Africa.

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

### Highlights:

- **The Global Peace Operations Initiative (\$101.8 million):** From FY 2005 through FY 2009, GPOI funds trained over 100,000 peacekeepers, well beyond its goal of 75,000 worldwide. The program emphasis for the second year of Phase II will continue the shift begun in FY 2010 from the direct training of peacekeepers to a focus on building a sustainable indigenous peacekeeping capacity. While FY 2011 funds will continue to provide training, equipment, and sustainment of peacekeeping troops, activities will focus on strengthening partner country capabilities to train their own peacekeeping units by supporting the development of indigenous peacekeeping trainer cadres, peacekeeping training centers, and other self-sufficiency oriented programs, events, and activities. Funds will also enable the United States to continue to enhance and contribute to the lift and sustainment of troops to peacekeeping operations worldwide. Some FY 2011 funds will be used to continue GPOI support for collaboration with the Center for Excellence in Stability Police Operations (CoESPU). Finally, PKO funds will continue to underwrite an evaluation and metrics mechanism, including measures of effectiveness, to ensure GPOI is achieving its goals.
- **Somalia (\$53.6 million):** FY 2011 funds will be used to continue support to the African Union-led peacekeeping effort in Somalia, including training, equipment, and transportation

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

- **Sudan (\$42 million):** FY 2011 funds will be used to continue to build and transform the Sudan People's Liberation Army in Southern Sudan from a guerilla army to a professional military force. Funds will provide for the refurbishment, operations, and maintenance of divisional and sector headquarters, strategic and operational advisory assistance, unit and individual professional training, and communications and other equipment for the military.
- **Multinational Force and Observers (\$26 million):** The FY 2011 request includes funds to continue the U.S. contribution to the Multinational Force and Observers mission in the Sinai.
- **Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) (\$22 million):** FY 2011 funds will be used to continue efforts to reform the military in the DRC into a force capable of maintaining peace and security, to include supporting and sustaining a rapid reaction force to stabilize eastern DRC. Funds will support advisory assistance at strategic and operational levels, training, equipment, and infrastructure improvement.
- **Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) (\$20 million):** The FY 2011 request continues support for the TSCTP, a multi-disciplinary counterterrorism initiative designed to counter terrorist threats, strengthen regional capacity, promote interoperability, and facilitate coordination between countries. Funds will support advisory assistance, modest infrastructure improvement, and training and equipping of counterterrorist military units in the West and North African regions.
- **Africa Conflict Stabilization and Border Security (\$5.6 million):** The FY 2011 request continues efforts to address and stabilize regional crises on the African continent. In particular, funds will support areas such as the Great Lakes region in Central Africa, the Mano River region in West Africa, the Horn of Africa, and spillover from the conflict in Sudan into neighboring Chad and the Central African Republic. Funds will support monitoring teams, advisory assistance, training, logistical support, infrastructure enhancements, and equipment.
- **East Africa Regional Strategic Initiative (EARSII) (\$10 million):** The FY 2011 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.
- **Liberia (\$5 million):** The FY 2011 request funds the remaining requirements to transform the Liberian military into a professional, 2,000-member-strong armed force that respects the rule of law and has the capacity to protect Liberia's borders and maintain adequate security in the country. Funds will primarily provide for operational support of existing infrastructure of the new military during the first full year in which those facilities are under the control of the Government of Liberia. Completion of this program will help facilitate the eventual departure of the United Nations Mission in Liberia.

## International Military Education & Training

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

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

The FY 2011 request for the International Military Education and Training (IMET) program is \$110 million. It is a key component of U.S. security assistance which promotes regional stability and defense capabilities through professional military training and education. Through professional and technical courses and specialized instruction, the program provides students from allied and friendly nations with valuable training and education on U.S. military practices and standards, including exposure to democratic values and respect for internationally recognized standards of human rights. IMET serves as an effective means to strengthen military alliances and international coalitions critical to U.S. national security goals. IMET also helps to develop a common understanding of shared international challenges, including terrorism, and fosters the relationships necessary to counter those challenges in a collaborative manner.

### Highlights:

- **Africa (\$16 million):** IMET programs focus on professionalizing the defense forces to support efforts to respond to regional crises and provide for long-term stability on the continent. Major IMET programs are focused on Ethiopia, Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal, and South Africa - states critical to long-term regional peace and stability.
- **East Asia and the Pacific (\$9.3 million):** IMET programs focus on professionalizing the defense forces of regional partners and developing their skills in fighting terror. Priority recipients will include Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Thailand.
- **Europe (\$30.5 million):** IMET programs enhance regional security and integration among United States, NATO, and European armed forces. The largest programs are those in Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Georgia, Poland, Romania, Turkey, and Ukraine.
- **Near East (\$18.6 million):** IMET programs focus on Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Oman, and Tunisia with the purpose of enhancing professionalism, providing the technical training necessary to maintain equipment of United States origin, and increasing awareness of international norms of human rights and civilian control of the military.
- **South and Central Asia (\$13.1 million):** IMET includes major programs in India and Pakistan, as well as support for training military officers in the Afghan National Army.
- **Western Hemisphere (\$17.2 million):** IMET programs focus on professionalizing defense forces, including those of Colombia, El Salvador, and Mexico, and enhancing their ability to respond to regional security challenges.

## Foreign Military Financing

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

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

The FY 2011 request for Foreign Military Financing (FMF) of \$5,473.3 million furthers U.S. interests around the world by ensuring that coalition partners and friendly foreign governments are equipped and trained to work toward common security goals and share burdens in joint missions. FMF promotes U.S. national security by contributing to regional and global stability, strengthening military support for democratically-elected governments, and containing transnational threats including terrorism and trafficking in narcotics, weapons, and persons. Increased military capabilities establish and strengthen multilateral coalitions with the United States, and enable friends and allies to be increasingly interoperable with U.S., regional, and international military forces. FMF assistance will also support ongoing efforts to incorporate the most recent North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) members into the organization, support prospective NATO members and coalition partners, and assist critical coalition partners in Afghanistan.

The FY 2011 FMF request includes an increase in assistance for Israel. In addition, the request supports funding for coalition partners and allies, and is consistent with other requirements to promote U.S. national security, fight extremists, and secure Middle East peace.

### Highlights:

- **Near East region (\$4,782 million):** The majority of FMF funding will provide continued assistance to the Near East region, including increased support for Israel; funding for Egypt to foster a modern, well-trained military; support for Jordan's force modernization, border surveillance, and counterterrorism efforts; support for Lebanon's efforts to control its territory and enhance its counterterrorism capabilities; and support for Bahrain and Oman as part of the Gulf Security Dialogue.
- **Pakistan (\$296 million):** Funding will support Pakistan's security forces by providing equipment and training to enhance their counterterrorism and counterinsurgency capabilities.
- **Western Hemisphere: (\$96.1 million):** In the Western Hemisphere, FMF funding will support the Government of Colombia's efforts to sustain the gains made by its military in regaining and maintaining control of its national territory, and will enhance the military's capacity to maintain its forces and operations. Assistance for Mexico will further cooperation between the United States and Mexican militaries, which is critical to U.S. homeland defense and counternarcotics efforts. FMF funding will support Caribbean regional security objectives under the umbrella of the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative, the

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

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

## Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund

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

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

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

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

### Highlights:

- Training will be provided for the Pakistan Army's aviators and maintenance technicians in helicopter combat operations, resupply, and maintenance procedures, which will dramatically increase their ability to conduct and sustain combat operations with their helicopters in the FATA and other areas in Pakistan.
- Funding will be used to complete construction of one Border Coordination Center along the Afghanistan-Pakistan border, one Frontier Corps sector headquarters to coordinate Frontier Corps patrolling and monitoring of operations, and one Frontier Corps training facility to build and maintain proficiency on counterinsurgency tactics, techniques, and procedures.
- Equipment will be provided to enhance and modernize the communications, logistical support, night vision, air mobility, and air support infrastructure of Pakistan's security forces, leading to more effective counterinsurgency operations and the prevention of collateral damage.
- Training will be provided for the Pakistan military in counterinsurgency doctrine synchronized with civil-military operations, that will result in a more judicious use of force, which when followed by the application of humanitarian relief, will increase the legitimacy of government security forces and alleviate hardship inflicted on the civilian population.



## International Organizations and Programs

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

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

### PEACE & SECURITY

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

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

### GOVERNING JUSTLY & DEMOCRATICALLY

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

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

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

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

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

## INVESTING IN PEOPLE

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

**UN Population Fund (UNFPA) (\$50 million):** In FY 2009, the United States resumed its contributions to the UN Population Fund (UNFPA), the largest multilateral provider of family planning and reproductive health. Family planning and reproductive health is a key element of global health and contributes to the U.S. comprehensive strategy for sustainable development, which integrates goals for health with those of protecting the environment, building democracy, and encouraging broad-based economic growth. Improving the health and well-being of populations in other countries, especially that of women and children, promotes internal stability and social and economic progress, thereby improving economic opportunities for Americans and reducing the potential for future global crises.

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

## ECONOMIC GROWTH

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund** (\$25.5 million): The Montreal Protocol is widely seen as the world's most successful global environmental accord, having made major progress in both developed and developing countries to protect the Earth's stratospheric ozone layer. Under the Protocol, the United States and other developed countries have agreed -- through the Multilateral Fund -- to fund the "incremental costs" of developing country projects to completely phase out their use of ozone depleting chemicals. Continued contributions by the United States and other donor countries will lead to a near complete phase-out in developing country production and consumption of remaining ozone depleting substances by 2025.

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

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

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

**United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) (\$1 million):** UNCDF offers a unique combination of investment capital, capacity building, and technical advisory services to promote microfinance and local development in the Least Developed Countries (LDCs).

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

**United Nations Development Program (UNDP) (\$75.3 million):** UNDP is the UN's primary development agency, present in over 130 countries. Its program focus areas are poverty, democratic governance, environment, and crisis prevention and recovery. U.S. voluntary contributions generally are provided to UNDP’s “core budget,” an un-earmarked fund used for: organizational support costs and basic programming expenditures. Our objectives for contributing to UNDP are to enable UNDP to maintain an adequate level of organizational infrastructure with effective management practices, and to ensure UNDP delivers assistance programs effectively in key areas that support U.S. policy objectives.

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

**United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) (\$6 million):** UNIFEM works with affiliated networks of individual advisors and organizations in over 100 countries. Women's health, education, and access to political and economic opportunities are keys to economic development. When women participate fully in a country's political, economic, and social life, they not only become more

productive themselves, but also help pass these advantages and values onto the next generation, laying the foundation for a healthy and productive society.

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

**The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) Voluntary Cooperation Program (VCP)**

(\$2.2 million): The U.S. Voluntary Cooperation Program (VCP) supports expanded cooperation on improving hurricane forecasting; addressing gaps in the Global Telecommunications System in order to improve the transmission of natural disaster warnings to national and local users; and enhancing meteorological capacity building activities in the Americas. The FY 2011 contribution would continue to support WMO member state participation in WMO programs, particularly the World Weather Watch (WWW), which provides a framework for the continuous exchange of vital atmospheric and oceanic data. The U.S. contribution is also expected to support capacity building activities in developing countries, with a focus on enhancing the collection, processing, and exchange of weather data, and improving their prediction of and preparation for severe weather events.

**The World Trade Organization (WTO) Technical Assistance** (\$1.2 million): The U.S. contribution to the WTO Global Trust Fund for trade-related technical assistance serves both to underscore our continuing commitment to the multilateral, rules-based international trade regime, and to help developing countries take advantage of the opportunities for growth, combating poverty, and increasing stability. This contribution provides for technical assistance and capacity building projects to bolster the trade capacity of developing countries.

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

**UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)** (\$3 million): OCHA coordinates the traditionally diverse international response to humanitarian crises. It works with UN agencies and other national and international organizations (including UNICEF, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the ICRC and others) that provide assistance directly to disaster victims. The U.S. contribution to OCHA is significant, as it helps support the organization's core operating expenses, which are critical to the effective coordination of UN humanitarian assistance.

## International Organizations and Programs

(\$ in thousands)

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

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

### International Financial Institutions

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

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

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

## Export-Import Bank

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

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

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



## Overseas Private Investment Corporation

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

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

OPIC mobilizes American private investment by providing political risk insurance and financing in support of U.S. foreign policy in 156 developing nations and emerging markets around the world. OPIC helps to shape overseas investment to promote economic growth in a way that respects labor, human rights, and the environment. Through OPIC's loans, guarantees, insurance, and investment funds, OPIC catalyzes many improvements that have effects far beyond its small budget. Private sector investment support provided by OPIC is market-driven; as a result, it efficiently aligns government resources with projects that are most likely to drive economic growth. For many countries that have moved beyond basic humanitarian assistance, OPIC is an effective and efficient way to promote private sector growth. OPIC's goal is to generate "additionality" on each transaction it conducts, meaning that OPIC is able to add value to every investment it supports.

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

## Trade and Development Agency

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

The FY 2011 request maintains the ability of the U.S. Trade and Development Agency (USTDA) to spur economic development and advance U.S. commercial interests in developing and middle-income countries, while creating and retaining jobs in the United States. USTDA's FY 2011 budget request will support key foreign policy objectives of the United States, including promoting clean energy development to mitigate the effects of climate change, achieving the President's vision of broadening economic engagement with Muslim-majority countries, and advancing the Millennium Development Goals in Africa.

USTDA has a demonstrated capability to respond rapidly and effectively to U.S. foreign policy priorities and promote economic development overseas, while creating export opportunities for U.S. manufacturing and service companies. USTDA's strategic use of foreign assistance funds to support sound investment decisions in host countries creates a supportive environment for sustainable economic development. Specifically, USTDA's programs help to identify and prepare projects for implementation that will establish the infrastructure necessary for emerging economies to expand. In carrying out its mission, USTDA places particular emphasis on activities where there is a high likelihood for the export of U.S.-manufactured goods and services during project implementation. As such, USTDA plays an important role in the creation of jobs in the United States by providing immediate opportunities for U.S. businesses, particularly small businesses, and longer term employment and export opportunities for the U.S. manufacturing, research and development, and service sectors. The Agency uses various tools to facilitate U.S. business opportunities in the international marketplace. This support comes in the form of feasibility studies, technical assistance, orientation visits, training grants, and conferences.

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

## Food for Peace Title II

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

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

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

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

## Food for Peace Title II

(\$000)

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

## Food for Peace Title II

(\$000)

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

N.B. The country levels do not include funds from the Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust (BEHT), a U.S. Department of Agriculture account, not part of the International Affairs Account, for emergency programs. FY 2009 BEHT to date is for North Korea - \$7.14 million.

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

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

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

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

## McGovern-Dole International Food for Education

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

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

The FY 2011 request for the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program Grants is \$209.5 million. The Department of Agriculture (USDA) administers this program. With these funds, USDA will provide U.S. agricultural commodities and associated technical and financial assistance to carry out pre- and primary-school feeding programs in foreign countries in order to improve food security, reduce the incidence of hunger and malnutrition, and improve literacy and primary education. The program also supports maternal, infant, and child nutrition programs for pregnant women, nursing mothers, infants, and children.

## S/CT - Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

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

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

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

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

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

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

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

### Peace and Security

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

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

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

In FY 2011, approximately 350 ATA training courses and events are expected to be delivered to over 60 participating partner nations in support of priority specific objectives. These activities will maintain and build upon ongoing initiatives, including:

- Antiterrorism programs in Pakistan at the Federal and Provincial levels with tactical and investigative training with the ultimate goal of self-sustaining programs;
- Support of a regional antiterrorism training center in Kenya and expansion of cooperation in regional counterterrorism initiatives to ATA's East and West African partner nations;
- Protection of the President of Afghanistan and expansion of the Government's overall dignitary protection capability by providing training to Detachment 10 personnel;
- Support of ATA's Caribbean partners through investigative, tactical, and cyber training to prevent terrorists from transiting borders; provision of leadership training; and the development of regional training centers; and
- Providing the Government of Colombia with anti-kidnapping, computer forensics, dignitary protection, and leadership training in order to enable Colombia to expand its role as a regional provider of antiterrorism-related training to other countries in the Western Hemisphere.

New and enhanced initiatives in FY 2011 include:

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

From the regional perspective, TSCTP and East Africa Regional Strategic Initiative (EARSII) are multifaceted, multiyear strategies to combat violent extremism and defeat terrorist organizations operating in the countries of the Horn of Africa, Maghreb, and Sahel. The FY 2011 request in the Africa regional account will be allocated to countries in the TSCTP program and to countries in the EARSII program. The specific objectives of the training courses to be provided with the requested funding are to:

- Enhance dignitary protection, crisis response, explosive countermeasures, and cyber and counterterrorism investigative capabilities;
- Improve law enforcement leaders' awareness of counterterrorism policies and procedures, and their skills in management of terrorist incidents;
- Enhance border, maritime, and aviation security management; and
- Enhance the capability to retain and institutionalize training received from ATA

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

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

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

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

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

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

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

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

### Governing Justly and Democratically

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

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

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

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

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

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

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

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

lifeline for courageous human rights activists and organizations.

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

## INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) has responsibility for counternarcotics, transnational crime, civilian police, and criminal justice sector policy and programs worldwide. INL has significant programs and staffing in approximately 70 countries.

INL-managed programs support the U.S. foreign policy objectives of achieving peace and security and governing justly and democratically, promoting implementation of regional and multilateral regulatory regimens in law enforcement, drug awareness, and demand reduction.

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

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

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

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

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

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

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

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

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs</b>	<b>134,015</b>	<b>193,961</b>	<b>187,455</b>	<b>-6,506</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	124,722	183,571	176,150	-7,421
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<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	9,293	10,390	11,305	915
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	8,908	9,900	10,735	835
2.2 Good Governance	385	490	570	80
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	21,854	24,523	28,500	3,977
6.2 Administration and Oversight	21,854	24,523	28,500	3,977

### Peace and Security

**International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE):** Interregional Aviation Support: Provides centralized core level aviation services in support of six overseas aviation programs, including central system management and oversight of technical functional areas such as operations, training, flight standardization, safety, maintenance and logistics, and a centralized system for acquiring, storing, and shipping parts and commodities in support of all of the overseas locations. Supports foreign assistance goals by providing professional aviation services to counternarcotics programs overseas, including eradication, interdiction, program elements in the counternarcotics program area, and border security program elements in the stabilization operations and security sector reform of the Department of State's peace and security objective.

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

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



**Program Development and Support:** Covers annual costs of direct hires, contractors, travel and transportation, equipment rentals, communications and utilities, International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS) and other support services (including procurement and financial management). These funds will ensure there are sufficient domestic management, contract, and financial oversight for INL's programs in FY 2011.

**Anti-Crime Programs:** Support efforts to combat transnational crimes including, cyber crime (e.g., intellectual property rights and identity theft), money laundering and financial crimes, border security, and alien smuggling. Implementation mechanisms include participation in international organizations (e.g., the United Nations Office of Drug Control), participation in multilateral efforts (e.g., Financial Action Task Force), support regional initiatives (e.g., assistance to the Organization of American States for border security programs in the Western Hemisphere), and bilateral assistance (e.g., training and assistance on intellectual property rights enforcement). FY 2011 funds will also be used to strengthen efforts further to address organized criminal networks.

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

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

**International Organizations:** Funds projects to advance U.S. anti-crime and counternarcotics goals through the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the Organization of American States Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (OAS/CICAD), INL funds advance implementation of international anti-crime and counter-drug standards, which were largely developed by the United States and closely mirror U.S. law and procedures. UNODC and OAS/CICAD programs strengthen foreign government justice-sector capacity so they can attack drug trafficking and transnational crime groups directly, disrupting their organizations, arresting their leaders, and seizing their assets. Programs also enhance international cooperation among states to help close off safe-havens for criminal groups. Funds also leverage contributions by other donors.

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

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

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

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

Program Development and Support: Covers annual costs of direct hires, contractors, travel and transportation, equipment rentals, communications and utilities, ICASS, and other support services (including procurement and financial management). These funds will ensure there are sufficient domestic management, contract, and financial oversight for INL's programs in FY 2011.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

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

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

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

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

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

## IO - International Organizations

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

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

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

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

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

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

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

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

#### Peace and Security

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO): This voluntary contribution would be used entirely to fund aviation security. U.S. voluntary contributions are critical to the success of the ICAO security program, as not all ICAO members contribute to the program. Since September 11<sup>th</sup>, the United States has been contributing slightly less than \$1 million per year through voluntary and reprogrammed funds. In addition, the United States has seconded two security experts to ICAO.

The ICAO Aviation Security Fund aims to strengthen aviation security worldwide by preventing terrorism and unlawful interference with civil aviation and its facilities. ICAO's security audit program monitors compliance with security standards by identifying countries that do not adhere to the standards and helping them develop and implement actions to comply. Nearly all ICAO members have undergone security audits, and over 170 have submitted corrective action plans to improve their security posture. The United States has a vital interest in ensuring the security of the civil aviation system. Benefits include the safety of the traveling public, including many American citizens, and prevention of property damage to passengers' baggage, air cargo, and aviation industry equipment and facilities. In view of the economic importance of air travel and transport to the U.S. economy, there are indirect benefits to the economy in addition to the direct benefits to those persons and organizations that are protected by enhanced aviation security.

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

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

Effective implementation of IMO standards has significant benefits for United States homeland security by enhancing the security of foreign vessels entering U.S. ports, and by improving the security of foreign ports visited by U.S. vessels. Secure maritime transportation is vital to the U.S. and world economies because 90 percent of international trade is carried by sea. U.S. contributions to IMO maritime security programs support enforcement of the International Shipping and Port Facility Security code, which promotes high standards of security for ships and port facilities through implementation of internationally agreed, IMO-approved standards originally proposed by the United States; the Container Security Initiative, a U.S.-led effort to prevent shipping containers from being used as weapons; initial implementation of a satellite-based Long Range Identification and Tracking System that informs Member States in real time of vessels' positions within 1,000 miles of their coastlines; and international cooperation to counter maritime piracy.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

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

In recent years, the OAS has demonstrated its unique role as the key multilateral institution in the promotion of representative democracy, respect for human rights, peace and stability, good governance, and the rule of law in the Americas. The OAS Fund for Strengthening Democracy is a small but highly effective investment, mobilizing hemispheric efforts to fortify democracy rapidly through conflict resolution, electoral observation missions and technical assistance, and strategic programs to strengthen and consolidate democratic institutions, political parties, grassroots democracy, and civil society.

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

The Fund would support U.S. efforts to strengthen OAS commitment to its core mandates and new demands proactively to address threats to democracy more effectively through an OAS early-warning system, as mandated in the 2005 Declaration of Florida and endorsed by the 34 OAS heads of state.

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

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

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

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

United Nations Democracy Fund (UNDEF): UNDEF plays an important role in increasing cooperation among democratic countries in the promotion of democracy, human rights, and fundamental freedom through the United Nations. Since 2004, UNDEF, which is funded through voluntary contributions, has funded over 200 projects in all regions of the world. The programs focus on civic education, voter registration, access to information, and democratic dialogue, among other issues.

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

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

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

The Fund distributes voluntary contributions received from governments, non-governmental organizations, and individuals to organizations providing psychological, medical, social, legal, and financial assistance to victims of torture and members of their families. The Fund also supports helping victims of torture cope with the after-effects of trauma, reclaim their dignity, and become reintegrated into society. The number of projects is expected to rise to 200, with the increase mostly in developing countries.

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

### **Investing in People**

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA): In FY 2009, the United States resumed contributing to UNFPA, the largest multilateral provider of family planning and reproductive health. Family planning and reproductive health is a key element of global health and contributes to the U.S. comprehensive strategy for sustainable development, which integrates goals for health with those of

protecting the environment, building democracy, and encouraging broad-based economic growth. Improving the health and well-being of populations in other countries, especially that of women and children, promotes internal stability and social and economic progress, thereby improving economic opportunities for Americans and reducing the potential for future global crises.

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

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

UNICEF is active in 156 countries, vaccinating children, providing them nutritional supplements and safe drinking water, catalyzing national governments to invest in the health and education of future generations, and working directly with communities to give children a good start in life. The most telling success story of UNICEF is that the worldwide mortality rate of children under the age of five has dropped by 27 percent since 1992 to 9.2 million in 2007, due to numerous and sustainable interventions. Since 1960, this key indicator has declined more than 60 percent, and the new data shows that the downward trend continues.

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

Within the UN system, UNICEF is a lead agency in pioneering reforms such as joint programming and utilizing joint premises. Its record in accountability is good. UNICEF is also a leader in partnerships with civil society and the private sector. Unique among UN agencies, UNICEF receives nearly one-third of its financial support, or more than \$600 million per year, in the form of private sector contributions. Using "goodwill ambassadors" and donations-in-kind, UNICEF has leveraged these relationships in direct support of program activities. UNICEF has also made good progress in moving to results-based management.

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

### **Economic Growth**

International Development Law Organization (IDLO): IDLO is an inter-governmental organization based in Rome that provides training and technical assistance in the areas of the rule of law and good governance with the purpose of alleviating poverty.

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

IDLO has trained over 13,000 judges, prosecutors, public defenders, and other legal professionals from 162 countries and provided training-related technical assistance in virtually all developing and transition economy countries. IDLO's work in the Middle East complements U.S. democracy goals. For example, in Afghanistan, IDLO has trained 450 judges, and provided technical assistance on legislative reforms, assistance to the legal education systems, and support for development of civil society. In East Timor, IDLO provided practical training and on-the-job mentoring for newly appointed judges, prosecutors, and public defenders. In Kosovo, IDLO trained judges and prosecutors. IDLO counts 38 Alumni Associations around the world that provide legal resources, advice, and assistance to non-governmental organizations and the local legal community, thus ensuring a multiplier effect. Many of IDLO's alumni have risen to high-level positions in their governments. IDLO is a lean organization with 17 Member States including the United States. This contribution would provide funding for core resources for IDLO's operating budget.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Demonstrating a strong trade capacity-building assistance program for developing countries is essential for successfully concluding and implementing the Doha Development Agenda (DDA) round of trade negotiations - a key U.S. international economic policy objective. The commitment by developed countries to provide capacity-building assistance was integral in convincing developing countries to agree to launch the Doha Round. For this reason, the WTO established the DDA Global Trust Fund and other trade-related technical assistance programs in 2001 to support developing countries' efforts actively to engage in WTO trade negotiations. The United States has been contributing almost \$1 million annually to the Global Trust Fund.

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

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

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

**UN Development Program (UNDP):** UNDP is the UN's primary development agency, present in over 130 countries. Its program focus areas are poverty, democratic governance, environment, and crisis prevention and recovery. These areas broadly mirror U.S. foreign policy interests. U.S. voluntary contributions generally are provided to UNDP's core budget, an un-earmarked fund used to pay for organization support costs, around \$397 million per year; and basic programming expenditures, around \$536 million a year allocated to countries according to a needs-based formula.

In addition to the contribution from the IO&P account, the U.S. Government makes targeted contributions from other accounts to UNDP to implement specific projects and activities in foreign-policy priority countries, such as Afghanistan. The size of these contributions depends on U.S. policy priorities and program needs at the time, but has been around the \$100 million per year range recently.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna**

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

**International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO):** ITTO is the only international forum that brings together both producing and consuming countries of tropical timber to address all aspects of the tropical timber economy, including promotion of market transparency and sustainable management of the tropical forest resource base. The ITTO is advised by trade and civil society advisory groups, on which the U.S. forest industry and several U.S.-based non-governmental organizations are represented. U.S. tropical timber imports are valued at about \$1 billion annually.

**National Forest Program Facility hosted by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO):** The National Forest Program Facility hosted by FAO was established in 2002 to integrate sustainable forest management into broader national policies to promote sustainable livelihoods and good governance. Cross-sectoral cooperation and improved forest law enforcement are top U.S. objectives for international action on forests.

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

**United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD):** UNCCD seeks to address the fundamental causes of famine and food insecurity, especially in Africa, by encouraging effective public-private partnerships and the broad dissemination of technical information.

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

**International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN),** formerly known as the World Conservation Union: IUCN is the foremost scientific forum for the advancement of conservation and sustainable development objectives. Its scientific and technical work complements and reinforces international environmental priorities of seven U.S. agencies: the Department of State, USAID, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Park Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and U.S. Forest Service.

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

**Climate Change Programs - IPCC/UNFCCC:** U.S. contributions to climate change programs maintain U.S. influence and leadership in these organizations. U.S. leadership is important in the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), and the Global Earth Observation System of Systems (GEO). The UNFCCC and the IPCC are the primary global institutions devoted to addressing climate change. The IPCC provides scientific assessments of global climate change. The UNFCCC is the leading forum for international climate cooperation and was the UN agency under which negotiations on an international climate change agreement were recently held in December 2009 in Copenhagen.

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

Beginning in FY 2010 and beyond, parties will begin to implement the outcomes of recent negotiations, which include enhanced reporting, monitoring, verification, and analysis activities, the integrity of which will depend on enhanced activities on the part of the UNFCCC Secretariat.

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

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

**Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund:** The Montreal Protocol is widely seen as the world's most successful global environmental accord, having made major progress in both developed and developing countries to protect the Earth's stratospheric ozone layer. Continued contributions by the United States and other donor countries will lead to a near complete phase out in developing country production and consumption of remaining ozone depleting substances by 2025. This will also achieve additional climate benefits between approximately 3 to 15 gigatons of carbon dioxide solely related to the recently accelerated phase out of Hydrochlorofluorocarbons. The Fund provides extremely strong value for the dollar, leveraging other donors' money at a four-to-one ratio, and achieving developing country match of about 50 percent of project costs.

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

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

UN Environment Program (UNEP): UNEP is the primary environmental body of the United Nations, providing information and support for environmental Ministries and capacity building and programs for many developing countries. UNEP leads within the United Nations system on environmental issues, including developing the international environmental agenda, advocating for environmental issues, promoting implementation and creation of environmental policy instruments, and assessing environmental conditions and trends. UNEP's Environment Fund provides core funding for its divisions and offices. The United States currently supports several programs under this line item, including the UNEP, UNEP Trust Funds, and various UNEP-related activities. This line item formerly included support of international chemicals and toxins programs; these activities have now been included as a separate line item.

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

With rapid urbanization in the developing world and growing concern with the need to develop policies for mitigation and adaptation to climate change, UNEP is facing increasing demand from developing countries for capacity building and policy support as concern for the impact of environmental quality on human health grows. At the same time, a number of European donor countries are pressing for transformation of UNEP into an assessed-contribution-supported UN Environmental Organization (UNEO), which the United States opposes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Global Program of Action to Protect the Marine Environment from Land Based Activities: This program is a voluntary commitment by countries to develop their own national plans to reduce land-based sources of pollution.

International Coral Reef Initiative Secretariat: Among other activities, the Secretariat helps launch national coral conservation initiatives (including the United States, Mexico, Belize), encourages integrated coastal and wetland management, and implements programs to improve coral reef management.

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **Humanitarian Assistance**

UN Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA): The U.S. contribution to OCHA is significant, as it helps support the organization's core operating expenses, which are critical to the effective coordination of UN humanitarian assistance. U.S. funding for OCHA's core budget in FY 2011 would also strengthen its ability to persuade emerging regional and global economic powers to provide multilateral financial support for humanitarian operations. In addition, a strong OCHA will help mitigate the need to provide additional funding from emergency accounts to respond to humanitarian coordination needs.

OCHA coordinates the UN's effective humanitarian response to areas affected by man-made or natural disasters. It also manages the Central Emergency Response Fund that is designed to provide funds in emergency situations within 72 hours to fill the gap between the onset of an emergency and more regular funding mechanisms (e.g., through the UN consolidated appeal process). The mission of OCHA is to mobilize and coordinate effective and principled humanitarian action in partnership with national and international actors. In 2009, OCHA had a presence in 37 countries, supporting 25 major humanitarian operations involving ongoing complex emergencies, of which 13 were in Africa, and coordinated humanitarian response in 31 major natural disasters. In January 2010, OCHA began coordinating a massive UN relief effort in response to the earthquake in Haiti, launching a \$575 million Flash Appeal. OCHA facilitates the work of operational agencies that deliver humanitarian assistance to populations and communities in need. OCHA supports the UN's Humanitarian Coordinator in conducting needs assessments, contingency planning, and the formulation of humanitarian programs. OCHA receives only 5 percent of its overall funding from the UN regular budget, receiving the rest via voluntary contributions.

## **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

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

The United States continued to work with agencies of the UN system to implement the eight goals of the United Nations Transparency and Accountability Initiative (UNTAI) that is applied across the UN. The purpose of UNTAI is to improve UN Funds and Programs' performance by increasing the transparency and accuracy of information flow, enhancing operational efficiency and effectiveness, bolstering oversight and ethics systems, and strengthening governance. An UNTAI assessment has been performed for six of the organizations and programs funded through the IO&P account, including UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, UNEP, UN HABITAT, and UNIFEM. Funding for these six organizations makes up roughly 75 percent of the account.

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

### UNICEF

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

### UNDP

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

independent ethics function, financial disclosure program

- Extensive progress for disclosure of internal audit and oversight reports, and “whistleblower” protections
- Some progress for international public sector accounting standards implementation and transparent administrative support costs

#### UNFPA

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

#### UNEP

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

#### UNHABITAT

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

#### UNIFEM

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

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

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

## ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) to states of concern, non-state actors, and terrorists is a direct and urgent threat to U.S. and international security. The Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN) leads the Department of State's efforts to prevent the spread of WMD - whether nuclear, biological, chemical, or radiological - and their delivery systems, as well as destabilizing conventional weapons. The Bureau's foreign assistance programs are vital tools in this effort. ISN uses these programs to strengthen foreign government and international capabilities to deny access to WMD and related materials, expertise, and technologies; destroy WMD and secure WMD-related materials; strengthen strategic trade and border controls worldwide; and enhance foreign government and international capabilities and cooperation to counter terrorist acquisition or use of weapons or materials of mass destruction. New funding is requested for FY 2011 to assist countries in implementing UN Security Council Resolution 1540 to prevent proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

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

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation</b>	<b>234,700</b>	<b>262,485</b>	<b>274,000</b>	<b>11,515</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	234,700	262,485	274,000	11,515
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	234,700	262,485	274,000	11,515
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	234,700	262,485	274,000	11,515

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation</b>	<b>234,700</b>	<b>262,485</b>	<b>274,000</b>	<b>11,515</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	234,700	262,485	274,000	11,515
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	234,700	262,485	274,000	11,515
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	4,986	0	0	0
6.2 Administration and Oversight	4,986	0	0	0

### Peace and Security

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): The Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund (NDF) develops, negotiates, finances, and implements carefully-vetted programs to destroy, secure, or prevent the proliferation of WMD, WMD-related materials and delivery systems, and destabilizing conventional weapons. The NDF's special authorities allow it to undertake rapid-response threat reduction work around the globe, most recently in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) in support of denuclearization activities. The NDF also has

been used to support, on a case-by-case basis, multinational exercises under the Proliferation Security Initiative. Current and recent past NDF projects include elimination of Ukraine's arsenal of Missile Technology Control Regime Category I SCUD missiles; WMD reduction in North Korea, Libya, and Iraq; and weapons destruction in Albania. FY 2011 funding will provide resources necessary for the NDF and policy makers to maintain maximum flexibility in addressing new opportunities at WMD and conventional threat reduction as they emerge, including DPRK denuclearization activities.

ISN programs are funded from the NADR account, and are described as follows:

**Global Threat Reduction (GTR):** GTR programs help prevent terrorist, other non-state actor, and proliferant state access to WMD expertise and materials. GTR focuses its programming particularly on frontline states, such as Pakistan, Iraq, and Afghanistan, and on regions where the risk of terrorism and proliferation is greatest. GTR includes initiatives to enhance security for dangerous biological materials, improve chemical security best practices, and decrease the likelihood that terrorists could gain the expertise needed to develop an improvised nuclear device. GTR also closes the most urgent gaps in other states' abilities to prevent, detect, and respond to nuclear smuggling and nuclear terrorism. Finally, GTR continues to engage scientists, technicians, and engineers with WMD and WMD-applicable expertise globally, including in Iraq, Libya, and the former Soviet Union. GTR serves as the cornerstone of the U.S. effort to transition the Science Centers in Moscow and Kyiv to become platforms for international cooperation on nonproliferation, and to assist institutes in the former Soviet Union in achieving financial self-sustainability so they do not have economic incentives to proliferate.

FY 2011 requested funding will allow GTR to continue global biosecurity and chemical security engagement programs in Pakistan, Iraq, Afghanistan, and the Middle East; develop new efforts to engage WMD experts in the Middle East and Africa; address opportunities in states where nonproliferation dialogue is improving, such as Brazil and South Africa; and fund and leverage foreign funding for an increased number of assistance projects to prevent, detect, and respond to nuclear smuggling. Funding will also enable GTR to support efforts to engage missile experts, pursue the partnership with Libya to establish a nuclear medicine center, and maintain GTR's ability to address new critical opportunities as they arise, depending on resource constraints and other program priorities.

GTR activities for FY 2011 will include:

- Developing a more robust effort to engage scientists, technicians, and engineers with nuclear expertise in an additional key state to prevent terrorists from accessing that expertise to create an improvised nuclear device and to prevent expertise transfer to a proliferant state;
- Continuing efforts to prevent and respond to nuclear smuggling, including by promoting international nuclear forensics cooperation, developing foreign capabilities, and leveraging foreign funding for projects to build anti-smuggling capabilities in vulnerable countries;
- Continuing GTR's global biosecurity effort to improve pathogen security and engage biological scientists, with the goals of denying terrorist and other non-state actor access to potentially dangerous materials and biological expertise and of reducing biological proliferation. The modest increase in FY 2011 funding will allow GTR to address emerging terrorist threats in Pakistan and the Middle East, while maintaining efforts in Southeast Asia and targeted regional initiatives in Africa and Latin America. Funds will also enable GTR to engage additional facilities housing dangerous pathogens in Pakistan and increase the level of biosafety and biosecurity training for Pakistani biological science professionals. These efforts are in support of the National Strategy to Counter Biological Threats;
- Continuing to support activities in Iraq to engage a cadre of scientists, technicians, and engineers with WMD and WMD-applicable expertise. In FY 2011, GTR plans to continue to work with and encourage Iraqi partners actively to coordinate scientist engagement projects in Iraq, with the goal of gradually establishing a solid and sustainable nonproliferation culture within Iraq's Government and scientific community;
- Engaging and redirecting former WMD personnel and those with WMD-related expertise in

Libya toward peaceful, sustainable employment with an emphasis on tangible benefits for Libya's decision to give up its WMD, including continuing to pursue partnership with Libya toward the establishment of a nuclear medicine center;

- Continuing activities to improve chemical security and safety, with the goal of preventing terrorists and proliferant states from procuring expertise and materials that could enhance a chemical weapons capability or increase the likelihood that toxic industrial chemicals or chemical explosive precursors such as ammonium nitrate could be used in an attack. FY 2011 funding will allow GTR to deepen activities in Pakistan; apply best practices training in South and Southeast Asia and the Middle East; and implement train-the-trainer approaches to expand engagement for academic and industrial chemical scientists and engineers in countries such as Yemen;
- Maintaining funding to engage scientists, technicians, and engineers in the former Soviet Union with WMD and WMD-applicable expertise; and
- Providing for administrative costs and travel funds in support of GTR programs and to maintain GTR's ability to address emerging threats

The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) program is at the front line of the Bureau's effort to prevent proliferation. It assists existing and potential proliferation source, transit, and transshipment states with strengthening their strategic trade controls and border security. Through this assistance, EXBS bolsters partner countries' capabilities to detect and interdict illicit transfers of strategic items, radioactive materials, and other WMD components, as well as man-portable air defense systems and other conventional weapons. This assistance also helps countries establish and implement thorough processes for receiving and adjudicating requests to transfer controlled items to help prevent unintentional authorizations of transfers for end-users and end-uses of proliferation concern. EXBS focuses on capacity building through legislation development, licensing and regulatory workshops, enforcement training, provision of inspection and detection equipment, and assistance with government-industry outreach and interagency coordination. EXBS recently expanded its assistance to include Iraq, for 46 total countries. During FY 2011, EXBS plans further bilateral expansion to Egypt, Moldova, and South Africa, with additional regional activities involving the Horn of Africa and Kenya, the Middle East, and Southeast Asia.

FY 2011 funding for the Global Account of the EXBS program, which covers in-country program advisors to coordinate on-the-ground assistance, country assessments, refinement and deployment of the TRACKER automated licensing tool, specialized conferences, maintenance of U.S.-provided equipment, administrative support, program-related travel, and limited reach-back support to countries that have graduated from the program. As the EXBS program continues to expand, program support needs also increase. Requested funding will permit ISN to expand program support in the following areas: deploy a new EXBS Program Advisor to the Middle East to coordinate assistance activities in Jordan and Iraq; increase the number of country-specific program assessments; update existing training materials and develop new training materials in the face of a dynamic threat environment; and increase transshipment outreach through regional, supra-regional, and world-wide conferences, seminars, and associated follow-on activities.

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is a key U.S. partner in the effort to prevent nuclear proliferation, and it depends heavily on voluntary contributions for its nuclear safety and security programs, as well as its international safeguards program that monitors member countries' nuclear activities to ensure they are of a peaceful nature and are not diverting nuclear material for military purposes. U.S. efforts to end nuclear weapons activities in Iran and the DPRK rely on IAEA assistance and support, and U.S. initiatives to promote peaceful nuclear energy consistent with strict nonproliferation standards have increased demands on the IAEA safeguards program. Not only does the U.S. Voluntary Contribution assist the IAEA materially, but it also demonstrates U.S. political support for the Agency. FY 2011 funding would be for the voluntary contribution to the IAEA, a major increase over FY 2010 funding to help ensure that the Agency has the resources and authorities to carry out its critical international safeguards program. This increased funding will target support for more effective safeguards at a larger number of locations, development of advanced safeguards

technology and procedures, more extensive activities to counter nuclear terrorism, strengthened nuclear safety measures globally, and continued verification activities by the IAEA in the DPRK and Iran. FY 2011 funding will also support ISN's contribution to the IAEA-coordinated international program to assist Iraq in dismantling and cleaning up Iraq's former nuclear sites (previously funded by the Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs).

The activities of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) Organization's Preparatory Commission, supported by the USG will include the establishment, operation, and maintenance of the International Monitoring System (IMS), a worldwide system of 321 seismic, hydroacoustic, and other types of sensing stations that will help detect nuclear explosions worldwide. The data produced by the IMS are a useful supplement to U.S. National Means and Methods for monitoring nuclear explosions. The total number of IMS stations certified as meeting requirements is now 254, or 79 percent of the planned network. FY 2011 funding will support continued progress on station installation as well as continued operations and maintenance of already installed stations. Funding will also support the continued development of the on-site inspection system, which will enable the fielding of inspection teams to investigate ambiguous events to determine if they were nuclear explosions.

New for FY 2011, the Provisional Technical Secretariat (PTS) of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Organization (CTBTO) will increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the CTBT verification regime with U.S. support. CTBTO monitoring and verification capabilities are enhanced through the use or provision of U.S. Expertise. The Nuclear Testing Verification and Monitoring Task Force (VMTF), consisting of representatives from the Departments of State, Energy, Defense, and the intelligence community, has consulted with the PTS and identified potential projects to assist with the most pressing needs. Requested FY 2011 funding would be used for projects decided upon by the VMTF in the following areas: improve the radionuclide component of the International Monitoring System (IMS); ensure the development and implementation of an effective on-site inspection regime; provide U.S. assistance for IMS Waveform technology and maintenance support for the International Data Center; and provide U.S. assistance to help selected states develop capable National Data Centers.

The Weapons of Mass Destruction Terrorism (WMDT) program will continue to undertake projects to improve international capabilities to prevent, prepare for, and respond to, a terrorist attack involving WMD. FY 2011 funding will be used to continue support for the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT) incentive plan to foster active participation by all GICNT partners, host or co-host workshops and other meetings in support of the GICNT action plan, maintain the web-based catalogue of all U.S. Government engagement projects with foreign governments related to preventing and responding to the threat of WMD terrorism, and provide for administrative costs and travel in support of this program.

New for FY 2011, funding to implement UN Security Council Resolution 1540 (UNSCR 1540) will be a voluntary U.S. contribution provided to a new international Trust Fund that the United States is helping to establish. UNSCR 1540 requires all UN member states to establish domestic controls to prevent the proliferation of WMD, such as establishing the necessary legal frameworks and effective border controls and law enforcement efforts. UNSCR 1540 is serving as an important new international standard for all states regarding the establishment of controls on chemical, biological, and nuclear weapons; related materials; and their means of delivery, and is thus becoming a critical component of international efforts to prevent terrorists and other non-state actors from acquiring WMD-related materials. Although the United States and other countries provide bilateral assistance to help states with many of these requirements, the international community does not have multilateral structures in place to facilitate the effective provision of assistance and a better alignment between providers of assistance and those seeking to build capacity. The Trust Fund will assess countries' needs and priorities; facilitate information sharing, especially on crosscutting issues in assistance coordination; ensure expert assistance is available to countries requesting it; and deploy 1540 experts to regional or sub-regional organizations to provide expertise and advice. The Trust Fund will be

under the auspices of the 1540 Committee that was created by the Security Council to implement UNSCR 1540. FY 2011 funding will ensure that the Trust Fund, once established, has sufficient immediate resources to make it a viable implementation facilitator and establish its credibility with the international community, so that it will be able to operate in future years with additional contributions from other countries.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

**Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism:** The goal of preventing proliferation of WMD-applicable expertise and materials is difficult to measure directly because GTR programs are ultimately successful if acts of proliferation and WMD terrorism do not occur. Instead, GTR utilizes several different metrics to measure program success, such as the number of activities funded in priority countries and regions. These metrics serve as proxies for programmatic impact, since GTR-funded activities are intended to reduce the risk that expertise and materials could be accessed for nefarious purposes. GTR routinely conducts activity surveys, audits, and effectiveness studies that are used to inform the budget and planning process and to manage for results. For example, each year, program results are analyzed along with other elements, such as the need to deepen engagement rather than simply plan more activities, to determine GTR's out-year targets. Effectiveness studies provide valuable insight into whether activities should be reduced, held steady, or increased. In areas where travel is less predictable and/or where the security situation or distance can make GTR program implementation more challenging, such as Pakistan, Iraq, Afghanistan, Indonesia, and the Philippines, ISN has created regional offices or funded local human resources on the ground in order to better achieve program results. Often this entails hiring a local Foreign Service National, which can be a relatively low-cost option. Although these efforts increase local overhead for GTR, the results from these efforts continue to exceed targeted expectations. GTR carefully considers how it can best deliver its programs by evaluating these results, surveys, and studies. Additionally, GTR meets weekly and sometimes daily with its implementing partners and other U.S. stakeholders, such as the Departments of Defense, Energy, Health and Human Services, Agriculture, and others, to continue to assess opportunities, address program weaknesses, ensure program coordination, eliminate duplication of effort, and develop a robust and defensible budget based on the resources and security limitations that can reasonably be identified.

**Export Control and Border Related Security:** Country-specific and program-wide performance assessment data serve as the cornerstone of EXBS assistance planning. Country-specific assessments provide baselines for newly engaged countries, highlighting areas where ISN should focus its efforts, and supply crucial feedback on the impact of existing country programs, allowing ISN to fine-tune engagement strategies and target assistance dollars to address the most pressing needs. Country-specific assessments also help EXBS determine when a country is ready to graduate from the program, freeing funds for redirection to other countries. Program-wide assessment data provides a basis for ISN to evaluate overall EXBS program effectiveness across all partner countries. Assessments are conducted using a Rating Assessment Tool, with a methodology centered on 419 data points examining a given country's licensing, enforcement, industry outreach, and international cooperation and nonproliferation regime adherence structures. EXBS also funds independent third parties to conduct baseline assessments and periodic assessment updates, with internal assessment updates conducted annually. ISN averages all country-specific Rating Assessment Tool scores to calculate a program-wide score, using this score to track EXBS performance on a year-to-year basis. EXBS strives for a four percent annual increase to its program-wide score.

**International Atomic Energy Agency:** As a contribution to an international organization, it is not possible to assess performance directly. Instead, ISN uses three important outcome indicators to record IAEA progress in promoting nuclear safeguards and nuclear safety, specifically: the number of IAEA member states in which Integrated Safeguards are implemented; the number of countries that have comprehensive safeguards agreements and Additional Protocols in force; and the number of countries that have agreed to the Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources. In addition, ISN keeps track of the ratio of IAEA management/administrative costs to program costs



as an efficiency indicator. The amount of funding requested for the Voluntary Contribution to the IAEA is primarily a policy decision; beginning in FY 2011, the U.S. Government intends significantly to increase U.S. assistance to the IAEA since it is such a key partner in the U.S. and international nonproliferation and counter-nuclear terrorism effort.

**Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty:** The primary focus to date has been on the process of construction and certification of the 321 IMS stations. The performance of the Provisional Technical Secretariat in this process has been a key metric for budgeting and planning by the Preparatory Commission and a principal factor in ISN budget planning. As the organization moves from a focus on installing and certifying stations to operations and maintenance of the installed network, ISN will switch to assessing performance based on the availability of data from the IMS stations.

**Weapons of Mass Destruction Terrorism:** The WMDT program has been in operation only a few months. For an initial period, the ISN Bureau will use two basic indicators of performance: the number of GICNT activities (workshops, exercises, etc.) funded, and the number of plans or policies that GICNT partners produce in conjunction with the GICNT incentive program. The higher the numbers, the more robust the GICNT is, and the more able ISN is to assess gaps in capabilities. Over time, it is anticipated that the quality of GICNT activities will increase; after a series of at least 32 GICNT activities over the next two years, ISN will be able to evaluate threats and vulnerabilities of partner nations and make future programmatic choices based on those evaluations.

## OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES) advances international sustainable development and addresses pressing global issues through diplomatic engagement and targeted assistance programs. OES plays a leading role on international climate change negotiations, and uses foreign assistance to help shape an effective global response, including through implementation of outcomes from Copenhagen. The Bureau also seeks to protect vital fisheries resources, promote a level playing field with free trade partners, improve access to safe drinking water and sanitation through the Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act, and encourage international resource management and pollution reduction. Foreign assistance programs focus on strengthening partnerships and building institutional capacity, so that our partners have the tools needed to take action on environmental issues.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	48,725	178,800	128,650	-50,150
Economic Support Fund	48,725	178,800	128,650	-50,150

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs</b>	<b>48,725</b>	<b>178,800</b>	<b>128,650</b>	<b>-50,150</b>
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	5,550	7,500	2,750	-4,750
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	5,550	7,500	2,750	-4,750
3.1 Health	550	2,000	2,000	0
3.2 Education	5,000	5,500	750	-4,750
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	43,175	171,300	125,900	-45,400
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	43,175	171,300	125,900	-45,400
4.2 Trade and Investment	9,000	9,000	9,000	0
4.8 Environment	34,175	162,300	116,900	-45,400

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs</b>	<b>48,725</b>	<b>178,800</b>	<b>128,650</b>	<b>-50,150</b>
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	5,550	7,500	2,750	-4,750
3.1 Health	550	2,000	2,000	0
3.2 Education	5,000	5,500	750	-4,750
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	43,175	171,300	125,900	-45,400
4.2 Trade and Investment	9,000	9,000	9,000	0
4.8 Environment	34,175	162,300	116,900	-45,400
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	465	1,944	1,900	-44
6.1 Program Design and Learning	0	150	450	300
6.2 Administration and Oversight	465	1,794	1,450	-344

## Investing in People

**Economic Support Funds:** While USAID programs provide infrastructure and development assistance in water, OES activities focus on institutional reform and strengthening partnerships in support of the Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act. Key activities may include support for processes to monitor country conditions, prioritization of water and sanitation in national development plans, and shared water management. Target regions may include Sub-Saharan Africa and the Nile and Tigris/Euphrates river basins.

## Economic Growth

**Economic Support Funds:** The FY11 funding request supports initiatives in climate change, Environmental Cooperation Mechanisms with U.S. bilateral free trade partners, long-term commitment to the South Pacific Forum Fisheries Agency, and partnerships related to sustainable management of natural resources, and mercury emission reduction.

OES' FY 2011 request is divided into three "pillars" related to global climate change: clean energy, sustainable landscapes, and adaptation, each of which is key to implementing the Copenhagen Accord of December 2009. The request was developed in close coordination with USAID and Treasury. A detailed description of the overall USAID/State climate request is contained in the climate change section of the Congressional Budget Justification.

Under the **clean energy pillar**, OES will work principally with developing country members of the Major Economies Forum on Energy and Climate (MEF) to help them reach the greenhouse gas reduction commitments they made at Copenhagen. Major Economies Initiatives and Programs (MEIP) funds will support the implementation of multilateral initiatives, including the MEF Global Partnership for low-carbon and climate-friendly technologies, the Asia Pacific Partnership for Clean Development and Climate, and the successful Methane-to-Markets partnership. FY 2011 MEIP funds will also support joint activities under bilateral partnerships, such as with Indonesia, India, and China, aimed at initiating and accelerating adoption of clean energy and climate friendly technologies.

Under the **sustainable landscapes pillar**, assistance will support developing countries efforts on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD) through an additional contribution to the World Bank Forest Carbon Partnership Facility, which provides incentives to developing countries to reduce emissions through forest preservation and restoration.

Under the **adaptation pillar**, assistance will continue to support the UN's Least Developed Country Fund and Special Climate Change Fund, following the first U.S. contributions in FY 2010. These funds help countries develop and implement National Adaptation Plans of Action and related adaptation projects.

In addition to the three climate change pillars, OES also works in the following areas:

**Trade and Environment:** Building capacity of U.S. trading partners to protect the environment is critical to the success of Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) that we have negotiated and is key component of the President's trade agenda. OES programs will fund Environmental Cooperation Mechanisms with several FTA partners, outside the CAFTA-DR region. The objective is to give countries the tools to improve their environment laws and promote transparency and public participation in environmental decision-making. Programs will also ensure that businesses in FTA partner countries are operating under similar environmental standards as U.S. businesses.

**South Pacific Tuna Treaty:** OES requests funds to meet annual binding commitments under the Economic Assistance Agreement associated with the 1987 South Pacific Tuna Treaty. Tuna harvested by U.S. vessels under the Treaty is valued at \$200 - \$300 million annually. Failure to make this payment would allow Pacific Island nations to deny fishing licenses to U.S. vessels and cut off the primary U.S. economic assistance to most of these small island states. The assistance contributes to improved employment opportunities, food security, and sustainable use of fisheries resources in the Pacific.

**Oceans, Environment and Science Partnerships (OESP):** OESP programs are a vital component of U.S. diplomatic efforts to address global environmental and scientific challenges. This is accomplished by strategically targeting funds to strengthen or create new international partnerships. For example, training and technical assistance programs build governance capacity for sustainable management of land and marine resources, and OES support for regional institutions promotes transborder environmental cooperation. FY11 programs may include support for Islamic World Science Partnerships to further the global engagement initiative, programs to address harvesting and trade of tropical forest products, and transboundary pollution and conservation initiatives.

**Mercury:** FY11 funding will continue to support initiatives to help countries develop mercury inventories and reduce mercury emissions, and will build political will for negotiating a binding global agreement on mercury. Programs will focus on implementing policy initiatives in key countries to improve chemicals management capacity, reduce demand for mercury, and increase the priority of mercury emission-reduction approaches in national development plans.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: In FY 2009, the Bureau of Oceans and International Environment and Scientific Affairs (OES) instituted a number of initiatives to strengthen performance management and evaluation. High priority was placed on equipping bureau personnel with grants management and monitoring training to strengthen internal capacity. Efforts included institutionalization of monitoring practices, strengthening regional environmental hub offices' involvement in grants management, and establishing a culture of outcome-driven reporting. OES held workshops in performance monitoring and evaluation, as well as legal interpretation of foreign assistance regulations. A follow-up workshop on monitoring and evaluation is scheduled for early 2010. The Bureau also instituted a streamlined electronic system for receiving recipient reports, and brought on several new analysts to oversee programs. FY 2009 also saw a stronger push from OES for recipients of South Pacific Tuna economic assistance to report on the use of funds.

These initiatives and workshops are strong indicators of the bureau's commitment to building internal capacity in program management. Funding for outside evaluations has been built into the FY 2011 budget request.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget Choices: The FY 2011 request for climate change funding was developed with unprecedented levels of inter-agency coordination. Before making decisions on allocating new funding OES, USAID and the Department of the Treasury looked carefully at existing programs and inherent capabilities of each agency, as well as emerging political priorities arising out of international negotiations. OES clean energy programs, which are bearing fruit and are replicable, include collaboration with national energy laboratories to improve demand-side electricity management, and may be scaled up with FY 2010 and FY 2011 funds. A review of both the programmatic and diplomatic results of U.S. participation in the World Bank Carbon Partnership Facility led to the decision to increase funding in FY 2010 and FY 2011. Certain smaller projects funded under the Asian-Pacific Partnership for Clean Development and Climate, especially in thematic areas such as steel and aluminum, will be allowed to wind down.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: OES expects the largest programmatic impact with FY 2011 funds to be in the area of clean energy and climate friendly policies and technologies, under climate change programming. FY 2011 funding will continue to build on prior year programs, leading to increased investments in low-carbon development, improved access to and use of clean energy and climate friendly technologies, and reduced greenhouse gas emissions.

## G/TIP - Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Trafficking in persons, a modern manifestation of slavery, poses a challenge to governments on many fronts. Across the globe, people are held in involuntary servitude in factories, farms, and homes; are bought and sold in prostitution; and are captured to serve as child soldiers. Fundamentally, human trafficking deprives people of their basic human rights, yields negative public health consequences, and - because the high profits associated with human trafficking corrupt government officials and weaken police and criminal justice institutions - is a global threat to the rule of law. This crime is a transnational problem, affecting source, transit, and destination countries alike. Hundreds of thousands of trafficking victims are moved across international borders each year, and millions more serve in bondage in forced labor and sexual slavery within national borders. At its heart, human trafficking is not a crime of movement, but rather a dehumanizing practice of holding another in compelled service, often through horrific long-term abuse.

In FY 2011, the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons (G/TIP)'s foreign assistance sole funding source will be International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) funds. In previous years, G/TIP's funding was from INCLE as well as the Economic Support Fund (ESF). Since trafficking in persons is a transnational crime, all anti-trafficking programs can be supported with INCLE funds, thus eliminating the need for ESF. G/TIP receives INCLE funds in a more timely and efficient manner, which enables programming to be accomplished more rapidly.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	20,400	21,262	20,400	-862
Economic Support Fund	12,000	12,000	0	-12,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	8,400	9,262	20,400	11,138

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>G/TIP - Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons</b>	<b>20,400</b>	<b>21,262</b>	<b>20,400</b>	<b>-862</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	20,400	21,262	20,400	-862
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	12,000	12,000	0	-12,000
1.5 Transnational Crime	12,000	12,000	0	-12,000
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	8,400	9,262	20,400	11,138
1.5 Transnational Crime	8,400	9,262	20,400	11,138

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>G/TIP - Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons</b>	<b>20,400</b>	<b>21,262</b>	<b>20,400</b>	<b>-862</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	20,400	21,262	20,400	-862
1.5 Transnational Crime	20,400	21,262	20,400	-862
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	1,020	850	850	0
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,020	850	850	0

#### Peace and Security

The Department of State's annual Trafficking in Persons Report (TIP Report), compiled by G/TIP, serves as the guide for G/TIP's policy and program priorities. The report uses congressionally mandated minimum standards to evaluate actions of governments to combat severe forms of trafficking in persons. Every year, countries are added to this report based on new information. In the 2009 report, for example, 173 countries were ranked with two countries listed as special cases.

Funding will be directed towards increasing the capacity of programs in the growing number of countries ranked in the lowest two tiers, Tier 3 and Tier 2 Watch List, as well as some poor performing countries on Tier 2 of the TIP Report. Specifically, the United States will continue to build upon its achievements using foreign assistance funds to strengthen anti-trafficking laws and enforcement strategies, and train criminal justice officials on those laws and practices, leading to increased numbers of investigations, arrests, prosecutions, convictions, and substantial prison sentences for traffickers and complicit government officials, including military personnel. Protection initiatives are funded to ensure that victims are treated as vulnerable people to be protected, and not as criminals or illegal aliens subject to detention or deportation. Trafficking victims suffer physical and mental abuse and as a result, once rescued, they need protection from their traffickers and individualized case planning that includes a safe place to stay, medical care, counseling, legal advocacy, and assistance with reintegration into society. Foreign assistance funds for prevention activities will develop and implement strategies to address the systemic contributors to all forms of human trafficking as well as structural vulnerabilities to trafficking. The United States encourages partnership and increased vigilance in the fight against forced labor, sexual exploitation, and modern-day slavery. Increased monitoring and evaluation of anti-trafficking programs continues to be of high priority for G/TIP.

#### Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: G/TIP funds anti-trafficking programs linked to the results of the annual TIP Report to Congress, where each country's anti-trafficking efforts are assessed and ranked. Priority countries selected for funding are those ranked in Tier 3 and on the Tier 2 Watch List, and some poor-performing Tier 2 countries where there is political will to address the deficiencies noted in the report but lack of economic resources.

G/TIP places high priority on performance monitoring and evaluation of anti-trafficking programs and does this by performing routine site visits, management assistance visits, technical assistance training, and program officer monitoring of semiannual progress reports - programmatic and financial. These mechanisms can lead to mid-course adjustments in ongoing programs and inform program planning. All G/TIP-funded programs include indicators to measure performance, identify the most effective programs, and disseminate information about promising and best practices. In addition, to ensure that programs are effective, G/TIP uses funds to support research projects that gather new information on trafficking patterns and assess the effectiveness and impact of training, technical assistance, and programs that provide key services to victims. To further support and enhance monitoring and evaluation efforts in FY 2008, G/TIP funded the Urban Institute (UI) and Westat Inc. to conduct evaluability assessments of eight of U.S.-funded anti-trafficking programs. Based on the findings of

the evaluability assessments, UI and Westat Inc. will produce reports identifying promising practices in combating human trafficking and guidance for other programs on how to best document activities in a manner that enhances program evaluation.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: G/TIP began using performance indicators for all anti-trafficking programs in FY 2009, and will be able to better link performance information to inform future budget and programmatic decisions as data is reported. The global need for anti-trafficking funds is a large factor for informing budget choices as the requests for foreign assistance funding nearly doubled in FY 2010 (\$289 million) from FY 2009 (\$146 million). From the 2010 solicitation for program statements of interest (SOIs), G/TIP received 533 SOIs for anti-trafficking projects, 92 regional/global SOIs from non-governmental organizations, and 64 SOIs from embassies.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: G/TIP expects continued satisfactory levels of performance if support levels are maintained. G/TIP will continue to collect and analyze performance data from all anti-trafficking programs supported by centrally-managed funds that are directed to a.) projects in priority countries as identified in the annual TIP Report rankings - Tier 3 and Tier 2 Watch List; b.) projects in poor-performing countries ranked as Tier 2 in the TIP Report that target law enforcement or victim protection deficiencies that jeopardize their Tier 2 ranking; c.) monitoring and evaluation of projects for impact and replicability; d.) pilot projects that show promise; e.) emergency anti-trafficking efforts in response to unforeseen circumstances (e.g., conflict or natural disaster); and f.) research.

## PM - Political-Military Affairs

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM) focuses on achieving the peace and security objective by using foreign assistance resources to build the capacity of recipient countries to fight alongside of and, whenever possible, in lieu of U.S. troops in peacekeeping, coalition, and counterterrorist operations. PM does this primarily by supporting the training and equipping of foreign military forces for peacekeeping, coalition, and counterterrorist operations. PM also promotes the peace and security objective by responding to the security threat posed by landmines, unexploded ordnance, and at-risk, illicit, unsecure, or excess small arms/light weapons (SA/LW), man-portable air defense systems (MANPADS), and conventional munitions.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	248,043	242,764	231,343	-11,421
Foreign Military Financing	51,420	54,464	56,583	2,119
International Military Education and Training	5,211	5,105	5,410	305
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	70,462	65,295	47,550	-17,745
Peacekeeping Operations	120,950	117,900	121,800	3,900

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>PM - Political-Military Affairs</b>	<b>248,043</b>	<b>242,764</b>	<b>231,343</b>	<b>-11,421</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	248,043	242,764	231,343	-11,421
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	51,420	54,464	56,583	2,119
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	51,420	54,464	56,583	2,119
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	5,211	5,105	5,410	305
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,211	5,105	5,410	305
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	70,462	65,295	47,550	-17,745
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	70,462	65,295	47,550	-17,745
<b>Peacekeeping Operations</b>	120,950	117,900	121,800	3,900
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	120,950	117,900	121,800	3,900

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>PM - Political-Military Affairs</b>	<b>248,043</b>	<b>242,764</b>	<b>231,343</b>	<b>-11,421</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	248,043	242,764	231,343	-11,421
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	248,043	242,764	231,343	-11,421
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	57,781	59,569	61,993	2,424
6.2 Administration and Oversight	57,781	59,569	61,993	2,424



## **Peace and Security**

PM manages the Department's programs that are funded by the Foreign Military Financing (FMF), International Military Education and Training (IMET), and Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) accounts, as well as the Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) program, which sum to a combined request of more than \$6 billion for FY 2011. Funding shown in this chapter represents the portion that is not allocated bilaterally by country and activity until the fiscal year of implementation, which comprises about four percent of the total FY 2011 request for these programs. Additional information on these programs appears in the relevant account chapters of the Congressional Budget Justification.

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

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

The CWD program advances peace and security and global interests through humanitarian response to the harmful social and economic effects posed by explosive remnants of war and unsecured or illicitly traded conventional weapons. This includes clearance of landmines and unexploded ordnance, as well as destruction of excess, abandoned, loosely secured, or otherwise at-risk stockpiles of SA/LW, MANPADS, and conventional munitions. The program also enhances weapon and ammunition stockpile security, increases local capabilities through training programs, and provides limited funding for victims' assistance. The CWD program is funded through two formerly separate Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR) sub-accounts (NADR-Humanitarian Demining and NADR-SA/LW). NADR International Trust Fund (ITF) funds the International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance, headquartered in Ljubljana, Slovenia, and is the primary implementer for humanitarian mine action in the mine affected countries of southeast Europe and the Former Republic of Yugoslavia.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): FMF resources will be used to support administrative costs of stabilization operations and security sector reform initiatives focused on defense, military, and border restructuring, reform, and operations.

FMF Administrative funds cover costs incurred by the Department of Defense to implement the FMF program, both domestically and overseas. They include operational costs, salaries, travel costs, ICASS/local guard costs, and higher costs in administering the FMF/IMET programs in security assistance offices overseas, which implement the military assistance programs and which have experienced drastically increased workloads associated with terrorism and coalition requirements.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): IMET resources will be used to support administrative costs of running the expanded-IMET (E-IMET) schools.

IMET Administrative funds support U.S. military education and training facilities, including general costs, salaries, course development, and curriculum development, in particular at the three dedicated E-IMET schools: the Center for Civil-Military Relations, the Defense Institute of International Legal Studies, and the Defense for Medical Operations, as well as the Mobile Education Training program.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): The CWD sub-account is comprised of two previously separate NADR sub-accounts: NADR-Humanitarian Demining (HD) and NADR-SA/LW. NADR-CWD and NADR-ITF funds are managed by the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA). PM/WRA manages programs in 36 countries to provide stockpile security and to destroy explosive remnants of war (to include landmines, unexploded ordnance - UXO, and abandoned ammunition), and excess and obsolete SA/LW, including MANPADS.

Peacekeeping Operations (PKO): PKO resources will be used to support peacekeeping and counterterrorism capacity building programs.

A modest increase in PKO funds will continue to support the GPOI program, which to date has trained more than 100,000 peacekeepers since FY 2005. FY 2011 GPOI PKO funds will build sustainable, indigenous peacekeeping capacity. GPOI will focus on assisting the development of capacity for both military troops and formed police units, including support for collaboration with the Center of Excellence for Stability Police Units. PKO funds will also continue to support the military capacity-building component of the TSCTP program, a multi-disciplinary counterterrorism initiative designed to counter terrorist threats, strengthen regional capacity, promote interoperability, and facilitate coordination between countries. TSCTP PKO funds will support advisory assistance, modest infrastructure improvement, and training and equipping of counterterrorist military units in the West and North African regions.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: Since its inception in FY 2005, the GPOI program maintains a contracted evaluation and metrics mechanism, including measures of effectiveness, which has helped ensure GPOI achieves its goals. To date, FY 2005 through FY 2009 GPOI funds have trained over 100,000 peacekeepers, well above the initial goal of 75,000 worldwide by 2010. As a result, the GPOI program has shifted in Phase II to focus more on increasing indigenous peacekeeping capacity building.

Use of Performance Information in Budget and Programming Decisions: While FY 2011 funds will continue to provide training, equipment, and sustain peacekeeping troops, activities will focus on strengthening partner country capabilities to train their own peacekeeping units by supporting the development of indigenous peacekeeping trainer cadres, peacekeeping training centers, and other self-sufficiency oriented programs, events, and activities.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: In regards to CWD, and especially the issue of landmines, countries are graduated from assistance when they have eliminated the most pressing humanitarian impacts of landmines and are able to sustain future operations with indigenous capacity and little external funding.

## PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

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

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,714,500	1,738,000	1,650,400	-87,600
Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance	40,000	45,000	45,000	0
Migration and Refugee Assistance	1,674,500	1,693,000	1,605,400	-87,600

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration</b>	<b>1,714,500</b>	<b>1,738,000</b>	<b>1,650,400</b>	<b>-87,600</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	3,776	0	0	0
<b>Migration and Refugee Assistance</b>	3,776	0	0	0
1.5 Transnational Crime	3,776	0	0	0
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	1,710,724	1,738,000	1,650,400	-87,600
<b>Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance</b>	40,000	45,000	45,000	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	40,000	45,000	45,000	0
<b>Migration and Refugee Assistance</b>	1,670,724	1,693,000	1,605,400	-87,600
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,626,755	1,651,046	1,565,800	-85,246
5.3 Migration Management	43,969	41,954	39,600	-2,354

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration</b>	<b>1,714,500</b>	<b>1,738,000</b>	<b>1,650,400</b>	<b>-87,600</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	3,776	0	0	0
1.5 Transnational Crime	3,776	0	0	0
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	1,710,724	1,738,000	1,650,400	-87,600
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,666,755	1,696,046	1,610,800	-85,246

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
5.3 Migration Management	43,969	41,954	39,600	-2,354
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>23,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
6.2 Administration and Oversight	23,000	0	0	0

### Humanitarian Assistance

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

The FY 2011 funding request continues ongoing Iraq-related protection and assistance programs. It includes support for refugee and displaced returns and continued care and maintenance programs for Iraqi refugees and conflict victims, including UNHCR's protection activities for displaced Iraqis and returnees, and other populations of concern inside Iraq, as well as critical humanitarian programs of international organization (IO) and non-governmental (NGO) partners for Iraqis in Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, and other countries in the region. The request is based on the assumption that there will be an increase in returnees in 2011 and increased operational space inside Iraq for humanitarian assistance programs for IO and NGO assistance programs for those returnees. At the same time, while care and maintenance programs for Iraqi refugees in the region can be expected to decrease as more refugees repatriate, the need for a robust assistance program outside of Iraq will continue due to cost of living increases in asylum countries and depletion of refugees' own resources. The FY 2011 request also includes continuing support to UNRWA as the sole UN agency providing education, health, and other assistance to over 4.7 million Palestinian refugees in the Middle East. This funding is essential to meeting basic humanitarian needs that otherwise would likely be met by extremist groups, particularly in Gaza and Lebanon. The December 2008/January 2009 Gaza crisis highlighted UNRWA's critical role in meeting those needs and fostering regional stability. PRM's request includes continued funding for the most critical protection and assistance programs for Afghan refugees in the region as well as repatriation, recovery, and reintegration support for returnees and other displaced inside Afghanistan. It continues support to UNHCR and ICRC protection and assistance programs for Pakistanis displaced by military operations and insurgent activities in Pakistan and post conflict assistance in communities of return.

The FY 2011 request also continues funding for ongoing protection and assistance programs for refugees and conflict-affected populations in insecure environments such as in Darfur, Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), the CAR, Kenya, and Somalia and ongoing humanitarian needs in protracted situations in the Caucasus region. It strives to meet the needs of Burmese and North Koreans fleeing repressive regimes and supports post-conflict returns and recovery of displaced Sri Lankans. It includes continued funding for emergency assistance for the roughly 200,000 Colombians who are expected to be displaced within Colombia each year and humanitarian assistance for Colombian refugees in the region. Assistance programs support permanent solutions to displacement that are critical to achieving peace and security in countries emerging from conflict. The FY 2011 request continues support for repatriation and reintegration programs in Southern Sudan, the DRC, and Burundi. It will support ongoing efforts to promote local integration or return of some 200,000 Kosovo internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Serbia and support efforts to resolve the legacy of refugee and IDP issues for those still displaced throughout the Balkans from conflicts in the early 1990s.

This request also provides targeted funding for global humanitarian and Congressional priorities, such as protecting the most vulnerable populations, including refugee and displaced women and children, stateless persons, and refugees in protracted situations; addressing the pernicious problem of gender-based violence; and improving the international community's use of standards and indicators, such as mortality rates and nutritional status to measure the impact of humanitarian assistance programs.

The FY 2011 request supports ongoing regional and national efforts to build the capacity of governments to develop and implement orderly and humane migration policies and systems that effectively protect and assist asylum seekers and other vulnerable migrants throughout the world. It provides modest but essential funding to protect, assist, and reintegrate victims of human trafficking.

Refugee admissions to the United States provide a durable solution for some of the world's most vulnerable people and demonstrate the compassion of Americans by offering a solution when voluntary return and local integration are not possible. The FY 2011 request will increase support for the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program to fund the rising costs associated with the overseas processing, transportation, and initial resettlement services provided to refugees admitted under the program. The request also extends refugee benefits to Iraqi and Afghan Special Immigrant Visa applicants and their families.

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

As humanitarian needs have grown, programs funded by the Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) and Emergency Migration and Refugee Assistance appropriations have expanded to respond, and resources managed by PRM have increased, by over 50 percent in the past four years. The FY 2011 request for administrative expenses reflects an increase in PRM staffing over the next several years in order to continue to provide the necessary Bureau oversight and management of this expanded programming.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: PRM continued to strengthen its monitoring and evaluation of program and financial performance in FY 2009 to inform policy decision-making and good stewardship of resources. In addition to the performance indicators reported in this Congressional Budget Justification, PRM uses a variety of measures to monitor progress in its humanitarian programs, and works with other donors to strengthen performance measures for the international humanitarian community. As appropriate, PRM incorporates these performance measures in framework agreements with international organizations, including UNHCR, UNRWA, and IOM. With each of these organizations, as well as the ICRC, PRM plays an important role in shaping and supporting their strategic planning and performance management. PRM conducts formal annual reviews of these framework agreements and each organization's performance, as well as interim or annual evaluations of each non-governmental organization program. The Bureau also conducts annual regional policy and program reviews that use performance analysis to inform funding decisions. These reviews consider performance information gathered throughout the year through field monitoring trips, program, and financial reports from implementing partners, evaluations, and other sources. In FY 2009, PRM completed an external evaluation of its support for refugee return and reintegration in Burundi; this evaluation found that the program was well designed, sensitively adjusted to the evolving need, and rigorously executed. The evaluation's econometric model found that PRM assistance enabled Burundi returnees to achieve socioeconomic parity with incumbent families within 4.2 years of return on average.

Use of Performance Information in Budget and Program Decisions: PRM uses performance information in every budget and program decision. For example, monitoring of the U.S. Refugee Admissions program's initial support to refugees arriving in the United States found that new arrivals were increasingly struggling to find employment and affordable housing in the context of the economic downturn. As a result, PRM is dedicating additional FY 2010 resources to support refugees' initial reception and placement in the United States.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: Assessments of global humanitarian needs show that the needs of PRM's populations of concern are growing. In this context, PRM's request for FY 2011 MRA resources proposes a modest response to these needs and seeks to sustain the strong performance of humanitarian programs in providing life-saving assistance and protection. PRM's capacity to monitor the performance of its programs and evaluate the extent to which its programs are meeting global humanitarian needs relies on administrative resources included in the FY 2011 MRA request.

## S/GAC - Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The President's FY 2011 request reflects the ongoing U.S. commitment to the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), consistent with the Tom Lantos and Henry J. Hyde United States Global Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Reauthorization Act of 2008. Implementation of PEPFAR is coordinated by the Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator (S/GAC). PEPFAR's foreign assistance budgets for countries are included in the respective operating unit narratives, and a table describing all PEPFAR assistance is provided below. In FY 2011, S/GAC will continue management efforts to support greater value for money, improve the quality of collected data, strengthen supply chains, and ensure that country and activity budgets better reflect the realities of the epidemic at the local level.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,360,249	1,402,579	1,543,579	141,000
Global Health and Child Survival - State	1,360,249	1,402,579	1,543,579	141,000

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>S/GAC - Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator</b>	<b>1,360,249</b>	<b>1,402,579</b>	<b>1,543,579</b>	<b>141,000</b>
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	1,360,249	1,402,579	1,543,579	141,000
Global Health and Child Survival - State	1,360,249	1,402,579	1,543,579	141,000
3.1 Health	1,360,249	1,402,579	1,543,579	141,000

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>S/GAC - Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator</b>	<b>1,360,249</b>	<b>1,402,579</b>	<b>1,543,579</b>	<b>141,000</b>
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	1,360,249	1,402,579	1,543,579	141,000
3.1 Health	1,360,249	1,402,579	1,543,579	141,000
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>310,115</b>	<b>305,787</b>	<b>305,787</b>	<b>0</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	132,426	132,427	132,427	0
6.2 Administration and Oversight	177,689	173,360	173,360	0

### Investing in People

**Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS):** HIV/AIDS: S/GAC oversees the implementation of PEPFAR through the Departments of Defense, Health and Human Services (HHS), Labor, State, and Commerce, as well as the Peace Corps, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), and partner-country governments. In addition, S/GAC increasingly links PEPFAR efforts to those of other important Presidential initiatives in the areas of health and development, such as the Global Health Initiative (GHI), the Millennium Challenge Corporation, and the President's Malaria Initiative. S/GAC also links PEPFAR support for tuberculosis/HIV (TB/HIV) programs with other U.S. TB programs.

**International Partnerships:** S/GAC considers both bilateral and multilateral efforts essential to achieving durable success in the fight against HIV/AIDS. In FY 2011, S/GAC will continue to work

with and through international partnerships to build political will, establish international norms, ensure a broad-based multi-sectoral and coordinated response, and support service delivery. S/GAC manages strategic relationships with key PEPFAR partners including the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria (Global Fund); the World Bank; United Nations agencies led by the Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS); non-governmental organizations, including faith- and community-based organizations; other national governments; and the businesses and foundations of the private sector. In particular, S/GAC emphasizes coordination between PEPFAR and its international partners to help ensure that all are working in support of national strategies.

This request supports a U.S. contribution to the Global Fund. Separate from this request, funding within HHS' National Institutes of Health budget also supports the U.S. contribution to the Global Fund. This request also includes funding for UNAIDS to support core work in its five focus areas: leadership and advocacy, strategic information and technical support, monitoring and evaluation, expanded engagement of civil society, and mobilization of resources.

PEPFAR is working to support its multilateral partners in evaluating their programs and identifying efficiencies to ensure that the U.S. contributions to these organizations are used effectively and efficiently. The United States has supported evaluation processes within both the Global Fund and UNAIDS through financial contributions as well as through staff time.

In 2009, the Global Fund presented the results of a five-year evaluation meant to assess overall performance against its goals and principles after at least one full grant cycle had been completed. Specific areas of focus for this evaluation included the organizational efficiency and effectiveness of the Global Fund, effectiveness of the Global Fund partnership model, and impact of the Global Fund on HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria. A key finding from the Global Fund evaluation is the need to reform the Global Fund's grant architecture, a reform that S/GAC is supporting through its leadership position on the Global Fund Board. The grant architecture reforms will move the Global Fund grant portfolio from a project-based approach to one that is more program-based and better integrated with national disease strategies, as countries will be required to explain how individual grant programs support their national responses to AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria. These reforms are intended to consolidate and rationalize country programs and reporting requirements, harmonize Global Fund financing with country level fiscal and planning cycles, and reduce transaction costs. By reducing duplication of effort at the country level, encouraging coordinated planning, and supporting the development of improved monitoring and evaluation tools and systems, both PEPFAR and the Global Fund will enable countries to identify gaps in services and achieve greater "value for money."

The U.S. Government has also supported the second independent evaluation of UNAIDS, which was completed in 2009. The evaluation recommends improving the focus of UNAIDS to strategically align programs and build flexibility, responsiveness, accountability, governance, and efficiency. The United States will continue to work through multilateral partnerships to support performance monitoring and evaluation and to encourage these organizations to implement the associated recommendations. In particular, the U.S. Government will use its leverage as a donor and member of the Global Fund and UNAIDS governing bodies to ensure that key findings are implemented.

**Technical Support/Strategic Information/Evaluation:** Funding will provide technical support and support for strategic information and evaluation activities. The request includes central technical support and programmatic costs, as well as strategic information systems that are used to monitor program performance, track progress, and evaluate the effectiveness of interventions. Through strategic information systems, PEPFAR aims to sustain the development of and communication about the evidence base supporting specific HIV interventions, as well as broader health systems strengthening, in order to support sustainable, country-led programs. While PEPFAR is not a research organization, the program is working to expand its partnerships with implementers, researchers, and academic organizations to help inform public health and clinical practice.



Technical leadership and direct technical support activities (including scientific quality assurance) are supported for a variety of program activities, including antiretroviral treatment, prevention (including sexual transmission, mother-to-child transmission, medical transmission, and counseling and testing), and care (including programs for orphans and vulnerable children and people living with or affected by HIV/AIDS), as well as cross-cutting efforts such as food and nutrition, gender, twinning of U.S. and overseas institutions, and health systems strengthening, including supply chain management, and human resources for health (including training of health care workers).

In order to increase the sustainability of these programs, technical support activities are needed, including transitioning HIV care and treatment services from central mechanisms to the leadership and management of these services through local indigenous partners in partner countries. Technical support funding is allocated based on Partner Progress Reviews that examine each existing partner's progress in reaching its objectives, its accomplishments to date, its financial pipeline, and how its progress in implementing its activities aligns with the PEPFAR Five-Year Strategy's programmatic priorities. A portion of PEPFAR's technical support funding is used to help develop public-private partnerships to leverage the resources and core expertise of multinational and local companies.

As part of the technical outreach of PEPFAR, S/GAC and the World Health Organization (WHO) developed a four-year strategic framework document to support a more collaborative relationship. This document specifies objectives and a timeline to guide both WHO and PEPFAR FY 2011 planning and budget allocations based on the jointly-identified priority areas of antiretroviral therapy, male circumcision, TB/HIV integrated programs, and health systems strengthening, with a focus on human capacity development and strategic information.

**Oversight and Management:** Funding is planned to support the operational costs incurred by the PEPFAR-implementing U.S. Government agency headquarters including support of administrative and institutional costs, management of staff at headquarters and in the field, management and processing of cooperative agreements and contracts, travel by headquarters staff to provide technical support to the field, indirect costs of supporting PEPFAR programs, and the administrative costs of S/GAC.

Management improvement activities include staffing for results exercises to ensure that headquarters and country teams have the appropriate mix of staff and skills to support the U.S. response to the country's epidemic. In addition, the Locally Employed Staff working group's creation of framework job descriptions for common PEPFAR public health positions will help country teams recruit and retain locally employed staff. Having locally employed staff in these positions is crucial to ensuring the long-term sustainability of the PEPFAR program, providing continuity of knowledge, and developing the capacity of the local workforce.

**Additional Funding for Country Programs:** Additional funding for country programs will be allocated to PEPFAR country programs with successful Partnership Frameworks (PF). The goal of each PF is to advance the progress and leadership of partner countries in the fight against HIV/AIDS. This is to be accomplished through long-term, consultative frameworks, which outline mutual, non-binding political commitments and responsibilities for the United States and partner countries, and which set forth a progression of U.S. support in coordination with partner-country government investment and policy change. Negotiations at the country level with a variety of stakeholders define each PF, and reflect each country's unique situation, capabilities, and priorities.

Success of a PF will be measured by demonstrating increased partner-government ownership and investment in the response to HIV/AIDS. Subsequent to signing the PF, the United States and partner-country governments develop the Partnership Framework Implementation Plan (PFIP), which details the objectives, contributions, and targets for the PF. The PFIP stipulates how the PF will be monitored, and how such monitoring will support national data collection systems, moving away from PEPFAR-specific reporting systems. The United States, partner-country governments, and other development partners will jointly monitor the PF annually, including a review that assesses progress

toward targets, policy reform, projected financial contributions, cost efficiencies through coordinated financing, increasing program ownership by the government, and any steps to allow for mid-course corrections, as needed, in order to ensure achievement of goals. In addition, the indicators and targets outlined in the PF and PFIP will be tracked, including all indicators required by PEPFAR and any others agreed upon as part of the PF. Financial contributions will be monitored based on National AIDS Spending Assessments, National Health Accounts, and other monitoring mechanisms.

Additional funding for country programs will support the continued scale-up of patients receiving treatment. Treatment scale-up will place a particular focus on serving the sickest individuals, pregnant women, and those with TB/HIV co-infection. Furthermore, countries will be supported to achieve treatment efficiencies through greater consolidation of procurement of treatment commodities, including drugs, laboratory equipment and reagents, and consumables.

Increased scale of counseling and testing programs across multiple countries will also contribute to prevention and treatment efficiencies, as greater numbers of HIV-infected individuals will be identified earlier in the course of disease progression, providing opportunities for the early application of less expensive medical care options as well as for behavioral interventions to reduce new infections. Treatment programs will increasingly contribute to efficiencies in prevention programs as greater scale of Prevention with Positives interventions is achieved in treatment settings, often at minimal cost, as most requisite infrastructure is already in place.

Effective prevention interventions, such as prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) and male circumcision, are not yet fully scaled up in countries. PEPFAR will work with countries to ensure that effective prevention mechanisms are widely accessible. Finally, the request will provide support for country-level treatment capacity by strengthening health systems and expanding the number of trained and retained health workers.

As part of these funds, \$100 million Global Health Initiative (GHI) Strategic Reserve is requested to accelerate the scale-up of integrated country-owned health services and health system strengthening, promote the implementation of innovations and scale-up rigorous evaluation to achieve sustainable health improvements for women, newborns, and children. An additional \$100 million will be derived from the GHCS-USAID account. This investment will support overall U.S. efforts to accelerate implementation of GHI principles in selected countries, particularly through efforts to rapidly scale up high-impact interventions for each health program, integrate across health programs when possible, and strengthen health systems through close coordination with governments, the private sector, and development partners. For more information on the GHI Strategic Reserve Fund, please see the chapter on the GHI.

**Accelerated Implementation of the Global Health Initiative:** Through this investment, PEPFAR will support overall U.S. efforts to accelerate implementation of GHI principles in several countries, particularly through efforts in coordination with other health care services, such as those to expand PMTCT, improve early infant diagnosis, and strengthen the ability of country-level health systems to integrate HIV/AIDS care with basic primary and specialty services.

The following table describes U.S. PEPFAR assistance:

<b>President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief</b>			
(\$ in millions)	<b>FY 2009 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2010 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2011 Request</b>
<b>HIV/AIDS Bilateral</b>	<b>5,503</b>	<b>5,542</b>	<b>5,739</b>
<u>State and USAID HIV/AIDS</u>	<u>4,909</u>	<u>4,959</u>	<u>5,150</u>
USAID GHCS HIV/AIDS	350	350	350
State GHCS HIV/AIDS	4,559	4,609	4,800
<u>HHS HIV/AIDS</u>	<u>586</u>	<u>573</u>	<u>589</u>
CDC HIV/AIDS	119	119	118
NIH HIV/AIDS Research*	467	454	471
<u>DOD HIV/AIDS</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>TB Bilateral</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>251</b>
USAID GHCS TB	163	225	230
Other USAID TB	14	18	21
<b>Global Fund Multilateral</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,050</b>	<b>1,000</b>
HHS NIH	300	300	300
USAID GHCS	100	-	-
State GHCS	600	750	700
<b>PEPFAR TOTAL</b>	<b>6,680</b>	<b>6,835</b>	<b>6,990</b>

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

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: PEPFAR, led by the Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator, conducted several program evaluations and assessments in FY 2009 to evaluate the program's performance and to lay the groundwork for improved program effectiveness and efficiency.

Prevention Portfolio Review: After a review of the FY 2009 Country Operational Plan (COP), and in light of new surveillance data and improving relations with the South African government, the PEPFAR headquarters team encouraged the South Africa country team to review their prevention portfolio. A review of the prevention portfolio revealed that the portfolio had many partners and more funding that was heavily youth- and abstinence-focused, despite an epidemic that had the highest prevalence in 20 to 35 year olds.

Cost Modeling: Building on PEPFAR's extensive prior work in estimating the cost of HIV treatment, beginning in January 2009 PEPFAR engaged in a comprehensive program to increase country team utilization of sophisticated cost modeling methodologies for future planning. Fifteen PEPFAR country teams attended two regional workshops where they paired with technical assistance providers, identified gaps in costing and planning, and developed an action plan for obtaining high quality, detailed programmatic cost data. This data was then used to evaluate partner performance and develop scenario-based models to predict future programmatic and resource needs.

Technical Working Group Reviews: The PEPFAR Adult Treatment Technical Working Group undertook six country-level program evaluations in 2009. These reviews were focused on improving the effectiveness and efficiency of PEPFAR treatment programs and ensuring optimal coordination between PEPFAR teams, national governments, implementing partners, and other major funders such as the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria.

Annual Program Results: In FY 2009, 31 countries and the Caribbean region submitted Annual Program Results (APR) reports to headquarters, documenting program results achieved and funds obligated within the fiscal year. Countries reported results on up to 47 country-level and program-level indicators, based on the activities funded in any given program area. Beginning in

FY 2009, APR results were measurable against FY 2009 targets set in the COPs. Countries were asked to set targets based on what they could accomplish during that fiscal year, regardless of what fiscal year funds were used to reach those targets.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: Prevention Portfolio Review: In prevention, funds are being programmed to ensure that they focus on the drivers of the epidemic; that PEPFAR's attention is on preventing new infections; that programs move beyond individual behavior change to also address social and normative change; that they share and replicate best and promising practices; that they capitalize on existing structures and systems; and that they achieve sufficient quality, scale, and scope. For example, the reviews in South Africa resulted in the country team reprogramming 30 percent of youth-based prevention activities to focus on populations that are likely to be the source of new infections, as well as on key drivers of the epidemic, located in sixteen "hot spot" areas.

Cost Modeling: Because of costing efforts, there are currently 12 countries with completed or ongoing studies examining the cost of treatment and other scale-up activities. These costing studies provide multiple examples of improved planning as a result of better information. Having this information has enabled more transparent and productive discussions with other funders and country governments regarding the improved coordination of resources. Data from country-level costing studies have been used centrally to update and improve budget-planning models.

Technical Working Group Reviews: As a result of the Adult Treatment Technical Working Group evaluation in Uganda, the review found that although there were many excellent partners on the ground, cost savings could be generated by working with the Ministry of Health to regionalize better the implementing partners. This regionalization ensures efforts are not being duplicated and that information systems, human resource trainings, supply chains, and reporting processes can be streamlined in support of provincial- or district-level government health offices.

Annual Program Results: The alignment of targets and results introduced in the FY 2009 APR allows the direct comparison of targets to results in order to better monitor program progress. The PEPFAR program results reported in the APR have been used broadly to inform funding allocation decisions, including FY 2010 budget allocations, funding for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) initiative outlined below, and investments in treatment.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: The FY 2011 request will support the shift in PEPFAR's prevention programming to high-impact, targeted interventions. By aligning a significantly increased proportion of overall prevention funds to programming for populations at higher risk for acquiring or transmitting infection, and by directing dollars to evidence-based interventions that target specific populations and risk behaviors, PEPFAR will achieve a greater impact with its prevention investment.

Effective prevention interventions, such as PMTCT, are not yet fully scaled up in countries. PEPFAR will work with countries to ensure that effective prevention mechanisms are widely accessible. As part of the Global Health Initiative, and in order to scale up prevention mechanisms that work, improve women's health infrastructure, and expand integration with antenatal care services, PEPFAR will devote specific financing to PMTCT in FY 2011.

PEPFAR will continue to scale up the number of persons supported on treatment. Treatment scale-up will place a particular focus on serving the sickest individuals, pregnant women, and those with TB/HIV co-infection. The request will also provide support for country-level treatment capacity by strengthening health systems and expanding the number of trained health workers.

## Asia Middle East Regional

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Asia and Middle East (AME) regions face a wide array of challenges that require regional responses. These include terrorism, conflict, instability, burgeoning youth populations, high unemployment, poor governance, corruption, weak education and health systems, frequent natural disasters, and environmental degradation. U.S. regional assistance helps to tackle problems that cross borders, and cannot be comprehensively addressed through bilateral programs alone.

FY 2011 assistance will focus on key themes through activities and expert advisors to increase the impact of U.S. assistance programs in Asia and the Middle East through technical leadership, analysis, and guidance on key technical issues and promotion of best practices; support field missions in program design, implementation, assessment, and outreach; and provide rapid deployment of assistance for post-emergency reconstruction and to societies experiencing democratic or economic openings, breakthroughs, or transitions from war to peace.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	40,471	55,506	31,831	-23,675
Development Assistance	35,521	49,356	25,681	-23,675
Global Health and Child Survival - State	650	650	650	0
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	4,300	5,500	5,500	0

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Asia Middle East Regional</b>	<b>40,471</b>	<b>55,506</b>	<b>31,831</b>	<b>-23,675</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	50	756	532	-224
<b>Development Assistance</b>	50	756	532	-224
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	50	756	532	-224
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	548	2,500	1,468	-1,032
<b>Development Assistance</b>	548	2,500	1,468	-1,032
2.2 Good Governance	361	1,275	875	-400
2.4 Civil Society	187	1,225	593	-632
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	35,896	37,150	12,631	-24,519
<b>Development Assistance</b>	30,946	31,000	6,481	-24,519
3.1 Health	2,000	2,000	2,000	0
3.2 Education	28,946	29,000	4,481	-24,519
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - State</b>	650	650	650	0
3.1 Health	650	650	650	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - USAID</b>	4,300	5,500	5,500	0
3.1 Health	4,300	5,500	5,500	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	3,977	15,100	17,200	2,100
<b>Development Assistance</b>	3,977	15,100	17,200	2,100
4.2 Trade and Investment	455	1,800	1,800	0
4.4 Infrastructure	225	600	500	-100
4.5 Agriculture	2,665	2,000	2,000	0
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	0	900	900	0
4.8 Environment	632	9,800	12,000	2,200

## Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Asia Middle East Regional</b>	40,471	55,506	31,831	-23,675
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	50	756	532	-224
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	50	756	532	-224
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	548	2,500	1,468	-1,032
2.2 Good Governance	361	1,275	875	-400
2.4 Civil Society	187	1,225	593	-632
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	35,896	37,150	12,631	-24,519
3.1 Health	6,950	8,150	8,150	0
3.2 Education	28,946	29,000	4,481	-24,519
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	3,977	15,100	17,200	2,100
4.2 Trade and Investment	455	1,800	1,800	0
4.4 Infrastructure	225	600	500	-100
4.5 Agriculture	2,665	2,000	2,000	0
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	0	900	900	0
4.8 Environment	632	9,800	12,000	2,200
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	6,578	6,891	5,510	-1,381
6.1 Program Design and Learning	4,418	2,416	1,000	-1,416
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,160	4,475	4,510	35

### Peace and Security

U.S. assistance in the AME region ensures that programs in the region stay on the cutting edge of analysis, information, strategy, and program design. Countries in the AME region continue to face challenges of extremism and separatist movements that threaten national and regional stability.

Development Assistance (DA): FY 2011 funding will assist partner governments in providing effective, legitimate, and accountable security for their citizens. Given that support for more radical, intolerant, and violence-supporting strains of political Islam is on the rise across the region, U.S. assistance programs must enhance and refine their methodologies to mitigate effectively the appeal of radical ideologies.

### Governing Justly and Democratically

In a number of Asian countries, democratic gains of the 1980s and 1990s have been rolled back; non-democratic alternative governance models have become popular as democratic institutions have not delivered promised security and development to citizens. Additionally, the Middle East continues to be the least democratic region in the world, dominated as it is by entrenched authoritarian regimes adept at political manipulation through alternating cycles of openness and repression.

Development Assistance (DA): To meet these challenges, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will continue to provide crucial technical leadership and expertise to field missions to increase the impact of democracy and governance programs.

### Investing in People

USAID continues to provide cutting-edge education programming that emphasizes increased access to quality education, and promotes tolerance and moderation in countries with large Muslim populations. Building human capacity and fostering leadership in the region will help to increase the impact and sustainability of U.S. investments in development. In the health sector, USAID's technical experts assure that U.S. field programs have the very latest technical information and evidence-based practices to improve their programs' results.

Development Assistance (DA): Basic Education: FY 2011 resources will provide at-risk and disadvantaged children with opportunities for employment, education, training, and constructive civic engagement. U.S. assistance programs aim to reduce the vulnerability of youth to poverty, social disengagement, and recruitment into extremist movements.

Water Supply and Sanitation: FY 2011 funding is requested to promote trans-boundary water cooperation in the Middle East; strengthen regional institutions, such as the Arab Water Council; and expand regional programs and initiatives, such as the Water Operators Partnership, aimed at improving water supply and sanitation service delivery.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS): Maternal and Child Health: Epidemiological data and trend analysis will be developed to design health service strategies, and ensure faster and wider adoption of best practices. USAID field missions will use the Global Development Commons, which aims to improve collaboration using innovative technologies, to help disseminate information on best practices and lessons learned.

HIV/AIDS: The AME Regional Program also helps halt the spread of HIV/AIDS in the Middle East by supporting people living with HIV/AIDS through programs that promote effective leadership among people living with HIV. AME regional HIV programs develop the capacity of local HIV organizations to provide essential HIV services and advocate for national and regional level support on issues such as treatment, reduction of stigma and discrimination, and empowerment of most-at-risk populations.

Water Supply and Sanitation: FY 2011 resources will continue to support the Blue Revolution Initiative (BRI) to tackle crippling water challenges confronting the Middle East and Africa and transform water management; help ensure that water and sanitation programs are carefully targeted, innovative, and technically sound; and that best practices and lessons learned are effectively shared across regions. Working in partnership with governments, regional institutions, like-minded foundations, and the private sector, the BRI specifically seeks to increase access to safe water and improved sanitation services, enhance water resources management and productivity, and promote trans-boundary water cooperation to improve water security, which can be a flashpoint issue in the region.

### **Economic Growth**

In the economic growth sector, USAID's technical experts focus on advancing workforce development and expanding trade and investment in Asia and the Middle East. Unemployment and underemployment, which are particularly high for the huge youth population across Asia and the Middle East, are due in part to slow economic growth as well as poor coordination between the education and employment sectors.

Development Assistance (DA): Trade Capacity-Building: FY 2011 resources will support workforce development and build capacity in key national finance, trade, and investment institutions to accelerate economic growth. Funds will also be used to support targeted trade capacity-building initiatives through a variety of approaches ranging from assistance for training activities and trade negotiations to overall policy reform.

Environment: Pervasive poverty, population growth, and corruption have intensified demands on natural resources, environmental systems, and biodiversity in Asia and the Middle East regions. Energy demand over the next 15 years is expected to increase by 50 percent. Recognizing the importance of natural resources, biodiversity, and energy for economic progress and poverty reduction, the AME Regional program will support critical analysis and development of alliances to promote conservation and management of key natural resources. These activities will build upon previous AME innovations to institutionalize transparency in the timber trade, reduce conflict over forests, conserve biodiversity, and promote clean energy development. FY 2011 environmental funding under the AME Regional program will focus on advancing three strategic priorities: strengthening science and technology in the region, continuing support to the Coral Triangle Initiative

to manage and protect Southeast Asia's extraordinarily bio-diverse coral reefs, and supporting the Initiative against Illegal Logging in Asia. Program impacts will be tracked through the size of the area of biological significance under improved management as a result of U.S. assistance.

**Agriculture:** FY 2011 resources will focus on addressing the global food crisis, and supporting agriculture sector development that is crucial for sustainable, broad-based economic growth. Working in partnership with key international agriculture research centers and universities, funding will focus on policy reform and the introduction of appropriate technologies to promote food security, increase agricultural productivity in Asia and the Middle East, and improve water management; this includes supporting increased crop yields through introduction of drought- and disease-resistant rice and wheat varieties.

**Energy:** In the area of energy, FY 2011 resources will focus on expanding trade in clean energy and enhancing the ability of governments to deliver clean energy services. New programs will focus on providing technical support for institutional development and assisting governments to expand clean power production and distribution.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

AME Regional is primarily a program by which the Asia and Middle East Bureaus provide technical expertise by subject-matter experts to field missions in the AME regions for the purposes of developing, designing, and evaluating their assistance programs. In FY 2009, the AME Regional Program supported Alliances, Analyses, and Program Support (AAPS), which is a buy-in to the USAID Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade Bureau's Business Growth Initiative project. AAPS conducted an assessment of Global Development Alliances supported by AME missions that provides recommendations on how to promote successful economic growth alliances. AAPS also prepared an analytical assessment of economic growth options in support of USAID/Yemen's strategy development.

FY 2009 activities undertaken included training for AME field mission democracy and governance officers in counter-extremism assessment and program development techniques, analysis and staff seminar on how democracy and governance can target the poor, and an expert interagency briefing on Lebanon's electoral process and outcomes.

In FY 2009, AME program-funded environment staff provided technical assistance to Missions, including RDMA, Cambodia, and other East Asia Missions to help with assessments, strategic planning, program design, and evaluations related to clean energy, climate change, and biodiversity conservation. In Washington, the Senior Environmental Policy Advisor worked with the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative and the Department of State to support the negotiation of a Memorandum of Understanding between the United States and China to combat illegal logging and the Strategic and Economic Dialogue with China.

In FY 2011, the AME Regional Program will continue to provide expert technical assistance to the planning, design, and evaluation of bilateral, regional, and Washington-based programs for the region, with a view to improving their cost-effectiveness and their responsiveness to U.S. policy priorities.



## DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA) within the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) supports specific activities to prevent and respond to crises, save lives, and alleviate suffering. DCHA aims to implement solutions that link humanitarian efforts with sustainable development goals, support democracy and good governance, and promote opportunities for people adversely affected by conflict, poverty, natural disasters, and a breakdown of good governance. DCHA is championing the objectives of U.S. foreign assistance as a lead organization for providing emergency life-saving disaster relief, food aid, and other humanitarian assistance to people in developing countries, particularly those in countries that are rebuilding. DCHA's programs also encourage responsible participation by all citizens in the political processes of their countries, assist those countries to improve governance, especially the rule of law, and help strengthen non-governmental organizations and other elements of civil society.

The FY 2011 budget for DCHA reflects increases in both Humanitarian Assistance contingency funding and Disaster Readiness funding. These increases reflect the need to continue to build the United States' ability to respond to complex crises, natural and manmade disasters, address global food security, support adaptation to global climate change, and anticipate and mitigate destabilizing threats to transformational development, including hunger, extremism, conflict, and displacement.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,204,411	2,404,438	2,417,700	13,262
Democracy Fund	37,000	50,000	0	-50,000
Development Assistance	139,463	108,438	224,000	115,562
Economic Support Fund	44,000	37,500	0	-37,500
Food for Peace Title II	100,948	1,295,500	1,272,000	-23,500
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	13,000	13,000	13,000	0
International Disaster Assistance	820,000	845,000	860,700	15,700
Transition Initiatives	50,000	55,000	48,000	-7,000

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>1,204,411</b>	<b>2,404,438</b>	<b>2,417,700</b>	<b>13,262</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	70,018	70,650	41,700	-28,950
<b>Development Assistance</b>	9,000	13,500	9,000	-4,500
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,000	2,000	2,000	0
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	7,000	11,500	7,000	-4,500
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	25,000	16,000	0	-16,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	25,000	16,000	0	-16,000
<b>Transition Initiatives</b>	36,018	41,150	32,700	-8,450
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	1,150	2,000	850
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	36,018	40,000	30,700	-9,300
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	68,526	82,350	59,800	-22,550

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Democracy Fund</b>	37,000	50,000	0	-50,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	10,000	10,000	0	-10,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	19,500	32,500	0	-32,500
2.4 Civil Society	7,500	7,500	0	-7,500
<b>Development Assistance</b>	12,544	12,000	44,500	32,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,250	3,000	4,250	1,250
2.2 Good Governance	3,250	3,000	7,340	4,340
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,794	3,000	20,810	17,810
2.4 Civil Society	3,250	3,000	12,100	9,100
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	5,000	6,500	0	-6,500
2.2 Good Governance	5,000	6,500	0	-6,500
<b>Transition Initiatives</b>	13,982	13,850	15,300	1,450
2.2 Good Governance	2,407	5,300	5,300	0
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	8,271	0	0	0
2.4 Civil Society	3,304	8,550	10,000	1,450
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	75,500	73,500	52,000	-21,500
<b>Development Assistance</b>	48,500	45,500	39,000	-6,500
3.1 Health	10,000	11,100	9,600	-1,500
3.2 Education	12,500	12,400	12,400	0
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	26,000	22,000	17,000	-5,000
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	14,000	15,000	0	-15,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	14,000	15,000	0	-15,000
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - USAID</b>	13,000	13,000	13,000	0
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	13,000	13,000	13,000	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	40,000	14,000	85,000	71,000
<b>Development Assistance</b>	40,000	14,000	85,000	71,000
4.5 Agriculture	40,000	12,000	75,000	63,000
4.8 Environment	0	2,000	10,000	8,000
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	950,367	2,163,938	2,179,200	15,262
<b>Development Assistance</b>	29,419	23,438	46,500	23,062
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	4,000	5,438	8,000	2,562
5.2 Disaster Readiness	25,419	18,000	38,500	20,500
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	100,948	1,295,500	1,272,000	-23,500
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	100,948	1,279,000	1,272,000	-7,000
5.2 Disaster Readiness	0	16,500	0	-16,500
<b>International Disaster Assistance</b>	820,000	845,000	860,700	15,700
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	748,624	795,000	810,700	15,700
5.2 Disaster Readiness	71,376	50,000	50,000	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>1,204,411</b>	<b>2,404,438</b>	<b>2,417,700</b>	<b>13,262</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	70,018	70,650	41,700	-28,950
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,000	2,000	2,000	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	1,150	2,000	850
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	68,018	67,500	37,700	-29,800
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>68,526</b>	<b>82,350</b>	<b>59,800</b>	<b>-22,550</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	13,250	13,000	4,250	-8,750
2.2 Good Governance	10,657	14,800	12,640	-2,160
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	30,565	35,500	20,810	-14,690
2.4 Civil Society	14,054	19,050	22,100	3,050
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>75,500</b>	<b>73,500</b>	<b>52,000</b>	<b>-21,500</b>
3.1 Health	10,000	11,100	9,600	-1,500
3.2 Education	12,500	12,400	12,400	0
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	53,000	50,000	30,000	-20,000
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>14,000</b>	<b>85,000</b>	<b>71,000</b>
4.5 Agriculture	40,000	12,000	75,000	63,000
4.8 Environment	0	2,000	10,000	8,000
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>950,367</b>	<b>2,163,938</b>	<b>2,179,200</b>	<b>15,262</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	853,572	2,079,438	2,090,700	11,262
5.2 Disaster Readiness	96,795	84,500	88,500	4,000
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>62,724</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	3,985	0	0	0
6.2 Administration and Oversight	58,739	0	0	0

#### Peace and Security

**Development Assistance (DA):** For FY 2011, DA funding under Peace and Security will enable DCHA to enhance conflict technical expertise and build conflict management capacity.

**Pilot Programs and Field Collaboration:** These pilot programs will allow DCHA to expand efforts to research and address the causes of instability, conflict, and extremism. DCHA will advance proven approaches to conflict resolution, management, and mitigation by providing demand-driven technical assistance and funding to USAID missions, thereby leveraging limited DA funds with larger mission programs. This builds on partnering with missions in countries facing problems that demand a conflict dimension to their development programs, but which are unable to design comprehensive programs in land tenure, environmental protection, or democracy and governance, due to resource constraints that inhibit the inclusion of conflict programming.

**Technical Leadership/Strategic Partnerships:** DCHA will expand its network of strategic partnerships through Global Development Alliances and other innovations to explore more fully the potential of two or three flagship partnerships with leading academic institutions. These partnerships will help to refine the most field-relevant practices in conflict analysis and conflict-sensitive programming and to apply the learning to the design of field programs, training implementing partners, and influencing donor practice.

**Knowledge Management:** As part of both USAID and DCHA efforts to establish and strengthen knowledge management, evaluation, and enhanced monitoring practices, additional funding will be used to build up these systems for conflict programming. Efforts begun in FY 2009 will continue to

strengthen global monitoring and evaluation efforts, facilitate the collection of an increasing body of information on past and ongoing conflict programming with USAID implementing partners, facilitate annual conferences to capture lessons and best practices that will be shared broadly, and produce related online content and print publications.

**Conflict Technical Assistance:** DCHA will deliver publicly-available and innovative conflict analysis, and project-relevant technical, programming, and policy guidance in conflict and development. This will be achieved through robust engagement with key U.S. and donor stakeholders in conflict prevention, peace building, and reconciliation.

**Conflict Training/Cadre Development:** As part of its assigned mission to mainstream conflict sensitivity throughout USAID, DCHA has begun to develop a cadre of Certified Conflict Officers (CCOs). Like a Contracting Officer's Technical Representative, these CCOs will come from the full range of technical positions across USAID, but will serve as a technical resource and advocate for conflict sensitivity at the Missions with which they work. These additional funds will accelerate the cadre development process by providing necessary professional development so that by the end of FY 2011, USAID would have at least one CCO in every regional platform and in overseas Missions in countries affected by conflict.

**Economic Support Funds: Reconciliation Programs:** In FY 2011, funding will support the Annual Program Statement for reconciliation in which 20 countries and regional missions are expected to participate. Programs will incorporate the people-to-people approach based on a context and conflict analysis that leads to a concrete program change hypothesis and programmatic solution. Proposed people-to-people activities will address gaps in current responses to a conflict as identified in the analysis. Programs will be based on best practices, build the capacity of local partners, and incorporate gender analysis into a proposed approach.

**Transition Initiatives (TI): Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform:** DCHA will support stabilization operations and security sector reform in strategic U.S. foreign policy countries by addressing key factors of instability at the local level while supporting host governments' efforts. DCHA programs will provide technical assistance in counterinsurgency and stabilization to key partners.

**Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation:** DCHA programming will contribute to the overall U.S. goal of supporting peace and stability in strategic U.S. foreign assistance countries. In FY 2011, DCHA programs will work with relevant stakeholders to address underlying causes of instability; increase access to information on peace, recovery, and development issues; as well as provide support to truth and reconciliation processes.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

**Development Assistance (DA):** DCHA programming in FY 2011 occurs in the context of continuing instability due to the economic recession, as well as continuing U.S. engagement priorities in Iraq, Afghanistan, and other countries in crisis or transition. Funding in FY 2011 will continue to support programs that strengthen open and competitive political and electoral processes, rule of law and respect for human rights, politically active civil societies and independent media, anticorruption reforms, transparent and accountable governance, and reform of the security sector. DCHA will continue to develop labor assessment and programming tools that identify strategic points of intervention for labor programming, and will provide support to independent and democratic labor unions and organizations to strengthen their role in democratic governance.

**Elections and Political Processes (EPP) Fund:** The EPP Fund enables DCHA to respond swiftly to urgent, unmet, and unpredictable elections and political processes needs, such as snap elections, coups, calls for transitional justice or power sharing arrangements, transitions of newly elected leaders, and unexpected deaths of sitting Presidents. The EPP Fund is managed by the Elections and Political Processes Division within DCHA/DG, which solicits and reviews applications from Missions.

Applications are required to meet at least two of the following three criteria: the proposed program is unique and innovative, addresses snap elections or other unanticipated needs, and has the ability to have a significant and measurable impact.

**Transition Initiatives (TI):** DCHA programming in FY 2011 will support conditions for stability and development in conflict prone and other priority countries for U.S. foreign assistance. Programs will focus on building confidence and trust between government and communities, encouraging broad-based community participation in decision-making, and increasing access to public information.

DCHA will support political competition and consensus-building by increasing the technical and operational capacity of key organizations and reform-minded government actors, building confidence among and between political leaders and civil society, and strengthening democratic institutions. Additionally, programs will focus on supporting the work of non-governmental organizations, political parties, and human rights organizations to provide an opportunity for open debate and dialogue to occur.

DCHA will continue to support civil society by building capacities such as increasing civic leadership skills and grassroots participation, as well as provide technical assistance in areas such as organizational development and using various media.

### **Investing in People**

**Development Assistance (DA):** FY 2011 funds will be used for three programs: the American Schools and Hospitals Abroad (ASHA), the Leahy War Victims Fund (WVF), and the Victims of Torture Fund (VTF). ASHA funds are used for the construction and renovation of facilities and the purchase of equipment that leads to improved access to higher education, critical medical services, education opportunities for local populations, and demonstrating American ideas and practices abroad. The WVF provides a dedicated source to assist people living with disabilities as a result of armed conflict. The VTF works to assist in the treatment and rehabilitation of individuals, families, and community members who suffer from the physical and psychological effects of torture.

**Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS):** Displaced Children and Orphans Fund (DCOF) programs will continue to focus on building capacities to meet the needs of vulnerable children. DCOF provides support to reinforce coping strategies and address family and community structures in the midst of conflict, crisis, or economic stress.

### **Economic Growth**

**Development Assistance (DA):** Food Security: While maintaining a robust humanitarian response to mitigate the immediate impacts of extreme hunger, FY 2011 funds will be used to increase the U.S. focus on development investments on the underlying causes of hunger and poverty. Increased availability of food at lower prices on international markets will be of increasing importance as the world emerges from the current economic contraction. DCHA will stimulate rural economies through programs that integrate social safety nets with broad-based agricultural growth and blend agriculture production with nutrition-specific assistance. U.S. investments that are global in nature and those targeted to specific countries will be aligned. By focusing initially on less than two dozen countries and strengthening USAID staffing in core competencies related to agriculture, poverty reduction, and nutrition, the U.S. can revitalize the international and local communities sustainably to reduce food insecurity.

Climate Change: FY 2011 DA funds will support activities to strengthen the adaptive capacity of the most vulnerable to climate variability and change. The request will implement site-based programs to reduce risk of climate disasters through building resilience of climate-vulnerable populations through disaster risk reduction and governance programs with governments, civil society, and communities.

In order to achieve results, DCHA relies on administrative support provided by an institutional support contractor to perform administrative backstopping, financial, and procurement support. DCHA performs all Food for Peace Title II procurement actions, totaling more than \$2.3 billion in assistance annually. Over two million metric tons of U.S. food aid is sent to over 50 countries annually. The institutional contractor support is designed not only to ensure an efficient, timely, and robust response to international food-aid assistance appeals, including those through the World Food Program, but also to provide systems support for Food for Peace Information System that tracks commodity procurements and associated freight costs as well as maintaining the database and conducting data entry. The contractor also provides financial support to review hundreds of freight invoices received from implementers of Food for Peace Title II programs.

### **Humanitarian Assistance**

Through DCHA's assistance, the United States not only saves lives but also supports host governments' efforts to respond to the critical needs of their own people during disasters, recovery, and the transition from emergency to development. In so doing, U.S. assistance begins the process of stabilization and recovery, thereby assisting and creating opportunities for people adversely affected by conflict and natural disasters.

Development Assistance (DA): Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance Project (FANTA2): Through FANTA, USAID provides technical assistance and training in food security and nutrition across a range of priority technical areas. FANTA helps to strengthen U.S. capacity to design, implement, monitor, and evaluate Title II programs in the following areas: community and livelihood resilience in risky environments, agriculture-access-nutrition linkages, integrating Title II with other U.S. programs, emergency and therapeutic feeding and infant and young child feeding focusing on the prevention of malnutrition in children under two years of age, women's nutrition issues and the relationship between gender and food security, and food security and nutrition interventions in high HIV/AIDS prevalence contexts.

Famine Early Warning System (FEWS NET): USAID relies heavily upon FEWS NET to provide pertinent and timely information on food security conditions and their impacts on vulnerable populations. Additionally, USAID is attempting to find a cost-effective way of monitoring the newly-food-insecure countries, many of which have no early warning systems in place. This funding will assist USAID to extend its expertise in remote monitoring of weather, agricultural conditions, market prices, and food trade patterns, in collaboration with a large network of operational partners, such as the U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Geological Service, and others. Countries will receive earlier warnings of potentially anomalous food access and food availability outcomes, and will be able to assess further the likelihood that the access and availability anomalies could have important food security impacts.

International Disaster Assistance (IDA): The FY 2011 request for the IDA account will provide humanitarian relief and rehabilitation in foreign countries affected by natural and man-made disasters, and for activities that manage and reduce the vulnerability to disaster hazards. The request will allow the United States to provide safe drinking water, basic health services, shelter, household commodities, seeds, tools, livelihoods assistance, and additional support to millions of disaster-affected individuals worldwide. The request includes \$300 million for emergency food security, which will be used for local and regional purchase of food, and other interventions, such as cash voucher and cash transfer programs to facilitate access to food.

Food for Peace Title II: DCHA provides life-saving food in emergencies as well as during recovery and restoration of sustainable livelihoods strengthens local capacity to respond to humanitarian needs and engage in disaster-risk reduction. Through DCHA, USAID provides other longer-term development-oriented (non-emergency) resources to help in recovery and in the improvement of the long-term food security of needy people that are discussed in the relevant country chapters.

## Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: Individual offices within DCHA conducted portfolio reviews in FY 2009. Additionally, DCHA offices conducted evaluations, sector assessments, and major special sectors. For example, the Office of Conflict Management and Mitigation (DCHA/CMM) conducted seven sector assessments, nine evaluations, four designs, and four major special studies during FY 2009 to evaluate program performance and support conflict-sensitive designs.

In FY 2010, DCHA is planning a comprehensive review of the entire bureau. The review will build upon and integrate the individual yearly office portfolio reviews. Individual offices are expanding their existing yearly portfolio reviews. For example, in January 2010, DCHA/CMM conducted a portfolio and pipeline review of all DCHA/CMM activities to assess programmatic impacts, financial performance, and the extent to which peacebuilding efforts are meeting expected targets. DCHA offices will conduct evaluations, sector assessments, and major special sectors. In addition, individual offices are improving their existing performance monitoring and evaluation tools and systems. For example, the Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (DCHA/OFDA) will be initiating ongoing data quality assessments as part of improved field monitoring tools and guidance and developing a Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP).

Performance of DCHA/CMM-funded reconciliation and peacebuilding activities is monitored at the field level, and supported by technical experts in DCHA/CMM through site visits and virtual participation. DCHA/CMM program-funded staff trained more than 325 people in conflict mitigation and management during FY 2009, and this helped to establish a large cadre of trained professionals who can assess, monitor, and implement development activities that are designed to be conflict-sensitive and embody the principle of “do no harm.” DCHA/CMM is developing a new knowledge management system to track the results of conflict mitigation grants globally. In FY 2009, Colombia served as a first pilot country for on-site grant monitoring, and staff visits provided a rapid evaluation of program impact that will assist in informing stakeholders on program constraints and impacts. The evaluation found that DCHA/CMM reconciliation and peacebuilding grants provide an opportunity to try non-traditional and specialized approaches to distinct conflict-related problem sets.

The Office of Democracy and Governance (DCHA/DG) implements a broad evaluation initiative to improve the quality of evaluations of USAID DG projects. This includes technical assistance to missions seeking support in designing and carrying out evaluations of new DG projects using state-of-the-art evaluation methodologies. However, data collection and analysis is a significant challenge for global programs managed by DCHA/DG, such as the Global Labor Program and the Elections and Political Processes Fund. DCHA/DG is developing an online performance management data-collection and analysis tool to increase mission reporting on EPP activities, which are anticipated to improve the quality and availability of performance data. DCHA/DG encourages the inclusion of PMPs as deliverables for all contractor and grantee-led activities.

The Office of Transition Initiatives (DCHA/OTI) conducted seven program evaluations and assessments in FY 2009 to evaluate the programmatic and financial performance of OTI-implemented programs which are funded by both the TI and non-TI accounts. In FY 2010, OTI will conduct nine program evaluations and assessments reviewing performance at all levels of implementation through a combination of a desk study, interviews with stakeholders and beneficiaries, and field visits. The OTI program in Pakistan has formulated a creative approach to monitoring and evaluation in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) region. In a non-permissive environment, with access to projects sporadic and constant security threats looming, the program has a multi-layered system of checks and balances that works to monitor program activities closely and to provide feedback and analysis on lessons learned that can be used towards new program and project design. Separate entities providing multiple layers of monitoring include the implementing partner staff, the Government of Pakistan (GOP) officials, an independent Monitoring Unit, and the local community.

The implementing partner staff, as part of the grant management process, are required to complete a final report upon completion of the grant activity, including digital photos of before, during, and after shots, and whether the project was successful or not. Staff also monitors the media to track coverage of a local project to gauge impact of expanding the writ of the GOP in the FATA.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: In FY 2009, DCHA/CMM coordinated and participated in an Interagency Conflict Assessment Framework (ICAF) in Yemen, which resulted in better geographical focus for the new USAID/Yemen stabilization portfolio goal. Moreover, the ICAF helped inform the reorientation of the USAID/Yemen Mission's strategy and programming towards stabilization needs, and enabled the United States to lead other donors in coordinating a multilateral focus on conflict mitigation and stabilization. In FY 2010, DCHA/CMM will support ICAFs planned for Ecuador, Liberia, and Uganda.

DCHA/OTI's Kenya program, launched in 2008, addresses internal factors contributing to instability and state fragility in the wake of the chaos and violence following the flawed 2007 elections. After a review of the program at the end of its first year, it was found that the program should continue through the upcoming 2012 Kenyan presidential elections and with the continued funding, a formulation and implementation of a scaling up operational plan of the program, and program time horizons lengthened as needed

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: Increased funding for the DG programs will result in increased numbers of domestic elections observers trained with U.S. assistance from 13,753 in FY 2009 to 35,000 in FY 2011. Additionally, DCHA expects increases to the number of international elections observers deployed with U.S. assistance from 40 in FY 2009 to 150 in FY 2011, and an increase in the number of individuals who receive U.S.-assisted political party training from 3,415 in FY 2009 to 5,000 in FY 2011.



**Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) - Major OFDA Disaster Responses by Country**  
**- International Disaster Assistance (IDA) \***  
**Obligations (\$ in Thousands)**

<b>Country</b>	<b>FY 2008</b>	<b>Disaster Type</b>	<b>FY 2009</b>	<b>Disaster Type</b>
Afghanistan	17,018	Complex Emergency	27,298	Complex Emergency
Bangladesh	5,962	Hurricane/Cyclone/Typhoon	3,620	Hurricane/Cyclone/Typhoon
Burkina Faso	300	Flood	1,450	Flood
Burma	26,449	Hurricane/Cyclone/Typhoon	6,008	Hurricane/Cyclone/Typhoon
Chad	7,062	Complex Emergency	9,784	Complex Emergency
China (Peoples Republic of)	1,027	Earthquake	445	Earthquake
Cote d'Ivoire	1,683	Complex Emergency		
Democratic Republic of Congo	18,295	Complex Emergency	32,978	Complex Emergency
Djibouti	498	Drought	1,299	Drought
Dominican Republic	1,539	Flood		
East Timor	1,220	Complex Emergency		
Eritrea	3,006	Complex Emergency		
Ethiopia	35,151	Complex Emergency	51,277	Complex Emergency
Georgia	12,137	Complex Emergency	8,508	Complex Emergency
Haiti	8,456	Hurricane/Cyclone/Typhoon	4,151	Hurricane/Cyclone/Typhoon
Haiti			1,112	Accident
India	1,176	Flood	1,948	Flood
Iraq	75,346	Complex Emergency	83,421	Complex Emergency
Kenya	11,021	Complex Emergency	23,945	Food Security
Kyrgyzstan			7,070	Food Security
Madagascar	1,226	Hurricane/Cyclone/Typhoon	891	Hurricane/Cyclone/Typhoon
Mexico	2,387	Flood		
Mozambique	1,377	Flood		
Nepal	2,654	Complex Emergency	5,000	Food Security
Nicaragua	1,276	Hurricane/Cyclone/Typhoon	142	Hurricane/Cyclone/Typhoon
Pakistan	3,296	Complex Emergency	102,553	Complex Emergency
Pakistan	2,550	Flood	2,333	Earthquake
Somalia	51,202	Complex Emergency	7,348	Complex Emergency
Sri Lanka	5,429	Complex Emergency	7,936	Complex Emergency
Sudan	44,208	Complex Emergency	46,314	Complex Emergency
Sudan (Darfur)	93,099	Complex Emergency	93,636	Complex Emergency
Tajikistan	4,343	Winter Emergency		
Uganda	6,813	Complex Emergency	5,000	Food Security
Zimbabwe	7,315	Complex Emergency	21,104	Complex Emergency
Zimbabwe			7,311	Epidemic/Health Emergency
West Africa - Regional			30,710	Food Security
<b>Other Disaster Responses</b>				
Africa Region	4,742		2,347	
Asia Region	3,176		2,532	
Europe / Middle East Region	1,469		1,006	
Latin America / Caribbean Region	6,632		1,710	
Preparedness / Mitigation	41,643		86,712	
Operations / Program Support	40,199		44,028	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>552,382</b>		<b>732,927</b>	

\* Figures above include USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) obligations of regular International Disaster Assistance (IDA) funds, as well as supplemental IDA funds for the global food crisis, Iraq, Afghanistan, Sudan, Somalia, other parts of Africa, and other urgent humanitarian requirements world-wide. In addition to the IDA funding shown above, OFDA also obligated the following funds: in FY 2008, \$0.3 million of ESF for Kenya; and in FY 2009 \$10 million of DA for Ethiopia, \$0.3 million of DA for Kenya, \$1.822 million of DA for Somalia; \$2.520 million of DA for Zimbabwe, and \$5 million of DA for Mozambique.

## ODP - Office of Development Partners

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Office of Development Partners (ODP) within the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) provides leadership to the Agency's efforts to build strong strategic partnerships with non-governmental organizations (NGOs), multilateral and bilateral institutions, and the private sector that leverage U.S. assistance to achieve sustainable development outcomes. Specifically, ODP creates mechanisms to leverage private sector resources, coordinates and advocates with the international donor community on critical development policy issues to improve aid and development effectiveness, strengthens partnerships with NGOs and U.S. land-grant universities, and fosters innovations in addressing today's development challenges by bringing non-traditional development partners into the international development arena and connecting development practitioners to each other and development information.

ODP provides leadership for the Agency's collaboration on development policy issues with other U.S. government agencies that have development programs and, in addition, coordinates the Agency's programmatic collaboration with the Peace Corps. Furthermore, ODP coordinates the Agency's relationship with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC), including overseeing management of Threshold Country programs and supporting the USAID Administrator as an MCC Board member. ODP manages the Agency's relationships with the Board for International Food and Agriculture Development (BIFAD), helping link U.S. agriculture universities to the Administration's strategic agenda for global hunger and food security.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	67,900	56,637	45,121	-11,516
Development Assistance	67,900	56,637	45,121	-11,516

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>ODP - Office of Development Partners</b>	<b>67,900</b>	<b>56,637</b>	<b>45,121</b>	<b>-11,516</b>
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	3,472	2,500	1,151	-1,349
<b>Development Assistance</b>	3,472	2,500	1,151	-1,349
2.2 Good Governance	1,500	1,000	151	-849
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,000	1,000	1,000	0
2.4 Civil Society	972	500	0	-500
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	21,836	20,050	12,350	-7,700
<b>Development Assistance</b>	21,836	20,050	12,350	-7,700
3.1 Health	18,700	18,700	10,800	-7,900
3.2 Education	3,136	1,350	1,550	200
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	41,092	33,587	30,540	-3,047
<b>Development Assistance</b>	41,092	33,587	30,540	-3,047
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,218	1,020	0	-1,020
4.3 Financial Sector	2,487	1,125	3,545	2,420
4.4 Infrastructure	2,455	1,455	3,205	1,750
4.5 Agriculture	8,938	4,010	4,085	75
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,540	990	1,524	534

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
4.7 Economic Opportunity	13,804	13,487	9,745	-3,742
4.8 Environment	8,650	11,500	8,436	-3,064
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	1,500	500	1,080	580
<b>Development Assistance</b>	1,500	500	1,080	580
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	0	0	540	540
5.2 Disaster Readiness	1,500	500	540	40

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>ODP - Office of Development Partners</b>	<b>67,900</b>	<b>56,637</b>	<b>45,121</b>	<b>-11,516</b>
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	3,472	2,500	1,151	-1,349
2.2 Good Governance	1,500	1,000	151	-849
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,000	1,000	1,000	0
2.4 Civil Society	972	500	0	-500
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	21,836	20,050	12,350	-7,700
3.1 Health	18,700	18,700	10,800	-7,900
3.2 Education	3,136	1,350	1,550	200
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	41,092	33,587	30,540	-3,047
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,218	1,020	0	-1,020
4.3 Financial Sector	2,487	1,125	3,545	2,420
4.4 Infrastructure	2,455	1,455	3,205	1,750
4.5 Agriculture	8,938	4,010	4,085	75
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,540	990	1,524	534
4.7 Economic Opportunity	13,804	13,487	9,745	-3,742
4.8 Environment	8,650	11,500	8,436	-3,064
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	1,500	500	1,080	580
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	0	0	540	540
5.2 Disaster Readiness	1,500	500	540	40
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	14,958	7,389	9,505	2,116
6.1 Program Design and Learning	6,270	5,978	6,661	683
6.2 Administration and Oversight	8,688	1,411	2,844	1,433

### Governing Justly and Democratically

**Development Assistance (DA):** Building consensus on development policy issues among traditional and emerging donors requires strategic use of major multilateral and bilateral meetings to advance the U.S. development policy agenda, and mobilize effective collective action on global development challenges that are impediments to a more stable environment for civil societies and good governance around the world.

Through the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), ODP will support the activities of the Working Party on Aid Effectiveness, which will build consensus among developed and developing country stakeholders to improve the effectiveness of aid and ultimately of development. ODP will continue to build support for key U.S. initiatives, such as Global Hunger and Food Security, Global Climate Change, and Global Engagement. This will be accomplished by sponsoring and organizing analysis and conferences that facilitate coordinated action by international organizations, such as the United Nations and European Commission, as well as major bilateral donors, such as China and Japan. The Cooperative Development Program (CDP) will continue to assist up to 3,000 cooperatives and

associations to strengthen governance, as well as increase effective advocacy for legal and regulatory reform that facilitates the creation and use of cooperatives for economic activity.

## **Investing in People**

### **Development Assistance (DA):**

**Water:** The Development Grants Program (DGP) supports the Agency's Water Supply and Sanitation programs. The DGP will continue to expand partnerships with private and voluntary organizations and NGOs that implement activities that directly increase sustainable access to safe drinking water, improve sanitation, and foster access and use of water for agriculture, with a primarily focus on countries in Africa. DGP is helping reach those working through grassroots activities in support of the most vulnerable. ODP will provide technical assistance through its Capable Partners Program to strengthen non-governmental organizations to carry out effective implementation of water and sanitation activities worldwide.

**Basic Education:** The Global Development Alliance (GDA) business model supports innovative programs that leverage private sector resources to address a number of development challenges through the use of new technologies and market-based approaches in health and education. ODP resources will build partnerships around youth strategies and education to mitigate causes of instability and promote broader equitable development. ODP will enhance its alliance building by reaching out to a new partner pool such as venture capitalists, social entrepreneurs, and diaspora communities in the United States to improve the quality and relevance of education.

## **Economic Growth**

**Development Assistance (DA):** Global economic problems require coordinated solutions. ODP supports U.S. assistance priorities with a specific focus on global hunger and food security, global climate change, and global engagement through the GDA business model of public-private partnership, as well as through the work of the CDP, the DGP, and the capacity building of partner NGOs. All are critical to the Agency's success in fostering broad-based economic growth activities in agriculture, infrastructure, private sector competitiveness, economic opportunity, and financial structures to create sustainable partnerships to meet global development challenges.

ODP will build public-private partnerships that generate opportunities for entrepreneurs that are replicable and scalable to advance various Administration initiatives such as global hunger and food security, global climate change, and global health. The BIFAD Secretariat mobilizes a network of U.S. land-grant universities in support of U.S. global hunger and food security objectives and provides expert advice to the USAID Administrator on priority international agricultural issues. The CDP supports the development and use of cooperatives as effective vehicles for sustainable economic activity in agriculture, infrastructure, private sector competitiveness, and microenterprise, and will finance a range of services including agricultural finance, supply, procurement processing and marketing, including international trade of value-added livestock and produce. CDP funding will support rural electrification and communication policy reform and pilot projects, primarily in sub-Saharan Africa. The DGP supports direct grant relationships between smaller NGOs that traditionally have had limited access to USAID funds. The DGP will provide substantial resources for microenterprises to enhance productivity and improve the policy environment. DGP resources will support global climate change through competitive programs in which NGOs create adaptive strategies that mitigate the negative impact of climate change. ODP will also expand the Agency's network of organizations that enhance development outcomes that support the President's initiatives to make development more transparent, participatory, and collaborative. Through the Volunteers for Prosperity program, ODP will recruit highly qualified American professionals to share their skills in sectors that support U.S. development objectives.

## **Humanitarian Assistance**

**Development Assistance (DA):** Through ODP's Private Sector Alliances (PSA) division, the Agency will promote crisis stabilization and reconstruction operations stemming from conflict or

natural disasters through partnerships that engage local private sector actors in the planning and preparations for disasters. PSA will also assist in developing sustainable networks that match the needs of a disaster area and coordinate offerings from businesses in such areas as logistics, technical support, and commodities, increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of business involvement both during and immediately after disasters.

### **Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation**

ODP is the principal interface with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) and oversees the Agency's implementation of the MCC's Threshold Program. ODP supports the Administrator's statutory role on the MCC Board and supports field missions in the design and implementation of Threshold Programs, 22 in all, aimed at helping countries position themselves for eventual MCC compacts. ODP monitors the status of ongoing compacts in 18 countries and planned compacts in an additional eight. ODP also is the repository for information and lessons learned from programs implemented through the Threshold Program.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: ODP is responsible for providing a wide range of operational support for the Agency's overseas liaison offices with international organizations, multilateral, and bilateral donors to gain support for U.S. initiatives and development objectives. In addition, ODP resources provide training for the Agency's implementing NGOs and other partners in alliance building, managing USAID funds, and effective management of development activities. The traditional evaluation process is difficult to apply to these support functions, but a subjective assessment of the effectiveness of the support is a major factor in the budget allocation process. ODP is developing a Performance Management Plan (PMP) for each operational unit. During the interim, ODP uses quarterly portfolios and financial reviews, including pipeline analyses, intermittent evaluations and reports as well as feedback from stakeholders and recipients of support to inform the budget and planning process for those programs.

Through ODP's Private Sector Alliance Division, USAID is investing in analysis and development of a performance management methodology for partnership building. Other U.S. Government agencies involved in building public-private partnerships have attended informational sessions so that the methodology developed may serve as a model for the U.S. Government. First, metrics are provided which quantify the effectiveness and efficiency of individual alliances across the Agency, and secondly, to measure the development impact and effectiveness of the alliances. A clear understanding of the effectiveness and efficiency of a given model of alliance informs decision-making concerning where best to invest both financial and human resources. Also, understanding which training and technical assistance interventions best enable Missions to become 'alliance ready' informs both where and how ODP can best support alliance building within the Agency and, therefore, how best to invest USAID's training and technical assistance budget.

During FY 2009, ODP conducted a full evaluation of the Cooperative Development Program using an independent evaluator to assess programmatic impacts and financial performance. All eight partners participating in the CDP conducted an independent evaluation of their CDP-funded programs. The overall CDP evaluation found that the programs' accomplishments, in strengthening cooperative development in low-income countries, transitioning nation-states, and emerging democracies, have been impressive. The evaluator recommended continuation of the program noting the projects have bolstered broad-based, participatory, member-owned enterprises that generate economic and social development, relieve poverty, and underpin community self-help and democratic governance. At the same time, they have often served as learning laboratories that have yielded lessons for improved cooperative development interventions that have been widely disseminated.

The DGP monitors the implementation of the grants program and plans to conduct formative evaluations on an annual basis. Participating Missions manage each DGP agreement in the field,

including annual reporting. Feedback from the reports is incorporated into the programmatic planning of the program to enhance coordination with field missions, to meet mission demand for technical assistance and to identify best practices in grant making and NGO strengthening.

ODP monitors the implementation of the of the DAC Working Party on Aid Effectiveness by assessing progress papers on collective activities to ensure US government positions are taken into consideration. As a result of positive assessments from the 2009 activities, ODP will maintain U.S. leadership in shaping the development agenda and program work of Aid Effectiveness in 2010, and will also host an international meeting of OECD/DAC development ministers, formally known as the annual “Tidewater” meeting.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: The CDP has operated on five-year cycles with reports from the partners used to inform course corrections, while mid-term and final evaluations have contributed to program redesign, if necessary. The CDP partners are asked to document each program evaluation recommendation they have implemented.

The Development Grants Program (DGP) has utilized its formative evaluation to make programmatic and budget changes for this new, innovative, and evolving initiative. Programmatic changes were adopted to facilitate the participation of Missions and to streamline the process of funding Mission recommendations for new DGP partnership awards. NGO capacity building is an important aspect of the program. For Missions participating in the DGP, continuity of sector funding has been important to the planning and to the development of direct funding relationships with grantees.

A 2008 evaluation of the GDA model led to an in-depth effort to develop metrics that are better able to value the impact of alliances. Other findings have shaped the PSA division’s communications, knowledge management, and technical leadership agenda. Finally, in order to respond to the finding additional support for alliance building is needed beyond the initial stages, the division has begun to establish stronger links to Mission technical offices to ensure ongoing engagement over the alliance life cycle.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: USAID expects that the investments through the CDP will be replicable and scalable and have an impact far beyond the initial USAID investment. For example, the initial CDP investment of \$550,000 through the World Council of Credit Unions (WOCCU) led to replication of that model through a follow-up USAID/Afghanistan award of \$60.5 million also with WOCCU for extending their work with credit unions that operate using Islamic banking precepts.

In FY 2009, through the DGP, sixty-one grants were competitively awarded to U.S. and indigenous NGOs that have traditionally not received assistance directly from USAID. In addition to support for program activities, ODP is supporting capacity building to strengthen grantees' capability to deliver sustainable results. Through the DGP, ODP expects to increase the number of awards in FY 2011, which will greatly expand the number of partnerships with NGOs working in such sectors as microenterprise, global climate change adaptation, water and sanitation and dairy and the capability of the Agency to foster grassroots development.

The public-private partnerships ODP has supported have traditionally leveraged \$2.60 for each \$1.00 of USAID funding. The Agency expects this leverage factor to continue, suggesting that resources provided to ODP can have a significant impact on the results that can be delivered through magnifying the financial and other resources devoted to a significant development challenges.

## EGAT - Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade (EGAT) promotes a broad development agenda in support of Peace and Security, Governing Justly and Democratically, Investing in People, and Economic Growth objectives in U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)-assisted countries. EGAT technical leadership and field support provide critical back-up to USAID missions, and guide implementation of U.S. priorities relating to economic growth; agricultural development; economic opportunity for women and the poor; workforce development; global climate change and clean energy; sustainable management of forests, water, and other natural resources; and basic and higher education. EGAT has a central role in support of the Administration's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative (GHFSI) and Climate Change Initiative. The Development Credit Authority (DCA), managed by EGAT, mobilizes local capital for development by providing partial credit guarantees. The Bureau also advances gender equality in all foreign assistance objectives.

Increased use of development partnerships, expanded engagement within the global development community, and greater emphasis on addressing gender issues across the development spectrum will be central to EGAT's assistance in FY 2011. EGAT will continue to support the Agency's initiative to reinvigorate its technical leadership by helping to recruit, train, and mentor a new cadre of experts in agriculture, economics, environment, engineering, and other fields.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	233,221	270,334	344,243	73,909
Development Assistance	197,665	270,334	302,158	31,824
Economic Support Fund	25,556	0	42,085	42,085
Food for Peace Title II	10,000	0	0	0

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>EGAT - Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade</b>	<b>233,221</b>	<b>270,334</b>	<b>344,243</b>	<b>73,909</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	2,443	1,500	2,000	500
<b>Development Assistance</b>	2,443	1,500	2,000	500
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,200	1,000	1,000	0
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,243	500	1,000	500
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	4,043	2,000	1,500	-500
<b>Development Assistance</b>	4,043	2,000	1,500	-500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,643	500	1,000	500
2.2 Good Governance	400	1,500	500	-1,000
2.4 Civil Society	1,000	0	0	0
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	34,644	41,835	31,000	-10,835
<b>Development Assistance</b>	34,644	41,835	31,000	-10,835
3.1 Health	9,100	9,420	7,000	-2,420
3.2 Education	22,673	31,415	23,000	-8,415
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	2,871	1,000	1,000	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	192,091	224,999	309,743	84,744

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Development Assistance</b>	156,535	224,999	267,658	42,659
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	2,700	3,000	3,000	0
4.2 Trade and Investment	3,702	4,000	3,000	-1,000
4.3 Financial Sector	4,900	3,500	2,500	-1,000
4.4 Infrastructure	8,366	4,000	4,000	0
4.5 Agriculture	88,407	94,700	126,615	31,915
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	3,200	6,000	4,000	-2,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	17,943	13,449	16,500	3,051
4.8 Environment	27,317	96,350	108,043	11,693
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	25,556	0	42,085	42,085
4.2 Trade and Investment	0	0	10,000	10,000
4.3 Financial Sector	13,601	0	0	0
4.5 Agriculture	0	0	32,085	32,085
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	11,955	0	0	0
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	10,000	0	0	0
4.5 Agriculture	10,000	0	0	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>EGAT - Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade</b>	233,221	270,334	344,243	73,909
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	2,443	1,500	2,000	500
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,200	1,000	1,000	0
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,243	500	1,000	500
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	4,043	2,000	1,500	-500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,643	500	1,000	500
2.2 Good Governance	400	1,500	500	-1,000
2.4 Civil Society	1,000	0	0	0
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	34,644	41,835	31,000	-10,835
3.1 Health	9,100	9,420	7,000	-2,420
3.2 Education	22,673	31,415	23,000	-8,415
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	2,871	1,000	1,000	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	192,091	224,999	309,743	84,744
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	2,700	3,000	3,000	0
4.2 Trade and Investment	3,702	4,000	13,000	9,000
4.3 Financial Sector	18,501	3,500	2,500	-1,000
4.4 Infrastructure	8,366	4,000	4,000	0
4.5 Agriculture	98,407	94,700	158,700	64,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	15,155	6,000	4,000	-2,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	17,943	13,449	16,500	3,051
4.8 Environment	27,317	96,350	108,043	11,693
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	45,014	0	0	0
6.1 Program Design and Learning	16,670	0	0	0
6.2 Administration and Oversight	28,344	0	0	0



## **Peace and Security**

Combating trafficking in persons is a high priority for the United States. EGAT will work to address trafficking in persons, including providing technical assistance to USAID field missions and supporting innovative field projects in the missions.

Development Assistance (DA): In FY 2011, EGAT will provide Agency-wide technical leadership and coordination to combat human trafficking. EGAT's technical assistance to missions will include the design, implementation, and evaluation of effective anti-trafficking activities with a focus on preventing vulnerable individuals from being trafficked, and protecting and reintegrating victims.

## **Governing Justly and Democratically**

EGAT will take a leadership role in protecting international human rights as it relates to gender and gender-based violence, and in building local government capacity to manage and deliver basic services.

Development Assistance (DA): Programs will support legislation and projects to address child marriage and other forms of gender-based violence such as rape and domestic violence. EGAT will broaden knowledge of the nature of these human rights abuses and of approaches to reduce them. Activities will promote women's property rights and land tenure security by improving legal rights, improving enforcement of existing laws, and supporting advocacy and awareness-raising campaigns. EGAT will support good governance by providing technical assistance to field missions on issues involving local governance, municipal service delivery, and local economic development.

## **Investing in People**

With FY 2011 funding, EGAT will support the Agency's education and water programs and will work to mitigate gender-based violence and abuse through improved social services. The current generation of youth is the largest ever, 85 percent of whom (1.3 billion) live in developing countries. However, education systems are not adequately preparing them to become fully productive citizens. Concern about the quality of education and student learning is growing internationally, and a consensus is emerging that global education goals are not always appropriate to the needs of each country.

Development Assistance (DA): In line with USAID's FY 2011 focus on increasing metrics to strengthen education quality, improve the relevance of education support to each country, and measure the impact of USAID assistance, EGAT's FY 2011 funding will also be used to increase the Agency's focus on out-of-school youth, coordinate cross-sectoral interventions for youth, and develop the Agency's youth policy and strategy.

EGAT's FY 2011 funds will match resources from missions to improve the quality of selected post-secondary institutions, teacher training colleges and institutes, and to engage community colleges and other higher education institutions to focus on small business development, job creation, and workforce development challenges. EGAT will also promote the transfer of science and technology tools between researchers and higher education institutions in the United States and those in developing countries, as well as build higher education institutional capacity, especially in Africa, to promote social and economic development.

EGAT funding in the water sector will lead and bolster the Agency's worldwide water program, with an emphasis in Africa, through increased technical training and assistance and through knowledge management initiatives that address policy, infrastructure, and capacity needs. EGAT's integrated approach to water resources management seeks to balance water demand with supply and ecosystem requirements, improve governance and reform, and encourage stakeholder participation. EGAT's water supply activities provide or improve the availability of clean drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene to urban and rural populations in a sustainable way.

## **Economic Growth**

Because of the global economic crisis, poverty has increased, children have been taken out of school, unemployment remains high, and malnutrition has increased in many developing countries. In some countries, social protection schemes are overwhelmed and political stability is threatened. At the same time, a growing number of countries have accelerated policy reforms and taken other steps to promote rapid recovery. EGAT, in partnership with USAID's field missions, will help these countries build their capacity to effectively implement their development plans and achieve real progress.

Development Assistance (DA): EGAT will focus its efforts on supporting the reforms necessary to steer the economies of developing countries back toward prosperity by enhancing private sector competitiveness, fortifying financial markets, and building trade capacity. Through new diagnostic tools and pilot projects, funds will be used to expand technical assistance, set standards for reform, and improve research capacity by establishing a closer relationship with academia.

In the area of private sector competitiveness, EGAT will work with missions and other development organizations to streamline laws, regulations, and other aspects of the business-enabling environment. EGAT's work in financial sector capacity will address key underlying constraints to bank lending. To provide a sound macroeconomic foundation for growth, EGAT will help field missions redouble policy dialogue to foster rigorous economic management, and will expand technical assistance to aid governments in moving from fiscal crisis management to long-term planning. In FY 2011, EGAT will also provide technical leadership to help countries take full advantage of trade and investment to promote economic growth, including meeting new commitments that result from upcoming trade negotiations, and assisting missions as they coordinate and implement World Trade Organization rules that foster international trade while addressing legitimate concerns about security, health, safety, governance, and the environment.

EGAT applies a holistic approach to improving the economic well-being of poor households, particularly by expanding the ability of financial institutions to reach the poor. In FY 2011, EGAT will focus on innovative ways to improve financial services, including micro-credit, savings, and micro-insurance through investments in technology, remittance linkages, and housing products. Additionally, DCA guarantees will increase financing for micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises. EGAT will also provide poverty analysis and support the design of microenterprise and social protection activities in key countries better to link the chronically poor to economic opportunities. The FY 2011 request also funds the congressionally mandated Microenterprise Results Report and Poverty Assessment Tools.

In support of the GHFSI, EGAT will lead the development of new agricultural, natural resource, economic, and policy technologies and practices that increase incomes, reduce poverty, and enhance nutrition. Drawing on U.S. global leadership in science and technology, EGAT will develop a new agenda for agricultural research that harnesses U.S. university and industry expertise in collaboration with global, sub-regional, and national partners to tackle key obstacles to food security in the focus countries of GHFSI. EGAT will increase support of research and technology development, targeting constraints faced by small-scale producers to crop, livestock, and fish farming productivity, catalyzing public and private investment in new generation of lower cost and more environmentally sustainable fertilizers, and conducting policy research to improve understanding of the linkages between agriculture, poverty, and nutrition. Additionally, EGAT will increase support of research and technology development, explore new approaches to strengthening the institutional systems for agricultural research and extension, and increase the use of assessments to promote excellence in food security programming and strengthen monitoring of progress towards the GHFSI goals.

Biodiversity is critical to sound and stable development. In FY 2011, EGAT programs will create and advance cutting-edge techniques for conserving biodiversity in ways that address food security, climate change, economic growth, conflict, governance, and health. EGAT programs will promote conservation innovation through support for landscape and seascape conservation, trans-boundary

initiatives, and conservation enterprises. EGAT will strengthen forest conservation programs, including combating illegal logging, through active participation with other U.S. agencies on bilateral agreements, targeted multilateral efforts, and supporting Lacey Act implementation.

In support of the Climate Change Initiative, EGAT programs in FY 2011 will develop, demonstrate, and promote cutting-edge, cost-effective actions for low-carbon economic growth, net emissions reductions through improved forest and land management, and increased climate resiliency across all development sectors.

Working closely with USAID field missions, EGAT will support efforts in developing countries to create and implement national Low Carbon Development Strategies (LCDS) for economic growth that generates reduced levels of greenhouse gas emissions than current practices. EGAT will pilot policy work, new financial instruments, and new institutional arrangements to help developing countries access the international carbon market. As part of both the LCDS and market readiness efforts, EGAT will increase developing country capacity to measure, report, and verify national emissions and emissions reductions.

To reduce net emissions from forests and land use, EGAT will support activities to enhance the enabling environment for protecting and restoring important landscapes. To help vulnerable communities adapt to climate change, EGAT will build new tools and platforms for creating and disseminating climate information and predictions, and develop new guidance on applying this information to planning and decision-making in key development sectors. EGAT will expand its successful SERVIR earth observation program, a joint effort with NASA, to new geographic regions, increasing the accessibility and usability of weather and climate information for farmers, public health officials, disaster response workers, elected officials, and others. The Bureau will also provide technical support, training, and tools to USAID field missions to help them design local programs that address country-specific climate change impacts that identify and exploit important emissions reductions opportunities.

In FY 2011, EGAT will focus the Agency's clean energy programs on three key areas: energy efficiency, renewable energy, and energy sector reforms that are preconditions for sustainable clean energy development. Leveraging expertise and ability to develop local capacity, FY 2011 funding will be dedicated to a range of clean energy activities in countries that have large emission reduction potential. EGAT will continue its promotion of solar energy in schools, clinics, and other public institutions; energy audits and energy efficiency investments in industrial plants; and the development of regional power pools.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): Under the Food Security Initiative, EGAT will work through multilateral partnerships and a global research network to bring the best and most relevant science to bear on major agricultural and environmental challenges facing the developing world. These partnerships and network ensure that EGAT-funded strategic research links directly to adaptive collaboration, ultimately reaching farming, fishing, and forest-dwelling communities. The research agenda will focus on crop productivity and genomics, agro-ecosystems supporting low-income smallholders, nutrition and health, and climate adaptation needs of countries and regions targeted by GHFSI. Research will include tackling the major challenges to sustaining food production in the face of climate change, catalyzing public and private investment in a new generation of lower-cost and more environmentally sustainable fertilizers, developing and promoting food-based approaches to nutrition, and tackling global constraints to productivity faced by small-scale crop, livestock, and fisheries producers. Policy research will also improve understanding of the linkages between agriculture, poverty, and nutrition.

To promote expanding trade ties between the United States and key developing country partners, EGAT will apply cutting-edge Trade Facilitation and Trade Capacity Building development assistance to help countries improve the efficiency of customs and other import administration procedures to reduce trade transactions costs. Activities may include streamlining administrative

procedures through single-window applications, implementing transparent and efficient customs procedures such as advance rulings and risk assessment, and facilitating the modernization of port and other trade infrastructure. This work will be coordinated with the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, the Department of Homeland Security's Customs and Border Protection Commission, and other relevant U.S. agencies.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

The EGAT Bureau's evaluation and knowledge management agenda strives to strengthen the nexus between evaluations and strategic planning so that evaluation findings influence the strategic planning process. For instance, EGAT disseminates to USAID staff and implementers findings from microenterprise-related evaluations into easy-to-absorb formats such as briefing papers, seminars, online discussions, and curricula to influence program design and achieve greater impact. The EGAT Bureau conducted nine evaluations in FY 2009, and is planning to conduct at least five evaluations in FY 2010. These evaluations encompass project level evaluations as well as broad impact evaluations in support of the Bureau's mandate to build the Agency's expertise in EGAT sectors. For example, a cross-country meta-evaluation of TCB assistance is structured to answer questions about project outcomes and links between project outcomes and national level changes. It also examines how project approaches have affected project success, and how monitoring and evaluation (M&E) for TCB projects can be improved. The results of this evaluation will inform future programming and provide an M&E framework for other global TCB efforts.

The EGAT Bureau held portfolio reviews in FY 2009 to assess its performance systematically. These reviews examined each office's overall development impact and technical leadership. Pipeline analyses were conducted for all activities. The collection and use of program monitoring data and Bureau evaluation studies and findings were examined. The Bureau also explored sector-specific and crosscutting performance issues to help establish its out-year budget and programmatic priorities. For example, the Office of Women in Development looked at Agency performance in gender integration to guide its own programmatic priorities, while the Office of Infrastructure and Engineering is developing online training tools based on documented needs in the field to augment its field support.

Looking forward, the Bureau will focus its evaluation and knowledge management agenda to support the Global Hunger and Food Security and Global Climate Change Initiatives. Policy research combined with impact assessment will provide tools for strengthening development programming and for monitoring impact on food security goals. Assessments of the outcomes of past agricultural programming on women in Africa will be used to shape a new agenda to ensure positive impact on women in advancing food security. An assessment of agribusiness development programs will identify and promote broader dissemination of best practices in an area where the Agency has been a development leader. EGAT will build stronger systems for knowledge management and learning both within USAID and with its development partners to increase the effectiveness of the global food security effort. Under the Climate Change Initiative, EGAT will lead efforts to partner with motivated developing country partners and other development agencies to monitor near-term progress toward dramatic long-term changes in emissions trends by supporting the tracking of emissions trends in partner countries in a credible and transparent way.

## GH - Global Health

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Bureau for Global Health (GH) supports the President's Global Health Initiative (GHI) by providing technical assistance, training, and commodity support to improve the health of people in the developing world. GH's work is focused on improving access and quality of services for maternal and child health, nutrition, family planning and reproductive health; and preventing and treating HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis (TB), and other infectious diseases. To achieve the GHI goals, GH helps USAID country programs to design and implement state-of-the-art public health approaches that can achieve cost-effective program impact. In addition, the Bureau for Global Health provides technical assistance to missions to scale up interventions, and to take advantage of economies of scale in procurement, technical services, and commodities. To ensure sustainability, the Bureau for Global Health provides technical and other support to develop local capacity and health systems to adopt and scale up proven health interventions within and across developing countries and programs. Finally, to promote learning, the Bureau funds research on high impact interventions and supports monitoring, evaluations, and implementation disseminations.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	304,614	316,742	347,689	30,947
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	304,614	316,742	347,689	30,947

*A total of \$50 million GHCS-USAID in the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32) was considered as forward funding for FY 2010. Accordingly, the FY 2009 Actual levels have been adjusted to shift the forward funding to the FY 2010 Estimate levels: Pandemic Preparedness and Response (\$50 million).*

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>GH - Global Health</b>	<b>304,614</b>	<b>316,742</b>	<b>347,689</b>	<b>30,947</b>
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	304,614	316,742	347,689	30,947
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	304,614	316,742	347,689	30,947
3.1 Health	304,614	316,742	347,689	30,947

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>GH - Global Health</b>	<b>304,614</b>	<b>316,742</b>	<b>347,689</b>	<b>30,947</b>
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	304,614	316,742	347,689	30,947
3.1 Health	304,614	316,742	347,689	30,947
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	14,367	0	0	0
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,842	0	0	0
6.2 Administration and Oversight	11,525	0	0	0

### Investing in People

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - USAID: GH will contribute to the Investing in People Objective by improving the health of vulnerable populations in developing countries. For maternal and child health (MCH), GH will support research and provide technical assistance to test and scale up low cost and high impact interventions. To reduce mortality, GH-supported programs will work

to identify and expand the use of interventions, such as immunization; prevention and treatment of diarrhea, pneumonia, and newborn infections; point-of-use water treatment and other interventions to improve water supply, sanitation, and hygiene; and improved maternal care during pregnancy, childbirth, and the post-partum period, including new approaches to the control of post-partum hemorrhage (the leading cause of maternal mortality in the developing world). Key programs to reduce morbidity will include fistula prevention and rehabilitation, and polio eradication. MCH programs will invest in integrating across all health programs, particularly family planning, nutrition, and infectious diseases. Further, USAID will develop the tools and approaches critical to strengthening health systems and the health workforce to support and sustain these improvements.

Nutrition is a key point of intersection between food security and health, and is a key outcome for both the Global Health and the Global Hunger and Food Security Initiatives. GH will provide technical assistance to the field with evidence-based interventions. Activities will focus on the prevention of under-nutrition through integrated services that provide nutrition education to improve maternal diets, nutrition during pregnancy, exclusive breastfeeding, and infant and young child feeding practices; diet quality and diversification through staple foods, specialized food products, and community gardens; and delivery of nutrition services including micronutrient supplementation and community management of acute malnutrition.

GH will exercise global leadership and provide missions with technical and commodity support in family planning and reproductive health. Programs will expand access to high-quality family planning and reproductive health services, information directed toward enhancing the ability of couples to decide the number and spacing of births, and reducing abortion and maternal and child mortality and morbidity. Specifically, GH funding will support development of tools and models and sharing of best practices related to the key elements of successful family planning (FP) programs, including creating demand for modern family planning services through behavior change communication; commodity supply and logistics; service delivery; policy analysis and planning; biomedical, social science, and program research; knowledge management; and monitoring and evaluation. Priority areas include: FP/MCH and FP/HIV integration; contraceptive security; community-based approaches for family planning and other health services; expanding access to long-acting and permanent prevention methods, especially implants; promoting healthy birth spacing; and crosscutting issues of gender, youth, and equity.

In HIV/AIDS, GH Bureau programs will provide global technical leadership in prevention, monitoring and evaluation, and human capacity building; central procurement of pharmaceuticals and other products; and HIV vaccine applied research and development. GH will support bilateral country programs through the Partnership for Supply Chain Management, a project that ensures constant and cost-effective availability of essential commodities. GH will continue to lead support for public health evaluations, set the research agenda in prevention of HIV transmission, and provide care for orphans and vulnerable children. The Bureau will also assist in developing human capacity and in meeting the food and nutrition needs of individuals and communities suffering from HIV/AIDS.

In FY 2011, GH will significantly contribute to meeting the targets set out in the Tom Lantos and Henry J. Hyde U.S. Global Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Reauthorization Act, and the goals and objectives of the Global Plan to Stop TB 2006-15, by accelerating U.S. partnerships with key countries to scale up and enhance the effectiveness of their TB programs. Specifically GH will improve the detection and treatment of TB for all patients; support the scale-up of prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of multi-drug-resistant TB (MDR-TB) within national TB programs through infection control, routine surveillance, introduction of new diagnostics, and improved access to second-line treatment; and, in coordination with the Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator, expand coverage of TB/HIV co-infection interventions including HIV testing of TB patients and effective referral, TB screening of HIV patients, and implementation of intensified case finding for TB, Isoniazid Preventive Therapy, and TB infection control. GH will continue to support ongoing research for new anti-TB drugs.

GH funding will be strategically used in support of the key components of the President's Malaria Initiative through technical assistance and cost-effective mechanisms to support scale-up of malaria prevention and treatment programs, including indoor residual spraying, long-lasting insecticide-treated bednets (LLINs), artemisinin-based combination therapies, and interventions to address malaria in pregnancy. The GH Bureau will support multi-donor LLIN campaigns and public-private partnerships as well a range of health system strengthening activities that directly facilitate the delivery of infectious disease programs (e.g., pharmaceutical management, health management information systems; training and quality assurance; and other health system strengthening programs). In addition, GH will support the development of malaria vaccine candidates, new malaria drugs and other malaria-related research, and promote international malaria partnerships.

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### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: As a technical bureau, GH contributes to health performance in all countries assisted by USAID with health programs, but cannot attribute that performance directly to GH efforts. Because it is technical bureau, GH measures its performance in providing technical assistance and expertise to USAID Missions, promoting research and innovation, and managing implementation mechanisms that support USAID field operations. In FY 2009, 72 countries accessed GH mechanisms, and GH staff spent 3,137 person days providing expert support. In FY 2009, GH supported applied and operational research that established the evidence base for 242 new interventions that were introduced or expanded, including tools, technologies, and approaches. Another 39 new technologies are under development.

During FY 2009, the Bureau for Global Health undertook a portfolio review along with 35 evaluations and assessments to evaluate programmatic and financial performance, and to make recommendations for future activities. Findings from these reviews significantly informed FY 2010 and FY 2011 budget and planning decisions. An example is highlighted below.

The GH FY 2011 TB budget request directly supports the Tom Lantos and Henry J. Hyde US Global Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Reauthorization Act, which aims to treat new smear-positive patients and MDR-TB cases. An external evaluation was conducted to assess the achievements, impact, and efficiency of the Tuberculosis Control Assistance Project. The evaluation concluded that the project significantly strengthened the capacity of National Tuberculosis Programs and non-governmental organizations to provide better quality services for tuberculosis patients. Additionally, the evaluation concluded that the project had an impact beyond the countries it directly supported, and provided positive effects on worldwide TB control activities.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: Adequate capacity to expand MDR-TB diagnosis and treatment does not exist in many TB priority countries. Intensive training and technical assistance is needed immediately to create solid foundations on which to

scale-up activities to combat MDR-TB. Due to the favorable conclusions of the evaluation, GH will use FY 2010 and FY 2011 funds to expand support for capacity building of national tuberculosis control programs and non-governmental organizations. Critical interventions will improve prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of MDR and XDR TB, and reduce TB HIV/AIDS co-infection.

Additionally, GH tracks outcomes and output indicators that capture the intended results of GH-funded programs and USAID's health programs overall. GH both supports and uses data from the Demographic Health Surveys to track outcomes and impact indicators globally, and to inform recommendations regarding global funding for health.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: As a result of the reviews and evaluations in FY 2011, GH will increase funding for technical assistance, training (including community health workers), local capacity, research, metrics, monitoring and evaluation, and strengthening of health systems.



## GH - International Partnerships

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

On behalf of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), the Bureau for Global Health (GH) supports the President's Global Health Initiative (GHI) by funding and participating in international partnerships and programs to improve health in the developing world. These programs address health issues related to HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, other public health threats, maternal and child health, social services, and pandemic and other emerging threats. These activities leverage funds for health assistance, advance technical leadership and innovation, fund research, and promote and disseminate the results of technical innovations that benefit many countries simultaneously.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	473,045	422,045	541,045	119,000
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	473,045	422,045	541,045	119,000

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>GH - International Partnerships</b>	<b>473,045</b>	<b>422,045</b>	<b>541,045</b>	<b>119,000</b>
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	473,045	422,045	541,045	119,000
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - USAID</b>	473,045	422,045	541,045	119,000
3.1 Health	471,045	420,045	539,045	119,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	2,000	2,000	2,000	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>GH - International Partnerships</b>	<b>473,045</b>	<b>422,045</b>	<b>541,045</b>	<b>119,000</b>
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	473,045	422,045	541,045	119,000
3.1 Health	471,045	420,045	539,045	119,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	2,000	2,000	2,000	0
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	1,915	0	0	0
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,915	0	0	0

### Investing in People

**Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - USAID:** In FY 2011, GH funding for international partnerships will contribute to the Investing in People Objective by improving health in developing countries. These U.S. contributions to international organizations leverage considerably more from other donors, and give the United States significant leadership in donor programming for health. The specific international partnerships supported through GH include microbicides, neglected tropical diseases (NTDs), the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI), the Tuberculosis (TB) Global Drug Facility, and the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunizations (GAVI). GH manages the pandemic influenza and other emerging threats program for USAID, also providing technical assistance and other support to missions, because the countries needing assistance cannot be accurately predicted this early in the budget cycle.

Funding for microbicides will continue to support ongoing clinical trials of two promising candidates to assess safety and effectiveness in reducing the risk of acquiring HIV, along with preclinical characterization of several promising leads for new agents and formulations. Funding for IAVI will support pre-clinical HIV vaccine discovery and early phase human trials of HIV vaccine candidates, upgrade laboratories, and build human capacity to conduct trials under current good clinical practices with special emphasis on informed consent. IAVI will promote gender equity and access to treatment and care in its efforts to develop safe and effective HIV vaccines for global use, particularly for developing countries hit hardest by the AIDS epidemic.

GH will fund the targeted mass drug administration of centrally negotiated drugs, the vast majority of which are donated by the private sector through partnerships that leverage hundreds of millions of dollars of support to reduce the burden of seven debilitating NTDs, including onchocerciasis (river blindness), trachoma, lymphatic filariasis, schistosomiasis, and three soil-transmitted helminthes. GH will fund GAVI, a broad public-private partnership, to support country immunization programs and dramatically scale up immunization coverage. GH will also provide the U.S. contribution to the TB Global Drug Facility to procure TB drugs for low-income countries.

GH will fund programs that address pandemic influenza and other emerging threats that pose significant health threats and cut across national borders, to prevent and control outbreaks among animals, minimize human exposure, and strengthen pandemic readiness. Pandemic prevention efforts will focus on preparedness planning, animal and human surveillance, rapid response to animal and human outbreaks, ensuring adequate commodity supplies, and extensive communication. Pandemic preparedness efforts focus on national development planning, simulations, non-governmental organization training, and development of standards and protocols.

Additionally, a \$100 million GHI Strategic Reserve is requested to accelerate the scale-up of integrated country-owned health services and health system strengthening, promote the implementation of innovations, and scale-up rigorous evaluation to achieve sustainable health improvements for women, newborns, and children. The GHI Strategic Reserve is requested within the Maternal and Child Health, Family Planning, Malaria, Other Public Health Threats, and Vulnerable Children programs. An additional \$100 million will be derived from the GHCS-State account. Through this investment, USAID will support overall U.S. efforts to accelerate implementation of GHI principles in selected countries, particularly through efforts to rapidly scale up high-impact interventions for each health program, integrate across health programs when possible, and strengthen health systems through close coordination with governments, private sector, and development partners.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: Performance measurement is unique to the specific partnership or programs.

GH provided \$78 million to GAVI in FY 2009 to support 70 of the poorest countries in the world with high quality vaccines, and strengthening of routine immunization programs and health systems. U.S. funds have successfully leveraged over \$1 billion in support of GAVI's goal of increasing access to life saving immunizations in the world's poorest countries.

In FY 2009, GH provided \$25 million for approximately 127 million treatments that were delivered to more than 55 million people in 12 countries for integrated management of five NTDs. Over 220,000 community-based and professional health workers were trained to treat NTDs.

In FY 2009, GH provided \$15 million to the Global Drug Facility to support the improvement of TB prevention and treatment through the procurement of approved TB drugs for low-income countries. Support to the Global TB Drug Facility (GDF) is a key component of the GH program. With USAID funds the GDF provided drugs to treat 450,000 TB patients.

GH provided \$29 million to IAVI in FY 2009. During 2009, IAVI had eight vaccine and epidemiological trials ongoing in 11 countries including, India, Rwanda, Kenya, Uganda, Zambia, South Africa, the United Kingdom, and the United States. FY 2009 microbicide funding of \$45 million was used to continue or complete the evaluation of two advanced microbicide leads at nine sites and to further the development of other next-generation leads.

In FY 2009, pandemic influenza and other emerging threats programs in the amount of \$140 million successfully supported preparedness and national planning, communications, disease monitoring and case detection, outbreak response and containment, and provision of essential non-medical commodities in over 50 countries.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: As a result of the health portfolio review, GH plans to increase FY 2011 funding for vaccines, NTDs, and training of community health workers, while continuing programs to address pandemic influenza and other emerging threats. GH will improve metrics, expand monitoring and evaluation, and develop measures to strengthen health systems and assess their efficiency and effectiveness. Finally, GH will increase research and innovation.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: The FY 2011 request will:

- Enable GAVI to continue and expand critical programs underway in FY 2009;
- Scale-up NTD treatments in additional countries where overlapping NTD burdens are impeding development;
- Enable the Global Drug Facility to continue to procure critical, life-saving TB drugs;
- Continue ongoing and new clinical trials for AIDS vaccines and microbicides, in coordination with funds leveraged from other donors; and
- Strengthen pandemic readiness and programs to prevent and control outbreaks among animals, minimize human exposure, and respond to significant health threats that cut across national borders

## USAID Program Management Initiatives

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

USAID ensures policy and program coordination through four functions: 1) collecting and disseminating the most up-to-date knowledge for development; 2) shaping the global policy debate on development assistance and humanitarian relief; 3) applying strategic budgeting and performance monitoring; and 4) coordinating with other donor governments and other U.S. agencies. The FY 2011 request includes funds for these purposes. The funds will be used to improve the quality of USAID program management and will contribute to proper program management through the provision of technical support.

The FY 2011 request will be used for the Limited Excess Property Program (LEPP) under which USG excess property is transferred to private entities. Similarly, funding is requested for USAID's costs of managing the Denton Program under which the Secretary of Defense may transport supplies furnished by a nongovernmental source to any country, for humanitarian assistance. USAID is responsible for the application process, including managing and funding the inspections of the commodities for each application by a private company.

The Ocean Freight Reimbursement (OFR) program allows USAID to pay eligible transportation charges for shipments of privately donated goods and U.S. excess property for registered U.S. private voluntary organizations (PVOs). The OFR Program provides small, competitive grants to approximately 50 U.S. PVOs each year. The requested funds will be used to reimburse certain PVO costs to transport donated commodities, such as medical supplies, agricultural equipment, educational supplies, and building equipment, to developing countries.

The FY 2011 request will also be used to strategically target public outreach and awareness efforts to meet broader U.S. foreign policy priorities. Under the Biden-Pell Amendment, the Agency will provide assistance to private and voluntary organizations engaged in facilitating public discussions of hunger, food security and related issues. Funding will enable the Agency to develop and implement a comprehensive strategic outreach plan, integrating public diplomacy into the process at every stage.

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	12,687	11,060	3,230	-7,830
<b>6 Program Support</b>	12,687	11,060	3,230	-7,830
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	12,687	11,060	3,230	-7,830
<b>of which: 6 Program Support</b>	-	-	3,230	3,230
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	-	3,230	3,230

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	12,687	11,060	3,230	-7,830
Development Assistance	12,687	11,060	3,230	-7,830

## **Innovation for Global Development**

### **Foreign Assistance Program Overview**

Innovation for Global Development (IGD) supports President Obama's vision of increasing the prominence of science, technology and innovation in the Administration's global development activities. Leveraging the U.S. comparative advantage in these areas will enable USAID to contribute to development solutions by expanding collaborations with a broad range of global partners that harness science, technology, and innovation in both developed and developing countries to address key global development challenges.

Investments in science, technology, and innovation are critical to addressing a diverse range of unmet development needs. In FY 2011, USAID will work with the State Department and other agencies to integrate these activities into the Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, the Global Health Initiative, the Climate Change Initiative, the Global Engagement Initiative, and other high priority assistance programs. Total funding for these activities will exceed \$50 million.

In many cases, moderate government investment is enough to magnify private sector actions and move particular innovations from testing to application of technologies and solutions to developing world problems. USAID will utilize an entrepreneurial approach in its investments, defining a development-oriented research agenda, identifying a set of promising ideas for seed funding, providing a variety of incentives for partner investment in innovation to address unmet needs, supporting developing country capacity building in key S&T fields related to development, and enhancing USAID's own capabilities in science, technology, and innovation by targeted recruitment and empowerment of existing technical experts. Activities will emphasize collaboration and partnership with universities in the United States and developing countries, social enterprises and firms, local stake-holders, and the private sector and will use strong incentives like prizes and innovation marketplaces to tap individuals and organizations beyond current USAID partners.

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## Key Interest Areas

### Introduction

This section contains information on resources budgeted for “Key Interest Areas” of special concern or interest. There are two types of “Key Interest Areas”: (1) “lower-level” Key Interest Areas which are represented below the Program Area level in the Strategic Framework, and (2) selected “cross-cutting” Key Areas which are represented under multiple Program Objectives or Program Areas.

1. Lower-level Key Interest Areas include Basic Education and Higher Education within the Education Program Area, and Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats, HIV/AIDS, Family Planning and Reproductive Health, Malaria, Maternal and Child Health, Nutrition, Neglected Tropical Diseases, Other Public Health Threats, Polio, and Tuberculosis within the Health Program Area. Since these involve lower-level Program Element detail, or below, they cannot be identified in the higher level Program Area tables in the individual country, regional and functional program narratives.

2. Cross-cutting Key Interest Areas involve resources typically budgeted in multiple Program Elements or Program Areas, or even multiple Program Objectives. These include Biodiversity, Microenterprise, Trade Capacity Building, Trafficking in Persons, the Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership, and Water. Water activities, for instance, might be represented within watershed management improvement, under the Economic Growth Program Objective, but also may be represented with a subsidiary goal of improving access to safe drinking water under the Health Program Objective. Importantly, in some of these cross-cutting Key Interest Areas, the FY 2011 amounts shown represent only a portion of the funds likely to be budgeted for the area once the FY 2011 operating year budget is set following appropriation. For example, Microenterprise funds can be budgeted as a *means* to finance various kinds of economic growth rather than for an end in itself, but the full extent of Microenterprise mechanisms adopted to foster economic growth will not be known until after operational plans have been established by operating units following appropriation. Another example would be where an agricultural activity focused on increasing productivity of a particular crop may also have an indirect impact on Trade Capacity Building, which, again, might not be fully known until the activity is much closer to implementation.

The narratives which follow describe these Key Interest Areas, and the accompanying tables provide information on levels budgeted for these Key Interest Areas in FY 2011 for operating units in each appropriation account.

## Basic Education

### Summary

More than 300 million school age children and youth do not have access to the quality education needed to become productive, healthy adults, and many have missed education opportunities entirely. Unemployed, disaffected youth populations either can be at risk for involvement in crime, violence and extremism, or, with investment and support, they can be a force for positive change and stability. United States Government -supported basic education and youth programs in developing countries build on past gains and work across sectors to increase opportunities for education, employment, civic participation, healthy lifestyles, and conflict prevention. The investments contribute to achieving U.S. foreign policy goals to promote economic growth and expand human dignity and opportunity; eradicate extreme poverty; achieve universal primary education, promote gender equality, and improve health. U.S. foreign assistance for basic education is defined broadly to include all program efforts aimed at improving early childhood development, primary education, and secondary education (delivered in formal or informal settings to children, youth, or adults), as well as training for teachers working at any of these levels. Collectively, these elements support the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and help learners gain the general skills and basic knowledge needed to function effectively in all aspects of life. U.S. basic education programs stress the holistic priorities of access and equity; quality and relevance; systemic reform; and accountability, transparency and measuring results, while maintaining the focus of each country's unique context by aligning behind country-driven strategies, as well as coordinating with other donors. The FY 2011 request provides basic education resources to help ensure that all learners master basic skills.

### Basic Education Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Total	FY 2011 Total without Food for Peace	DA	ESF	AEECA	FFP
<b>TOTAL</b>	850,043	843,488	319,437	512,905	11,146	6,555
<b>Africa</b>	272,678	268,678	201,128	67,550	-	4,000
Angola	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
Benin	4,557	4,557	4,557	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	4,000	-	-	-	-	4,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	12,000	12,000	-	12,000	-	-
Djibouti	1,650	1,650	1,650	-	-	-
Ethiopia	21,000	21,000	21,000	-	-	-
Ghana	28,850	28,850	28,850	-	-	-
Kenya	11,000	11,000	11,000	-	-	-
Liberia	25,000	25,000	-	25,000	-	-
Malawi	10,000	10,000	10,000	-	-	-
Mali	18,635	18,635	18,635	-	-	-
Mozambique	10,000	10,000	10,000	-	-	-
Nigeria	15,000	15,000	15,000	-	-	-
Rwanda	5,000	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
Senegal	13,000	13,000	13,000	-	-	-
Somalia	5,000	5,000	-	5,000	-	-
Sudan	25,550	25,550	-	25,550	-	-



### Basic Education Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Total	FY 2011 Total without Food for Peace	DA	ESF	AEECA	FFP
Tanzania	11,500	11,500	11,500	-	-	-
Uganda	7,600	7,600	7,600	-	-	-
Zambia	10,000	10,000	10,000	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	31,336	31,336	31,336	-	-	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	<b>49,956</b>	<b>49,956</b>	<b>47,006</b>	<b>2,950</b>	-	-
Burma	2,850	2,850	-	2,850	-	-
Cambodia	1,556	1,556	1,556	-	-	-
Indonesia	35,000	35,000	35,000	-	-	-
Philippines	10,450	10,450	10,450	-	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	100	100	-	100	-	-
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	<b>6,840</b>	<b>6,840</b>	-	-	<b>6,840</b>	-
Georgia	1,200	1,200	-	-	1,200	-
Kosovo	1,510	1,510	-	-	1,510	-
Macedonia	4,000	4,000	-	-	4,000	-
Eurasia Regional	7	7	-	-	7	-
Europe Regional	123	123	-	-	123	-
<b>Near East</b>	<b>160,405</b>	<b>160,405</b>	<b>6,500</b>	<b>153,905</b>	-	-
Egypt	43,000	43,000	-	43,000	-	-
Iraq	11,333	11,333	-	11,333	-	-
Jordan	49,000	49,000	-	49,000	-	-
Lebanon	20,272	20,272	-	20,272	-	-
Morocco	6,500	6,500	6,500	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	9,500	9,500	-	9,500	-	-
Yemen	12,000	12,000	-	12,000	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	8,800	8,800	-	8,800	-	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	<b>275,806</b>	<b>275,806</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>266,500</b>	<b>4,306</b>	-
Afghanistan	75,000	75,000	-	75,000	-	-
Bangladesh	5,000	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	1,800	1,800	-	-	1,800	-
Nepal	1,500	1,500	-	1,500	-	-
Pakistan	190,000	190,000	-	190,000	-	-
Tajikistan	2,174	2,174	-	-	2,174	-
Turkmenistan	232	232	-	-	232	-
Uzbekistan	100	100	-	-	100	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	<b>55,908</b>	<b>53,353</b>	<b>41,353</b>	<b>12,000</b>	-	<b>2,555</b>
Dominican Republic	3,184	3,184	3,184	-	-	-
El Salvador	5,000	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
Guatemala	6,000	6,000	6,000	-	-	-
Haiti	12,555	10,000	-	10,000	-	2,555
Honduras	9,700	9,700	9,700	-	-	-
Jamaica	1,969	1,969	1,969	-	-	-

### Basic Education Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Total	FY 2011 Total without Food for Peace	DA	ESF	AEECA	FFP
Nicaragua	2,500	2,500	2,500	-	-	-
Peru	4,000	4,000	4,000	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
Caribbean Basin Security Initiative	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	7,000	7,000	7,000	-	-	-
<b>Asia Middle East Regional</b>	<b>3,300</b>	<b>3,300</b>	<b>3,300</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Asia Middle East Regional	3,300	3,300	3,300	-	-	-
<b>Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade</b>	<b>14,500</b>	<b>14,500</b>	<b>14,500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	14,500	14,500	14,500	-	-	-
<b>Global Engagement</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Global Engagement	10,000	10,000	-	10,000	-	-
<b>Office of Development Partners</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Office of Development Partners	650	650	650	-	-	-

## Biodiversity

### Summary

Biodiversity is a cross-cutting issue, but is primarily found under the Economic Growth Program Area, “Environment.” USAID activities help to conserve species and ecosystems in areas of globally and locally important biodiversity. Appropriate activities are identified through an analysis of threats to biodiversity and monitored to gauge impacts and results. The Agency supports a variety of approaches including promotion of community and indigenous rights to land and resources, creation of protected areas, and support for sustainable financing for conservation. In the lowland forests of Bolivia, for example, USAID support assisted the Takana indigenous group to secure rights to over 300,000 hectares of forest and profitably manage a suite of conservation enterprises, including wild cocoa and world-class ecotourism ventures. The Biodiversity allocations shown here are distinct from the Global Climate Change allocations although some Biodiversity programs do have secondary climate benefits. Efforts to stop illegal logging also contribute to biodiversity conservation. The levels projected for this area represent current Mission and Bureau priorities but these will shift based on the specific qualifying activities identified in final Operational Plans following enacted appropriations.

### Biodiversity Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Total	DA	GHCS- USAID	ESF
<b>TOTAL</b>	113,877	104,877	2,000	7,000
<b>Africa</b>	46,791	42,791	-	4,000
Burundi	100	100	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2,000	-	-	2,000
Ghana	600	600	-	-
Guinea	700	700	-	-
Kenya	5,791	5,791	-	-
Liberia	2,000	-	-	2,000
Madagascar	3,100	3,100	-	-
Malawi	2,000	2,000	-	-
Mali	2,000	2,000	-	-
Mozambique	3,000	3,000	-	-
Rwanda	2,000	2,000	-	-
Senegal	2,000	2,000	-	-
Tanzania	7,000	7,000	-	-
Uganda	4,500	4,500	-	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	2,000	2,000	-	-
USAID Central Africa Regional	4,300	4,300	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	1,700	1,700	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	2,000	2,000	-	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	22,411	22,411	-	-
Cambodia	1,500	1,500	-	-
Indonesia	3,961	3,961	-	-
Philippines	8,500	8,500	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	8,450	8,450	-	-

### Biodiversity Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Total	DA	GHCS- USAID	ESF
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	22,175	19,175	-	3,000
Brazil	5,000	5,000	-	-
Colombia	3,000	-	-	3,000
Dominican Republic	1,200	1,200	-	-
Ecuador	4,000	4,000	-	-
El Salvador	2,500	2,500	-	-
Guyana	225	225	-	-
Nicaragua	1,000	1,000	-	-
Panama	250	250	-	-
Peru	3,000	3,000	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	2,000	2,000	-	-
<b>Asia Middle East Regional</b>	1,000	1,000	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	1,000	1,000	-	-
<b>Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade</b>	19,500	19,500	-	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	19,500	19,500	-	-
<b>Global Health</b>	2,000	-	2,000	-
Global Health	2,000	-	2,000	-

## Family Planning/Reproductive Health

### Summary

More than 200 million women have an unmet need for family planning, resulting each year in 52 million unintended pregnancies, 22 million abortions, and 142,000 maternal deaths. USAID Family Planning and Reproductive Health programs improve and expand access to high-quality, voluntary family planning and reproductive health information and services. Family planning enhances the ability of couples to decide the number and spacing of births and makes substantial contributions to reducing abortion; to reducing maternal and child mortality and morbidity; and to mitigating adverse effects of population dynamics on natural resources, economic growth, and state stability. Under the GHI, USAID family planning programs will be increasingly integrated with other health interventions, address health systems bottlenecks, promote gender equity, and invest in more comprehensive monitoring and evaluation to improve field programs.

### Family Planning and Reproductive Health Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Total	GHCS- USAID	ESF	AEECA	IO&P
<b>TOTAL</b>	715,740	590,000	65,267	10,473	50,000
<b>Africa</b>	304,776	304,776	-	-	-
Angola	4,000	4,000	-	-	-
Benin	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	13,500	13,500	-	-	-
Ethiopia	35,000	35,000	-	-	-
Ghana	15,000	15,000	-	-	-
Guinea	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Kenya	26,000	26,000	-	-	-
Liberia	7,000	7,000	-	-	-
Madagascar	14,000	14,000	-	-	-
Malawi	15,000	15,000	-	-	-
Mali	10,000	10,000	-	-	-
Mozambique	14,000	14,000	-	-	-
Nigeria	30,300	30,300	-	-	-
Rwanda	14,000	14,000	-	-	-
Senegal	13,000	13,000	-	-	-
South Africa	1,500	1,500	-	-	-
Sudan	6,000	6,000	-	-	-
Tanzania	27,000	27,000	-	-	-
Uganda	23,000	23,000	-	-	-
Zambia	14,000	14,000	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	2,250	2,250	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	2,950	2,950	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	9,276	9,276	-	-	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	26,500	26,500	-	-	-
Cambodia	6,000	6,000	-	-	-
Philippines	18,500	18,500	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	2,000	2,000	-	-	-

## Family Planning and Reproductive Health Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Total	GHCS- USAID	ESF	AEECA	IO&P
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	8,790	-	-	8,790	-
Albania	530	-	-	530	-
Armenia	790	-	-	790	-
Azerbaijan	980	-	-	980	-
Georgia	1,500	-	-	1,500	-
Russia	2,852	-	-	2,852	-
Ukraine	1,900	-	-	1,900	-
Eurasia Regional	166	-	-	166	-
Europe Regional	72	-	-	72	-
<b>Near East</b>	29,850	8,000	21,850	-	-
Egypt	5,000	-	5,000	-	-
Iraq	3,850	-	3,850	-	-
Jordan	13,000	-	13,000	-	-
Yemen	8,000	8,000	-	-	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	131,700	86,600	43,417	1,683	-
Afghanistan	32,520	12,500	20,020	-	-
Bangladesh	26,600	26,600	-	-	-
India	24,000	24,000	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	300	-	-	300	-
Kyrgyz Republic	175	-	-	175	-
Nepal	11,000	11,000	-	-	-
Pakistan	35,897	12,500	23,397	-	-
Tajikistan	905	-	-	905	-
Turkmenistan	157	-	-	157	-
Uzbekistan	146	-	-	146	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	36,300	36,300	-	-	-
Bolivia	9,100	9,100	-	-	-
Guatemala	6,600	6,600	-	-	-
Haiti	9,000	9,000	-	-	-
Honduras	3,500	3,500	-	-	-
Nicaragua	2,700	2,700	-	-	-
Peru	3,900	3,900	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	1,500	1,500	-	-	-
<b>Asia Middle East Regional</b>	2,300	2,300	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	2,300	2,300	-	-	-
<b>Global Health</b>	100,524	100,524	-	-	-
Global Health - Core	100,524	100,524	-	-	-
<b>International Partnerships</b>	25,000	25,000	-	-	-
New Partners Fund	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
Global Health Initiative Strategic Reserve	20,000	20,000	-	-	-
<b>International Organizations</b>	50,000	-	-	-	50,000
UNFPA UN Population Fund	50,000	-	-	-	50,000

## HIV/AIDS

### Summary

U.S. HIV/AIDS programs support a comprehensive, multi-sectoral approach that expands access to prevention, care, and treatment activities to reduce the transmission of the virus and impact of the epidemic on individuals, communities and nations. Prevention activities support a combination of evidence-based, mutually reinforcing biomedical, behavioral, and structural interventions aligned with epidemiological trends and needs in order to improve impact. Care activities support programs for orphans and vulnerable children, treatment for HIV/tuberculosis co-infected individuals, and pre-treatment services to people living with HIV/AIDS, as well as basic health care and support. Treatment activities support the distribution of antiretroviral (ARV) drugs, ARV services, and support for country treatment structures, including laboratory infrastructure. In addition, HIV/AIDS funding supports cross-cutting program activities around health systems strengthening, including human resources for health, strategic information, capacity building, and administration and oversight. The President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) is overseen by the Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator at the U.S. Department of State and is implemented by seven U.S. Government agencies.

### HIV/AIDS Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Total	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE
<b>TOTAL</b>	5,850,000	350,000	5,500,000
<b>Africa</b>	3,727,960	94,410	3,633,550
Angola	14,700	4,400	10,300
Benin	2,000	2,000	-
Botswana	76,443	-	76,443
Burundi	3,500	3,500	-
Cameroon	2,750	1,500	1,250
Cote d'Ivoire	133,305	-	133,305
Democratic Republic of the Congo	28,835	9,200	19,635
Djibouti	150	-	150
Ethiopia	323,679	-	323,679
Ghana	12,500	5,500	7,000
Guinea	2,000	2,000	-
Kenya	528,760	-	528,760
Lesotho	28,050	6,400	21,650
Liberia	3,500	2,700	800
Madagascar	2,000	1,500	500
Malawi	51,948	15,500	36,448
Mali	4,500	3,000	1,500
Mozambique	261,953	-	261,953
Namibia	100,809	-	100,809
Nigeria	471,227	-	471,227
Rwanda	124,072	-	124,072
Senegal	4,535	3,000	1,535
Sierra Leone	500	-	500

### HIV/AIDS Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Total	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE
South Africa	545,969	-	545,969
Sudan	9,046	2,010	7,036
Swaziland	27,600	6,900	20,700
Tanzania	336,254	-	336,254
Uganda	294,084	-	294,084
Zambia	283,661	-	283,661
Zimbabwe	40,830	16,500	24,330
USAID Africa Regional	1,000	1,000	-
USAID East Africa Regional	2,800	2,800	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	2,000	2,000	-
USAID West Africa Regional	3,000	3,000	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	<b>141,318</b>	<b>34,350</b>	<b>106,968</b>
Burma	2,100	2,100	-
Cambodia	15,500	12,500	3,000
China	7,000	4,000	3,000
Indonesia	13,000	7,750	5,250
Laos	1,000	1,000	-
Papua New Guinea	2,500	2,500	-
Philippines	1,000	1,000	-
Thailand	1,500	1,000	500
Vietnam	94,978	-	94,978
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia	2,740	2,500	240
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	<b>23,978</b>	<b>5,450</b>	<b>18,528</b>
Georgia	850	-	850
Russia	5,500	2,500	3,000
Ukraine	17,178	2,500	14,678
Eurasia Regional	450	450	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	<b>56,364</b>	<b>32,200</b>	<b>24,164</b>
Afghanistan	1,000	500	500
Bangladesh	2,700	2,700	-
India	30,000	21,000	9,000
Kazakhstan	800	200	600
Kyrgyz Republic	675	200	475
Nepal	5,000	5,000	-
Pakistan	2,000	2,000	-
Tajikistan	724	200	524
Turkmenistan	275	200	75
Uzbekistan	790	200	590
Central Asia Regional	12,400	-	12,400
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	<b>203,682</b>	<b>31,121</b>	<b>172,561</b>
Belize	20	-	20
Brazil	1,300	-	1,300
Dominican Republic	15,000	5,750	9,250



### HIV/AIDS Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Total	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE
El Salvador	1,110	1,090	20
Guatemala	2,000	2,000	-
Guyana	16,525	-	16,525
Haiti	121,240	-	121,240
Honduras	6,000	5,000	1,000
Jamaica	1,500	1,200	300
Mexico	2,200	2,200	-
Nicaragua	1,897	1,000	897
Peru	1,290	1,240	50
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	20,450	5,750	14,700
USAID Central America Regional	11,562	5,391	6,171
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	1,588	500	1,088
<b>Asia Middle East Regional</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>650</b>
Asia Middle East Regional	1,300	650	650
<b>Global Health</b>	<b>57,774</b>	<b>57,774</b>	<b>-</b>
Global Health - Core	57,774	57,774	-
<b>International Partnerships</b>	<b>94,045</b>	<b>94,045</b>	<b>-</b>
Commodity Fund	20,335	20,335	-
International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI)	28,710	28,710	-
Microbicides	45,000	45,000	-
<b>Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator</b>	<b>1,543,579</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,543,579</b>
Global Health Initiative Strategic Reserve	100,000	-	100,000
Additional Funding for Country Programs	297,176	-	297,176
International Partnerships	745,000	-	745,000
Oversight/Management	164,308	-	164,308
Technical Support//Strategic Information/Evaluation	237,095	-	237,095

## Malaria

### Summary

Annually, 900,000 people die of malaria and 300 million people are newly infected. With the President's proposed funding levels for FYs 2009-2014, the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will continue to scale up malaria prevention and control activities with the goal of reducing the burden of malaria illnesses and deaths by half in up to 22 African countries, including both Nigeria and Democratic Republic of Congo. This represents 70% of the population at-risk of malaria in Sub-Saharan Africa, or about 450 million people. PMI will support host countries' national malaria control programs and strengthening local capacity to expand use of four highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures. These measures include indoor residual spraying, use of long-lasting insecticide-treated bed nets, application of artemisinin-based combination therapies, and implementation of interventions to address malaria in pregnancy. In addition, the PMI will continue to support the development of malaria vaccine candidates, new malaria drugs and other malaria-related research with multilateral donors. Support will also be provided to regional efforts in Southeast Asia and the Amazon to curtail the spread of multi-drug resistant *plasmodium falciparum* malaria.

### Malaria Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Total	GHCS-USAID
<b>TOTAL</b>	680,000	680,000
<b>Africa</b>	558,435	558,435
Angola	30,175	30,175
Benin	17,850	17,850
Burkina Faso	6,000	6,000
Burundi	6,000	6,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	18,000	18,000
Ethiopia	26,350	26,350
Ghana	28,900	28,900
Kenya	37,000	37,000
Liberia	15,300	15,300
Madagascar	28,800	28,800
Malawi	26,000	26,000
Mali	27,000	27,000
Mozambique	32,300	32,300
Nigeria	18,000	18,000
Rwanda	19,000	19,000
Senegal	24,000	24,000
Sudan	4,500	4,500
Tanzania	48,000	48,000
Uganda	32,500	32,500
Zambia	24,000	24,000
USAID Africa Regional	88,760	88,760
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	7,000	7,000
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia	7,000	7,000

### Malaria Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Total	GHCS-USAID
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	5,000	5,000
USAID South America Regional	5,000	5,000
<b>Global Health</b>	87,565	87,565
Global Health - Core	87,565	87,565
<b>International Partnerships</b>	22,000	22,000
Global Health Initiative Strategic Reserve	22,000	22,000

## Maternal and Child Health

### Summary

Globally 530,000 women die every year from largely preventable complications related to pregnancy or childbirth, and almost nine million children - four million of them newborns - die each year, chiefly from preventable causes. USAID will extend coverage of proven high impact interventions such as immunization, treatment of life-threatening child illnesses, and prevention and treatment of maternal hemorrhage to underserved populations. The Agency will introduce innovative approaches, including prevention and treatment of newborn infections and additional interventions to prevent or manage life-threatening maternal complications. As part of a strengthened focus on women and girls, USAID will join other partners and countries in a concerted push to reduce maternal mortality, scaling up interventions that can be delivered through existing systems while beginning to build the capacity to deliver comprehensive maternal care. For greatest impact, MCH programs will be integrated with other USG-supported health programs including malaria prevention and treatment, prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV, and family planning and other reproductive health services where appropriate. The Agency will also systematically invest in the elements of health systems and human resources needed to sustain gains, including increasing the number of midwives and clinical officers capable of providing quality maternity care.

### Maternal and Child Health Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Total	FY 2011 Total without Food for Peace	GHCS-USAID	ESF	AEECA	IO&P	FFP
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,120,219	983,004	700,000	142,804	12,200	128,000	137,215
<b>Africa</b>	345,091	277,967	277,967	-	-	-	67,124
Angola	1,350	1,350	1,350	-	-	-	-
Benin	4,900	4,900	4,900	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	2,000
Burundi	13,060	2,060	2,060	-	-	-	11,000
Chad	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	3,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	19,800	13,800	13,800	-	-	-	6,000
Djibouti	150	150	150	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	35,000	35,000	35,000	-	-	-	-
Ghana	15,000	15,000	15,000	-	-	-	-
Guinea	2,500	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-
Kenya	14,000	14,000	14,000	-	-	-	-
Liberia	11,050	6,750	6,750	-	-	-	4,300
Madagascar	12,524	8,600	8,600	-	-	-	3,924
Malawi	17,400	12,000	12,000	-	-	-	5,400
Mali	18,000	14,000	14,000	-	-	-	4,000
Mauritania	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	2,000
Mozambique	17,000	17,000	17,000	-	-	-	-
Niger	4,500	-	-	-	-	-	4,500
Nigeria	35,000	35,000	35,000	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	10,000	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-

### Maternal and Child Health Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Total	FY 2011 Total without Food for Peace	GHCS-USAID	ESF	AEECA	IO&P	FFP
Senegal	9,000	9,000	9,000	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	6,000
Somalia	1,550	1,550	1,550	-	-	-	-
Sudan	30,573	15,573	15,573	-	-	-	15,000
Tanzania	18,000	18,000	18,000	-	-	-	-
Uganda	16,000	16,000	16,000	-	-	-	-
Zambia	12,000	12,000	12,000	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	3,000	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	8,904	8,904	8,904	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	830	830	830	-	-	-	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	<b>30,520</b>	<b>30,520</b>	<b>30,520</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Cambodia	10,000	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	15,500	15,500	15,500	-	-	-	-
Philippines	3,020	3,020	3,020	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	<b>9,121</b>	<b>9,121</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8,371</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Albania	1,320	1,320	-	-	1,320	-	-
Armenia	1,990	1,990	-	-	1,990	-	-
Azerbaijan	1,298	1,298	750	-	548	-	-
Georgia	3,500	3,500	-	-	3,500	-	-
Russia	951	951	-	-	951	-	-
Eurasia Regional	37	37	-	-	37	-	-
Europe Regional	25	25	-	-	25	-	-
<b>Near East</b>	<b>43,700</b>	<b>43,700</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>32,700</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Egypt	3,000	3,000	-	3,000	-	-	-
Iraq	7,700	7,700	-	7,700	-	-	-
Jordan	12,000	12,000	-	12,000	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	10,000	10,000	-	10,000	-	-	-
Yemen	11,000	11,000	11,000	-	-	-	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	<b>309,796</b>	<b>277,296</b>	<b>163,363</b>	<b>110,104</b>	<b>3,829</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>32,500</b>
Afghanistan	118,614	110,614	49,800	60,814	-	-	8,000
Bangladesh	50,500	30,000	30,000	-	-	-	20,500
India	29,000	25,000	25,000	-	-	-	4,000
Kazakhstan	400	400	-	-	400	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	1,043	1,043	-	-	1,043	-	-
Nepal	14,000	14,000	14,000	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	93,103	93,103	43,813	49,290	-	-	-
Tajikistan	2,292	2,292	750	-	1,542	-	-
Turkmenistan	379	379	-	-	379	-	-
Uzbekistan	465	465	-	-	465	-	-

### Maternal and Child Health Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Total	FY 2011 Total without Food for Peace	GHCS-USAID	ESF	AEECA	IO&P	FFP
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	76,115	38,524	38,524	-	-	-	37,591
Bolivia	6,010	6,010	6,010	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	21,800	3,800	3,800	-	-	-	18,000
Haiti	33,591	14,000	14,000	-	-	-	19,591
Honduras	2,500	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	2,200	2,200	2,200	-	-	-	-
Peru	3,414	3,414	3,414	-	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	2,600	2,600	2,600	-	-	-	-
<b>Asia Middle East Regional</b>	2,550	2,550	2,550	-	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	2,550	2,550	2,550	-	-	-	-
<b>Global Health</b>	47,326	47,326	47,326	-	-	-	-
Global Health - Core	47,326	47,326	47,326	-	-	-	-
<b>International Partnerships</b>	128,000	128,000	128,000	-	-	-	-
Global Alliance for Vaccine Immunization (GAVI)	90,000	90,000	90,000	-	-	-	-
Global Health Initiative Strategic Reserve	38,000	38,000	38,000	-	-	-	-
<b>International Organizations</b>	128,000	128,000	-	-	-	128,000	-
UNICEF UN Children's Fund	128,000	128,000	-	-	-	128,000	-

## Neglected Tropical Diseases

### Summary

More than one billion people, mostly in the developing world, suffer from one or more neglected tropical diseases (NTDs). These diseases disproportionately impact poor and rural populations who lack access to safe water, sanitation and essential medicines. They cause sickness and disability, contribute to childhood malnutrition, compromise children's mental and physical development, and can result in blindness, severe disfigurement and appreciable loss of productivity. As part of this program, the Neglected Tropical Diseases Initiative will fund targeted mass drug administration of centrally negotiated drugs, the vast majority of which are donated through partnerships with the private sector that leverage hundreds of millions of dollars of support, to reduce the burden of seven debilitating NTDs, including onchocerciasis (river blindness), trachoma, lymphatic filariasis, schistosomiasis, and three soiltransmitted helminthes.

### Neglected Tropical Diseases Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Total	GHCS-USAID
<b>TOTAL</b>	155,000	155,000
<b>International Partnerships</b>	155,000	155,000
Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD)	155,000	155,000

## Nutrition

### Summary

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

### Nutrition Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Total	FY 2011 Total without Food for Peace	DA	GHCS- USAID	ESF	FFP
<b>TOTAL</b>	230,900	203,400	400	200,000	3,000	27,500
<b>Africa</b>	158,200	130,700	-	130,700	-	27,500
Burundi	600	600	-	600	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	4,000	4,000	-	4,000	-	-
Ethiopia	16,000	10,000	-	10,000	-	6,000
Ghana	12,000	12,000	-	12,000	-	-
Kenya	6,000	6,000	-	6,000	-	-
Liberia	1,200	1,200	-	1,200	-	-
Madagascar	400	400	-	400	-	-
Malawi	9,500	9,500	-	9,500	-	-
Mali	11,000	11,000	-	11,000	-	-
Mozambique	22,000	12,000	-	12,000	-	10,000
Niger	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	-	-
Nigeria	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	-	-
Rwanda	7,000	7,000	-	7,000	-	-
Senegal	7,500	7,500	-	7,500	-	-
Sudan	3,000	3,000	-	3,000	-	-
Tanzania	15,000	15,000	-	15,000	-	-
Uganda	25,500	14,000	-	14,000	-	11,500
Zambia	9,000	9,000	-	9,000	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	1,400	1,400	-	1,400	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	1,100	1,100	-	1,100	-	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	-	-
Cambodia	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	-	-
<b>Near East</b>	5,000	5,000	-	2,000	3,000	-
Egypt	3,000	3,000	-	-	3,000	-
Yemen	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	-	-



### Nutrition Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Total	FY 2011 Total without Food for Peace	DA	GHCS- USAID	ESF	FFP
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	29,300	29,300	-	29,300	-	-
Afghanistan	1,300	1,300	-	1,300	-	-
Bangladesh	8,000	8,000	-	8,000	-	-
India	8,000	8,000	-	8,000	-	-
Nepal	10,000	10,000	-	10,000	-	-
Pakistan	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	-	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	14,000	14,000	-	14,000	-	-
Guatemala	4,000	4,000	-	4,000	-	-
Haiti	10,000	10,000	-	10,000	-	-
<b>Global Health</b>	20,000	20,000	-	20,000	-	-
Global Health - Core	20,000	20,000	-	20,000	-	-
<b>International Partnerships</b>	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	-	-
Iodine Deficiency Disorder (IDD)	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	-	-
<b>Office of Development Partners</b>	400	400	400	-	-	-
Office of Development Partners	400	400	400	-	-	-

## Other Public Health Threats

### Summary

In addition, other infectious diseases such as cholera, dengue, and meningitis, cause waves of unpredictable and devastating epidemics. Other Public Health Threats programs address public health threats posed by infectious diseases not targeted elsewhere, such as neglected tropical diseases, as well as significant non-communicable health threats of major public health importance. In addition, these programs address the containment of anti-microbial resistance and cross-cutting work on surveillance that builds capacity for outbreak preparedness and response.

### Other Public Health Threats Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Total	DA	GHCS- USAID	ESF	AEECA
<b>TOTAL</b>	224,646	9,600	173,000	31,200	10,846
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	6,495	-	-	-	6,495
Albania	700	-	-	-	700
Armenia	1,500	-	-	-	1,500
Azerbaijan	1,340	-	-	-	1,340
Belarus	400	-	-	-	400
Georgia	1,200	-	-	-	1,200
Russia	266	-	-	-	266
Ukraine	834	-	-	-	834
Eurasia Regional	120	-	-	-	120
Europe Regional	135	-	-	-	135
<b>Near East</b>	16,700	-	-	16,700	-
Egypt	4,000	-	-	4,000	-
Iraq	7,700	-	-	7,700	-
West Bank and Gaza	5,000	-	-	5,000	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	18,851	-	-	14,500	4,351
Afghanistan	2,500	-	-	2,500	-
Kyrgyz Republic	1,043	-	-	-	1,043
Pakistan	12,000	-	-	12,000	-
Tajikistan	2,079	-	-	-	2,079
Turkmenistan	544	-	-	-	544
Uzbekistan	435	-	-	-	435
Central Asia Regional	250	-	-	-	250
<b>Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance</b>	9,600	9,600	-	-	-
DCHA/ASHA	9,600	9,600	-	-	-
<b>International Partnerships</b>	173,000	-	173,000	-	-
Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD)	155,000	-	155,000	-	-
Global Health Initiative Strategic Reserve	18,000	-	18,000	-	-

## Pandemic Influenza and other Emerging Threats

### Summary

Programs focus on continuing efforts to contain and control the H5N1 “avian flu” virus and other emerging diseases of animal origin, such as H1N1, that pose significant public health threats. These efforts target a limited number of geographic areas, known as “hot spots”, where most new disease threats have emerged in the past: the Congo Basin of East and Central Africa, Southeast Asia, the Amazon region of South America and the Gangetic Plain of South Asia. In particular, activities will broaden ongoing efforts to prevent H5N1 transmission; expand surveillance to address the role of wildlife in the emergence and spread of other new pathogens; enhance field epidemiological training for more effective outbreak response; strengthen laboratory ability to address infectious disease threats; and strengthen national capacities to prepare for and respond to the emergence and spread of a pandemic capable virus, such as H1N1. These efforts will ultimately minimize the risk for the emergence and spread of new pandemic disease threats.

### Pandemic Influenza Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Total	GHCS-USAID
<b>TOTAL</b>	75,000	75,000
<b>International Partnerships</b>	75,000	75,000
Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats	75,000	75,000

## Polio

### Summary

In 1988, the World Health Organization Global Health Assembly adopted a resolution on global eradication of poliomyelitis by the year 2000. By 2008, all but four countries had interrupted indigenous transmission of wild polioviruses (Afghanistan, India, Nigeria and Pakistan), and the annual number of cases had declined by more than 99%. However, for the past 5 years, case numbers still fluctuate between 1000 and 2000 per year. As of 17 November 2009, a total of 1387 cases of poliomyelitis had been reported worldwide in 2009, of which 1082 were in the four disease-endemic countries. USAID's polio programs, which are a sub-set of Maternal and Child Health (MCH) programs, are undertaken in close collaboration with international and national partners. These support the planning, implementation, and monitoring of supplemental immunization activities for eventual polio eradication; improve surveillance for Acute Flaccid Paralysis and laboratory capacity for diagnosis, analysis, and reporting; improve communication and advocacy; support certification, containment, post-eradication and post-certification policy development; and improve information collection and reporting.

### Polio Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Total	GHCS-USAID
<b>TOTAL</b>	32,839	32,839
<b>Africa</b>	14,039	14,039
Angola	1,125	1,125
Benin	100	100
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2,075	2,075
Ethiopia	1,900	1,900
Guinea	150	150
Kenya	50	50
Liberia	150	150
Madagascar	75	75
Mali	60	60
Mozambique	100	100
Nigeria	4,000	4,000
Rwanda	50	50
Senegal	75	75
Somalia	400	400
Sudan	1,500	1,500
Zambia	50	50
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	1,779	1,779
USAID West Africa Regional	400	400
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	1,000	1,000
Indonesia	1,000	1,000
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	11,800	11,800
Afghanistan	1,400	1,400
Bangladesh	850	850

**Polio Funding Summary**

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Total	GHCS-USAID
India	7,000	7,000
Nepal	550	550
Pakistan	2,000	2,000
<b>GH - Global Health</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>6,000</b>
Global Health - Core	6,000	6,000

## Tuberculosis

### Summary

Tuberculosis is a major cause of death and debilitating illness throughout much of the developing world. Each year there are approximately 9.2 million newly affected people and 1.7 million deaths due to TB, and 500,000 cases of multi-drug resistant TB. The focal point of USAID's tuberculosis program will continue to be acceleration of services to diagnose and treat TB including DOTS (directly observed treatment, short course), engagement of the private sector, and community-based approaches. The accelerated scale-up of such approaches in USAID focus countries will greatly decrease transmissions and save millions of lives by detecting and treating infectious TB cases. In addition, critical interventions to improve infection control, prevention, diagnosis and treatment of multi-drug and extensively drug resistant (M/XDR) TB and reduce 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)	FY 2011 Total	GHCS- USAID	ESF	AEECA
<b>TOTAL</b>	250,639	230,000	7,313	13,326
<b>Africa</b>	77,305	77,305	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	10,000	10,000	-	-
Djibouti	250	250	-	-
Ethiopia	10,000	10,000	-	-
Ghana	600	600	-	-
Kenya	4,000	4,000	-	-
Liberia	400	400	-	-
Malawi	1,400	1,400	-	-
Mozambique	5,000	5,000	-	-
Namibia	1,950	1,950	-	-
Nigeria	10,100	10,100	-	-
Senegal	850	850	-	-
South Africa	13,000	13,000	-	-
Sudan	1,000	1,000	-	-
Tanzania	4,000	4,000	-	-
Uganda	4,000	4,000	-	-
Zambia	3,300	3,300	-	-
Zimbabwe	3,000	3,000	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	2,670	2,670	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	1,785	1,785	-	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	34,450	34,450	-	-
Cambodia	5,000	5,000	-	-
Indonesia	13,700	13,700	-	-

### Tuberculosis Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Total	GHCS- USAID	ESF	AEECA
Philippines	10,000	10,000	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia	5,750	5,750	-	-
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	<b>16,196</b>	<b>8,400</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,796</b>
Armenia	600	400	-	200
Azerbaijan	500	500	-	-
Belarus	250	-	-	250
Georgia	900	-	-	900
Russia	9,804	6,000	-	3,804
Ukraine	4,100	1,500	-	2,600
Eurasia Regional	42	-	-	42
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	<b>55,830</b>	<b>42,987</b>	<b>7,313</b>	<b>5,530</b>
Afghanistan	6,500	6,500	-	-
Bangladesh	10,000	10,000	-	-
India	13,700	13,700	-	-
Kazakhstan	3,100	2,000	-	1,100
Kyrgyz Republic	1,750	1,000	-	750
Pakistan	14,000	6,687	7,313	-
Tajikistan	2,489	500	-	1,989
Turkmenistan	1,251	400	-	851
Uzbekistan	3,040	2,200	-	840
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	<b>12,358</b>	<b>12,358</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Bolivia	1,300	1,300	-	-
Brazil	5,000	5,000	-	-
Dominican Republic	1,300	1,300	-	-
Haiti	1,800	1,800	-	-
Mexico	1,258	1,258	-	-
Peru	600	600	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	800	800	-	-
USAID South America Regional	300	300	-	-
<b>Global Health</b>	<b>34,500</b>	<b>34,500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Global Health - Core	34,500	34,500	-	-
<b>International Partnerships</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
TB Drug Facility	15,000	15,000	-	-
MDR Financing	5,000	5,000	-	-

## Higher Education

### Summary

U.S. foreign assistance for higher education strengthens institutional capacities of public and private higher education facilities (including research institutes, teacher-training colleges, universities, community colleges, and the relevant officials, departments and ministries responsible for higher education) to teach, train, conduct research, and provide community service; to contribute to development; and to promote professional development opportunities, institutional linkages, and exchange programs. Collectively, these elements support the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and stress the holistic priorities of access and equity; quality and relevance; systemic reform; and accountability, transparency and measuring results, while maintaining the focus of each country's unique context by aligning behind country-driven strategies, as well as coordinating with other donors. U.S. higher education investments help people, businesses, and governments develop the knowledge, skills and institutional capacity needed to support economic growth, promote just and democratic governance, and foster healthy, well-educated citizens. The higher education FY 2011 request focuses on solidifying gains made previous years, including the more recent Higher Education Summits for Global Development in Washington, D.C., Bangladesh, Rwanda, Jordan and Mexico. These types of summits expand partnerships and share best practices in development among higher education, private sector, and foundations in the United States and developing countries. Particular emphasis is placed on developing entrepreneurial curricula and applying innovative technologies that build human and institutional capacity and efficiency of higher education institutions to contribute to small business development and job creation to local, national and regional development. In addition, the U.S. is funding 20 partnerships with host country universities designed to build institutional capacity in African higher education institutions, in addition to expanding cooperation with the National Science Foundation to apply science and technology to development.

### Higher Education Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Total	DA	ESF	AEECA	IO&P
<b>TOTAL</b>	248,837	67,785	173,793	6,259	1,000
<b>Africa</b>	5,243	3,000	2,243	-	-
Liberia	2,243	-	2,243	-	-
Rwanda	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	25,950	24,500	1,450	-	-
Burma	450	-	450	-	-
China	200	-	200	-	-
Indonesia	20,000	20,000	-	-	-
Philippines	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
Vietnam	2,500	2,500	-	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	800	-	800	-	-
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	3,936	-	-	3,936	-
Belarus	1,350	-	-	1,350	-
Georgia	815	-	-	815	-
Kosovo	940	-	-	940	-
Macedonia	100	-	-	100	-



## Higher Education Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Total	DA	ESF	AEECA	IO&P
Serbia	145	-	-	145	-
Ukraine	578	-	-	578	-
Eurasia Regional	8	-	-	8	-
<b>Near East</b>	68,850	-	68,850	-	-
Egypt	48,000	-	48,000	-	-
Lebanon	13,250	-	13,250	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	7,600	-	7,600	-	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	92,823	-	90,500	2,323	-
Afghanistan	20,000	-	20,000	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	500	-	-	500	-
Pakistan	70,000	-	70,000	-	-
Tajikistan	180	-	-	180	-
Turkmenistan	793	-	-	793	-
Uzbekistan	200	-	-	200	-
Central Asia Regional	650	-	-	650	-
State South and Central Asia Regional (SCA)	500	-	500	-	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	17,304	17,304	-	-	-
El Salvador	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Mexico	2,304	2,304	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	12,000	12,000	-	-	-
<b>Asia Middle East Regional</b>	1,181	1,181	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	1,181	1,181	-	-	-
<b>Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance</b>	12,400	12,400	-	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)	12,400	12,400	-	-	-
<b>Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade</b>	8,500	8,500	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	8,500	8,500	-	-	-
<b>Global Engagement</b>	10,000	-	10,000	-	-
Global Engagement	10,000	-	10,000	-	-
<b>International Organizations</b>	1,000	-	-	-	1,000
International Organizations (IO)	1,000	-	-	-	1,000
<b>Office of Development Partners</b>	900	900	-	-	-
Office of Development Partners	900	900	-	-	-
<b>Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs</b>	750	-	750	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	750	-	750	-	-

## Microenterprise and Microfinance

### Summary

Microenterprise and microfinance are cross-cutting issues, but are mostly found under Economic Growth Program Area, “Economic Opportunity.” Throughout the developing world, millions of poor families derive part of their income from microenterprises: very small, informal business activities like vending on the street and in market stalls, handicraft production, farming and low-tech food processing. U.S. assistance acts in three broad areas to help these families expand their economic opportunities: (1) microfinance, to improve access to financial services including credit, deposit services, insurance, remittances and payment services tailored to the needs of poor households; (2) enterprise development, to improve productivity and market potential for microenterprises; and (3) reducing regulatory and policy barriers to registering and operating micro- and small firms. The levels projected for this area represent the best current estimate but may be understated because some qualifying activities will not be identified until operational plans are finalized following enacted appropriations.

### Microenterprise - Microfinance Funding Strategy

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Total	DA	ESF	AEECA
<b>TOTAL</b>	230,397	77,817	122,950	29,630
<b>Africa</b>	54,267	40,017	14,250	-
Angola	2,035	2,035	-	-
Burundi	200	200	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2,500	-	2,500	-
Ethiopia	2,500	2,500	-	-
Guinea	1,630	1,630	-	-
Kenya	4,100	4,100	-	-
Liberia	4,500	-	4,500	-
Malawi	1,000	1,000	-	-
Mali	5,000	5,000	-	-
Mozambique	2,500	2,500	-	-
Rwanda	9,000	9,000	-	-
Senegal	1,500	1,500	-	-
South Africa	500	500	-	-
Sudan	7,250	-	7,250	-
Tanzania	1,000	1,000	-	-
Uganda	3,500	3,500	-	-
Zambia	5,552	5,552	-	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	5,400	4,700	700	-
Cambodia	2,000	2,000	-	-
China	700	-	700	-
Indonesia	500	500	-	-
Mongolia	200	200	-	-
Philippines	2,000	2,000	-	-
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	14,980	-	-	14,980
Albania	1,500	-	-	1,500

### Microenterprise - Microfinance Funding Strategy

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Total	DA	ESF	AEECA
Azerbaijan	400	-	-	400
Belarus	400	-	-	400
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2,900	-	-	2,900
Georgia	3,000	-	-	3,000
Kosovo	250	-	-	250
Macedonia	700	-	-	700
Moldova	1,500	-	-	1,500
Russia	800	-	-	800
Serbia	2,000	-	-	2,000
Ukraine	1,530	-	-	1,530
<b>Near East</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>-</b>
Jordan	500	-	500	-
West Bank and Gaza	2,000	-	2,000	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	<b>81,350</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>64,200</b>	<b>14,650</b>
Afghanistan	50,000	-	50,000	-
Bangladesh	1,000	1,000	-	-
Kazakhstan	150	-	-	150
Kyrgyz Republic	7,500	-	-	7,500
Nepal	3,000	-	3,000	-
Pakistan	11,200	-	11,200	-
Sri Lanka	1,500	1,500	-	-
Tajikistan	6,000	-	-	6,000
Turkmenistan	500	-	-	500
Uzbekistan	500	-	-	500
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	<b>51,400</b>	<b>10,100</b>	<b>41,300</b>	<b>-</b>
Colombia	33,000	-	33,000	-
Ecuador	3,000	3,000	-	-
El Salvador	1,000	1,000	-	-
Guyana	200	200	-	-
Haiti	8,300	-	8,300	-
Jamaica	500	500	-	-
Nicaragua	1,000	1,000	-	-
Paraguay	500	500	-	-
Peru	3,900	3,900	-	-
<b>Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade</b>	<b>14,500</b>	<b>14,500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	14,500	14,500	-	-
<b>Office of Development Partners</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Office of Development Partners	6,000	6,000	-	-

## Trade Capacity Building

### Summary

The United States provides a wide range of Trade Capacity Building (TCB) assistance to developing countries in order to support trade as a part of developing countries' overall development programs. This assistance helps recipient countries participate effectively in international trade negotiations, implement their international trade commitments including related worker rights and environmental provisions, and allow their citizens to take full advantage of the new economic opportunities created by expanding international trade and investment.

The table below represents the FY 2011 request for the portion of total U.S. TCB assistance that contributes directly to developing countries' TCB efforts. Examples of "direct TCB" include support for countries' efforts to streamline customs and other administrative procedures in order to lower trade transactions costs, and support for the development of sustainable, private sector business services that help potential exporters get information on international market opportunities. U.S. assistance also includes a wide range of other Economic Growth activities that contribute indirectly to those efforts, such as helping to raise productivity in agriculture value chains under the Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, improving access to trade finance, modernizing transport and other trade infrastructure services, and complying with international labor and environment standards. Funding levels for such "indirect TCB" assistance are determined after program design and approval, and are reported in the annual U.S. Trade Capacity Building database (online at <http://quesdb.usaid.gov/tcb/index.html>). FY 2011 "indirect TCB" levels will be available in the TCB database by the end of Calendar Year 2011.

### Direct Trade Capacity Building Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Total	DA	ESF	AEECA	IO&P
<b>TOTAL</b>	322,572	115,905	176,663	23,204	6,800
<b>Africa</b>	54,000	51,400	2,600	-	-
Angola	300	300	-	-	-
Burundi	800	800	-	-	-
Ethiopia	1,800	1,800	-	-	-
Mali	2,500	2,500	-	-	-
Nigeria	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Senegal	2,150	2,150	-	-	-
South Africa	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
State Africa Regional (AF)	1,000	-	1,000	-	-
Zambia	9,237	9,237	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	1,600	-	1,600	-	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	11,000	11,000	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	6,513	6,513	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	6,600	6,600	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	6,500	6,500	-	-	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	20,147	13,819	6,328	-	-
Indonesia	6,300	6,300	-	-	-

### Direct Trade Capacity Building Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Total	DA	ESF	AEECA	IO&P
Laos	1,405	1,405	-	-	-
Philippines	2,489	2,489	-	-	-
Vietnam	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	6,328	-	6,328	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	1,625	1,625	-	-	-
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	<b>18,612</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>18,612</b>	<b>-</b>
Albania	700	-	-	700	-
Armenia	1,544	-	-	1,544	-
Azerbaijan	1,619	-	-	1,619	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3,370	-	-	3,370	-
Georgia	5,000	-	-	5,000	-
Kosovo	2,500	-	-	2,500	-
Moldova	100	-	-	100	-
Serbia	60	-	-	60	-
Ukraine	3,694	-	-	3,694	-
Eurasia Regional	25	-	-	25	-
<b>Near East</b>	<b>43,735</b>	<b>2,200</b>	<b>41,535</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Algeria	200	200	-	-	-
Egypt	8,000	-	8,000	-	-
Jordan	3,500	-	3,500	-	-
Lebanon	3,135	-	3,135	-	-
Morocco	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	23,000	-	23,000	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	3,900	-	3,900	-	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	<b>98,292</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>93,700</b>	<b>4,592</b>	<b>-</b>
Afghanistan	40,000	-	40,000	-	-
Kazakhstan	643	-	-	643	-
Kyrgyz Republic	1,341	-	-	1,341	-
Nepal	1,700	-	1,700	-	-
Pakistan	50,000	-	50,000	-	-
Tajikistan	1,258	-	-	1,258	-
Turkmenistan	100	-	-	100	-
Central Asia Regional	1,250	-	-	1,250	-
State South and Central Asia Regional (SCA)	2,000	-	2,000	-	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	<b>57,186</b>	<b>43,686</b>	<b>13,500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Colombia	3,500	-	3,500	-	-
Dominican Republic	1,500	1,500	-	-	-
Ecuador	1,866	1,866	-	-	-
El Salvador	4,020	4,020	-	-	-
Guatemala	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
Guyana	900	900	-	-	-
Jamaica	1,394	1,394	-	-	-

### Direct Trade Capacity Building Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Total	DA	ESF	AEECA	IO&P
Nicaragua	1,756	1,756	-	-	-
Panama	750	750	-	-	-
Paraguay	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
Peru	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	10,000	-	10,000	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	10,000	10,000	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	12,000	12,000	-	-	-
USAID South America Regional	1,500	1,500	-	-	-
<b>Asia Middle East Regional</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Asia Middle East Regional	1,800	1,800	-	-	-
<b>Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	13,000	3,000	10,000	-	-
<b>International Organizations</b>	<b>6,800</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,800</b>
International Organizations (IO)	6,800	-	-	-	6,800
<b>Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	9,000	-	9,000	-	-

## Trafficking in Persons

### Summary

Trafficking in persons violates the human rights of its victims and it is a multi-dimensional threat to nation-states. The common denominator of trafficking scenarios is the use of force, fraud, or coercion to exploit a person for profit whether for purposes of commercial sexual exploitation or forced labor. This modern-day form of slavery promotes social breakdown, fuels organized crime, deprives countries of human capital, raises public health costs, and leads to a breakdown of rule of law. The US Government's anti-trafficking approach – prosecution of traffickers, protection of victims, and prevention, together with rescue, rehabilitation, and reintegration – is comprehensive and effective but requires multiple levels of international engagement. The U.S. Government aligns its foreign assistance with the findings of the Department's annual Trafficking in Persons Report, targeting priority countries, particularly those on Tier 3, Tier 2 Watch List, and Tier 2, where there is a demonstrable need for resources and where there is political will to address the problems and deficiencies identified in the TIP Report.

### Trafficking in Persons Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Total	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE
<b>TOTAL</b>	35,782	6,250	2,700	6,282	20,550
<b>Africa</b>	200	-	200	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	200	-	200	-	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	4,000	3,850	-	-	150
Cambodia	1,350	1,350	-	-	-
Philippines	900	900	-	-	-
Vietnam	450	300	-	-	150
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	1,300	1,300	-	-	-
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	4,201	-	-	4,201	-
Albania	400	-	-	400	-
Armenia	300	-	-	300	-
Belarus	400	-	-	400	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	170	-	-	170	-
Kosovo	500	-	-	500	-
Moldova	800	-	-	800	-
Russia	550	-	-	550	-
Ukraine	1,081	-	-	1,081	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	4,681	1,100	1,500	2,081	-
Bangladesh	1,100	1,100	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	500	-	-	500	-
Nepal	1,500	-	1,500	-	-
Tajikistan	850	-	-	850	-
Uzbekistan	731	-	-	731	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	1,300	300	1,000	-	-
Ecuador	300	300	-	-	-
Haiti	1,000	-	1,000	-	-

### Trafficking in Persons Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Total	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE
<b>Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade</b>	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
<b>Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons</b>	20,400	-	-	-	20,400
Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons	20,400	-	-	-	20,400



## Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership

### Summary

The Trans-Sahara Counter-terrorism Partnership is a multi-faceted, multi-year strategy aimed at containing and marginalizing terrorist organizations by strengthening regional counter-terrorism capabilities by building law enforcement and military capacity, enhancing and institutionalizing cooperation among the region's security forces, promoting democratic governance, discrediting terrorist ideology, and reinforcing bilateral law enforcement and military ties with the United States. The overall goals are to enhance the indigenous capacities of governments in the pan-Sahel (Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria and Senegal) to confront the challenge posed by terrorist organizations in the region and to facilitate cooperation between those countries and our Maghreb partners (Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia) in combating terrorism. One of the key components of the interagency effort is to target isolated or neglected regions, and further, to target groups most vulnerable to extremist ideologies by working to support youth employment, strengthening local governance capacity to provide development infrastructure, and improving health and educational services. The levels projected for this area represent the best current estimate but may be understated because some qualifying activities will not be identified until operational plans are finalized following enacted appropriations.

### Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Total	DA	ESF	INCLE	NADR	PKO
<b>TOTAL</b>	61,330	16,000	11,000	5,530	8,800	20,000
<b>Africa</b>	33,800	16,000	5,000	4,500	8,300	-
Mali	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional	17,800	-	5,000	4,500	8,300	-
USAID West Africa Regional	12,000	12,000	-	-	-	-
<b>Near East</b>	7,530	-	6,000	1,030	500	-
Morocco	3,000	-	3,000	-	-	-
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	4,530	-	3,000	1,030	500	-
<b>Political-Military Affairs</b>	20,000	-	-	-	-	20,000
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership	20,000	-	-	-	-	20,000

## Water

### Summary

Water is a cross-cutting issue in foreign assistance, with activities in all five program objectives. These include: improved drinking water supply, sanitation and hygiene, improved watershed/water resources management, maintenance of vital ecosystem functions, increased water productivity, improved water security, and promoting cooperation on managing trans-boundary water resources. The FY 2010 earmark focuses on water and sanitation activities with a priority given to those that directly contribute to, or support, improved access to drinking water supply, sanitation and hygiene. The FY 2011 Budget will continue funding water activities that contribute directly to protecting human health and responding to humanitarian crises; promoting sound economic growth; enhancing environmental and national security; and developing public participatory processes that improve transparency and accountability in providing a resource essential to people's lives and livelihoods.

### Water Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Total	FY 2011 Total without Food for Peace	DA	GHCS- USAID	ESF	AEECA	FFP
<b>TOTAL</b>	260,378	255,977	98,593	24,950	128,450	3,984	4,401
<b>Africa</b>	98,811	94,410	58,510	12,900	23,000	-	4,401
Angola	3,000	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-
Benin	500	500	-	500	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
Burundi	250	250	250	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	6,500	6,500	-	1,500	5,000	-	-
Ethiopia	1,500	1,500	-	1,500	-	-	-
Ghana	5,500	5,500	3,500	2,000	-	-	-
Kenya	9,000	9,000	7,500	1,500	-	-	-
Liberia	7,150	7,150	-	150	7,000	-	-
Madagascar	7,401	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	3,401
Mali	3,000	3,000	2,000	1,000	-	-	-
Mozambique	3,250	3,250	2,000	1,250	-	-	-
Nigeria	1,150	1,150	1,000	150	-	-	-
Rwanda	1,950	1,950	1,000	950	-	-	-
Senegal	5,500	5,500	5,000	500	-	-	-
Somalia	500	500	-	500	-	-	-
Sudan	11,000	11,000	-	-	11,000	-	-
Tanzania	5,000	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-
Uganda	2,500	2,500	2,000	500	-	-	-
Zambia	5,900	5,900	5,000	900	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	5,760	5,760	5,760	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	1,500	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	8,000	8,000	8,000	-	-	-	-

### Water Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Total	FY 2011 Total without Food for Peace	DA	GHCS- USAID	ESF	AEECA	FFP
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	13,433	13,433	12,083	1,350	-	-	-
Cambodia	1,350	1,350	-	1,350	-	-	-
Indonesia	6,333	6,333	6,333	-	-	-	-
Philippines	1,250	1,250	1,250	-	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	4,500	4,500	4,500	-	-	-	-
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	1,984	1,984	-	-	-	1,984	-
Armenia	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-
Kosovo	814	814	-	-	-	814	-
Russia	170	170	-	-	-	170	-
<b>Near East</b>	74,000	74,000	4,000	-	70,000	-	-
Jordan	30,000	30,000	-	-	30,000	-	-
Morocco	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	40,000	40,000	-	-	40,000	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (OMEP)	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	40,250	40,250	-	5,500	32,750	2,000	-
Afghanistan	20,000	20,000	-	-	20,000	-	-
India	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	-	-	-
Pakistan	16,000	16,000	-	3,500	12,500	-	-
Tajikistan	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	2,000	-
State South and Central Asia Regional (SCA)	250	250	-	-	250	-	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	5,700	5,700	5,000	-	700	-	-
Colombia	700	700	-	-	700	-	-
Ecuador	3,000	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
<b>Asia Middle East Regional</b>	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
<b>Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade</b>	7,000	7,000	7,000	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	7,000	7,000	7,000	-	-	-	-
<b>Global Health</b>	5,200	5,200	-	5,200	-	-	-
Global Health	5,200	5,200	-	5,200	-	-	-
<b>Office of Development Partners</b>	10,000	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-
Office of Development Partners	10,000	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-
<b>Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs</b>	2,000	2,000	-	-	2,000	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	2,000	2,000	-	-	2,000	-	-

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## **FY 2009 Foreign Operations Performance Report & FY 2011 Performance Plan**

The Congressional Budget Justification (CBJ) for Foreign Operations (Volume II) serves as the Annual Performance Report for Fiscal Year (FY) 2009 and the Annual Performance Plan for FY 2011. Both volumes of the CBJ for the Department of State and U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) contain performance summaries and have performance information integrated throughout, to support the budget request. The performance data presented herein are complete and reliable as referenced in the FY 2011 Executive Budget Summary, Statement of the Secretary of State on February 1, 2010.

For FY 2009, the Department of State and USAID again elected to produce a separate Agency Financial Report, an integrated Performance Budget, and a Summary of Performance and Financial Information (formerly the Citizens' Report). These reports aim to streamline Federal agency reporting while retaining ongoing efforts to integrate budget and performance planning and reporting. The Department of State and USAID each issued Agency Financial Reports on December 16, 2009 and November 16, 2009, respectively.

### **Approach to Performance Management**

Performance indicators are featured throughout the main chapters of this budget justification. They show progress on the five joint State-USAID Objectives in foreign assistance: Peace and Security, Governing Justly and Democratically, Investing in People, Economic Growth, and Humanitarian Assistance. State Objectives of Promoting International Understanding and Strengthening Consular and Management Capabilities are mainly supported by State Operations funding and therefore are addressed in the State Operations volume of the Department's CBJ. Each objective contains program areas (i.e., key priorities) with corresponding performance indicators. These indicators provide data used by missions, Washington bureaus, and the Office of the Director of U.S. Foreign Assistance (F) to inform resource requests and allocation decisions.

The performance indicators in this budget justification were selected in 2007 by a Department of State and USAID inter-agency working group comprised of performance management and budget analysts, and validated by sector-specific technical experts. Periodically, changes in initiatives or the focus of foreign assistance efforts necessitate a review by these technical experts as to whether the performance indicators the United States uses provide the best representations of overall efforts in its objectives. As such, a small number of the indicators used in FY 2009 are being revised or discontinued. Results for FY 2009 are reported, but targets for out-year results have been set against the new indicators. For additional information, please refer to the Discontinued Indicators section at the end of the introduction.

The indicators are a mix of annual measures directly attributable to U.S. activities and longer-term ones which reflect the combined investments of donors, multilateral organizations, nongovernmental organizations, host governments, etc. While a number of factors contribute to the overall success of foreign assistance programs, analysis of performance data is a critical component of the overall effort of the foreign assistance program to carry out a robust performance management effort.

### **Evaluations of Foreign Assistance Programs**

Program evaluations are essential to implementing and managing foreign policy and foreign assistance programs. Evaluations allow project managers to assess systematically how well programs are working,

make process improvements, and make informed decisions on how best to allocate resources to achieve results. Evaluation results and performance data are essential to conveying the effectiveness of assistance programs to program managers, Congress, and the public.

During FY 2009, USAID took a number of steps to strengthen evaluation and re-establish its leadership both within the Federal Government and across the international development community. This included reestablishing the USAID central evaluation unit charged with providing agency-wide oversight, leadership, and coordination in assessing program performance and impact; updating USAID's formal evaluation policy (<http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf>); and reaffirming agency evaluation requirements.

With this increased focus on evaluation, the number of evaluations conducted in FY 2009 across USAID and State joint objectives doubled to over 800, with 447 evaluations already planned for FY 2010. Most of the evaluations focused on performance to improve program management, and some involved studies on how to better plan new programs. The Department and USAID also worked extensively with evaluation partners to provide evaluation and performance management training, raise the importance of evaluation through a draft policy statement, and collect baseline evaluation information against which future progress can be measured.

To strengthen evaluation capacity, USAID also provided intensive training to over 100 staff members through its Evaluation Certificate Course and to thousands through a web-based Monitoring and Evaluation Distance Learning Course, jointly developed with State. In addition, USAID established an internal Evaluation Interest Group, which has more than 125 members, convenes monthly meetings, and presents a lively internet presence through a redesigned USAID evaluation website, EvalWeb, <http://www.usaid.gov/policy/evalweb/>. Together with State, USAID established a Foreign Affairs Evaluation Working Group that meets biweekly and also includes representation from the Millennium Challenge Corporation.

In addition to ongoing workshops, the Department hosted an international evaluation conference for which Hillary Clinton, Secretary of State, provided a message, and Jacob Lew, Deputy Secretary of State, spoke about the importance of evaluation in affecting change in foreign affairs. The conference also served as an exchange for ideas and best practices through panel discussions with Canadian and British Government representatives.

The Department was active during FY 2009 in implementing the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, of which the United States is a signatory. Department of State representatives presented alongside USAID, the Millennium Challenge Corporation, and the Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator at an international evaluation conference to share information on the Department of State's role in U.S. foreign affairs evaluation.

USAID reasserted its global leadership in evaluation and actively engaged in a variety of interagency, national, and international evaluation forums. This included actively participating in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development/Development Assistance Committee (OECD/DAC) Evaluation Network, organizing and moderating a highly successful Advisory Committee on Foreign Voluntary Assistance Workshop on strengthening evaluation, and serving on OMB's Evaluation Experts and Evaluation Working Groups. During FY 2009, USAID also played key roles in several collaborative, multi-donor evaluations, including the OECD/DAC-led Paris Declaration Evaluation (Phase 2) and the Dutch-led Sudan Humanitarian Assistance Evaluation, in which the United States was elected to the management group.

## Important Changes

Budget and Performance Analyses (BPAs) are no longer required for programs with significant increases. Last year, a BPA was conducted for every Operating Unit (OU) that requested an increase at the program area or Investing in People element level that exceeded the FY 2009 estimate by at least 10 percent and \$1 million. Despite this change, it is important to describe the link between performance and budget decision-making. Therefore, a new section is included in the budget request that highlights how performance and financial information is assessed, and how that information is used to inform the budget and planning process and to manage for results. This information is required for all OUs with a total foreign assistance request of more than \$1 million.

In FY 2009, F conducted a review of the Standardized Program Structure and Definitions (SPSD) to determine if any refinements or additions would make the structure a more useful tool. The SPSD is the hierarchy of objectives, areas, elements, and sub-elements that is used to allocate foreign assistance budgets and categorize foreign assistance programs. The review was designed as a three-phase process beginning with collecting feedback from external stakeholders and U.S. interagency stakeholders on any problems they identified with the SPSD, as well as specific recommendations for changes to address identified problems. The review generated more than 500 recommendations, which working groups thoroughly evaluated. Following extensive review and analysis, F approved and incorporated a number of these recommendations to the SPSD, with the primary change being to add a “Nutrition” Element with corresponding Sub-Elements.

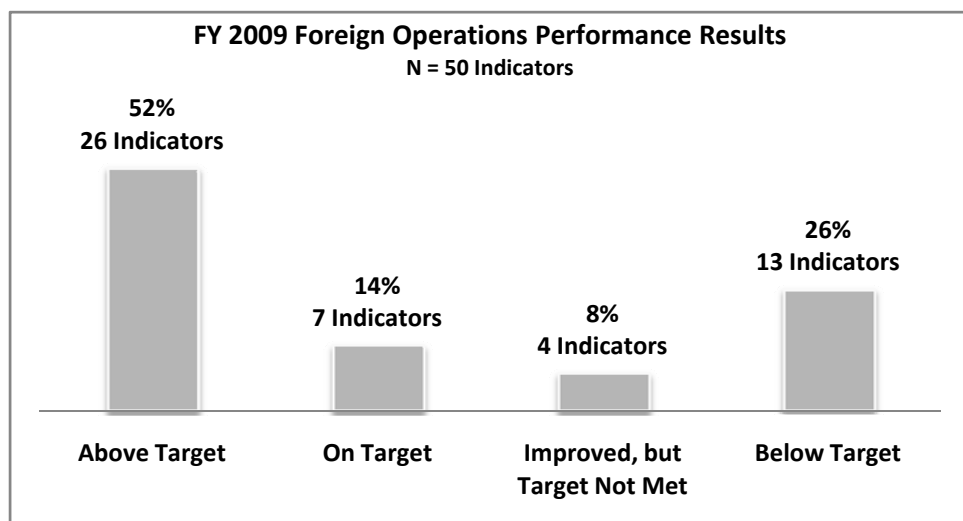
In summary, the foreign assistance coordination effort is complex and multifaceted, requiring collaboration, creativity, determination, and the ability and willingness to review and adjust these new processes as they are developed. The process continues to mature and demonstrate results as noted in this report.

## Discontinued Indicators

Eight indicators published in either the FY 2009 or FY 2010 CBJ have since been discontinued or significantly revised. In accordance with OMB Circular A-136, detailed explanations for all FY 2008 discontinued and revised indicators are located at the end of this chapter. Results and ratings for FY 2009 are included within the chapter sections.

## Overview of FY 2009 Foreign Assistance Performance Results

In FY 2009, the Department of State and USAID budgeted more than \$32 billion to achieve U.S. foreign assistance goals across five Objectives: Peace and Security, Governing Justly and Democratically, Investing in People, Economic Growth, and Humanitarian Assistance. Overall,



U.S. foreign assistance programs performed well, meeting or surpassing performance targets on 66 percent of the 50 indicators with FY 2009 performance results.

For example,

- The United States exceeded its target of 90 activities geared toward increasing pathogen security and laboratory biosafety by conducting 157 trainings, conferences, projects, and grants to engage biological scientists and to improve pathogen security, laboratory biosafety, and bio-surveillance, which included the participation of 1,000 scientists from over 36 countries throughout Asia, the Middle East, Africa, and Latin America.
- Through the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI), 30 million people were protected against malaria with a prevention measure (e.g., insecticide-treated mosquito nets, indoor residual spraying, or both), an increase of 1 million over the FY 2009 target of 29 million.
- Through the scale-up of programs in partnership with host nations, the number of people who received HIV/AIDS care and support also rose by 1 million, for a total of 11 million.
- U.S. assistance programs exceeded the FY 2009 target of 54,835 for the number of justice sector personnel trained in rule of law by 13,557. This increase is attributed to several countries including Cambodia, Colombia, and the Dominican Republic, where the demand for the training programs greatly exceeded expectations.

The breadth of these successes in terms of development impact worldwide is encouraging; the results serve both as benchmarks of achievement and important reference points for future programs. While these are examples where program performance exceeded expectations, there were also a number of challenges to program implementation causing shortfalls. These challenges included civil unrest, natural disasters, and the economy. In each section, the reasons for shortfalls are examined and these programs are being carefully reviewed to learn why targets were not met as a basis for making adjustments to increase performance.

The following chart summarizes the foreign assistance budgets for FY 2009, FY 2010, and FY 2011. Details on each performance measure and corresponding budget information are found in the Objective sections which follow.



<b>Foreign Assistance By Fiscal Year, Objective, and Program Area</b>			
	FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
<b>TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>32,711,460</b>	<b>32,290,032</b>	<b>36,388,640</b>
<b>Peace and Security</b>	<b>9,584,611</b>	<b>9,047,299</b>	<b>10,843,611</b>
Counterterrorism	224,952	462,364	537,940
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction	410,859	320,560	346,846
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,958,487	6,405,814	7,893,199
Counternarcotics	1,295,251	1,268,198	1,139,139
Transnational Crime	92,993	95,244	102,513
Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	602,069	495,119	823,974
<b>Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>2,702,037</b>	<b>2,663,132</b>	<b>3,332,961</b>
Rule of Law and Human Rights	699,266	736,732	897,188
Good Governance	1,088,383	975,777	1,613,989
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	432,697	311,063	271,296
Civil Society	481,691	639,560	550,488
<b>Investing in People</b>	<b>10,286,085</b>	<b>10,520,330</b>	<b>10,972,282</b>
Health	8,224,295	8,747,383	9,386,631
Education	1,057,494	1,197,226	1,098,880
Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	1,004,296	575,721	486,771
<b>Economic Growth</b>	<b>3,988,834</b>	<b>4,292,263</b>	<b>5,526,925</b>
Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	335,941	238,792	236,472
Trade and Investment	216,745	246,605	322,572
Financial Sector	142,376	109,423	141,364
Infrastructure	1,032,318	676,700	1,317,081
Agriculture	1,083,076	1,393,048	1,766,121
Private Sector Competitiveness	563,920	599,345	649,187
Economic Opportunity	237,326	233,503	278,837
Environment	377,132	794,847	815,291
<b>Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>4,883,934</b>	<b>4,031,157</b>	<b>4,005,825</b>
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	4,658,858	3,889,410	3,860,892
Disaster Readiness	151,107	99,793	105,333
Migration Management	73,969	41,954	39,600
<b>Program Support</b>	<b>1,265,959</b>	<b>1,735,851</b>	<b>1,707,036</b>
Program Design and Learning	-	78,089	3,980
Administration and Oversight	1,265,959	1,657,762	1,703,056

## **OBJECTIVE ONE**

### **PEACE AND SECURITY**

The United States seeks to promote peace and freedom for all people and recognizes that security is a necessary precursor to achieving these goals. The U.S. Government directly confronts threats to national and international security from terrorism, weapons proliferation, failed or failing states, and political violence. The U.S. Government therefore seeks to strengthen its capabilities as well as those of its international partners to prevent or mitigate conflict, stabilize countries in crisis, promote regional stability, and protect civilians. It is a tenet of U.S. policy that the security of U.S. citizens at home and abroad is best guaranteed when countries and societies are secure, free, prosperous, and at peace.

In the U.S. Government's efforts to protect its citizens and national interests overseas, its foreign assistance strategic priorities include countering terrorism; combating weapons of mass destruction; supporting counternarcotics activities; strengthening stabilization operations and promoting security sector reform; combating transnational crime such as gang, financial, and intellectual property rights crimes; and sponsoring conflict mitigation and reconciliation programs.

In FY 2009, the United States committed approximately \$9.6 billion, 29 percent of the Department of State's and USAID's foreign assistance budget for the Objective of Peace and Security. Overall performance for this Objective is reflected by a set of indicators selected because they are representative of broad efforts toward Peace and Security. Of the eleven indicators that reported FY 2009 performance results, U.S. programs were above target on five indicators; two were on target; one showed improvement, but did not meet its target; and three were below target.

Budget and performance information for this Objective is highlighted below, with key performance measures described in detailed tables linked to the relevant priority program area. In developing the FY 2010 request for this Objective, prior year results were analyzed to help determine what impact an increase in funds might have. Results from funds for a given fiscal year frequently occur after the fiscal year for which they were provided. The requested FY 2010 budget level is expected to impact targets in FY 2011 and possibly beyond. These measures illustrate the Department of State's and USAID's progress toward and effectiveness in achieving worldwide peace and security.

<b>Peace and Security</b>			
<b>By Fiscal Year, Program Area, and Representative Performance Measure</b>			
	FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
<b>TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>32,711,460</b>	<b>32,290,032</b>	<b>36,388,640</b>
<b>PEACE AND SECURITY</b>	<b>9,584,611</b>	<b>9,047,299</b>	<b>10,843,611</b>
<b>Counterterrorism</b>	<b>224,952</b>	<b>462,364</b>	<b>537,940</b>
<i>Number of People Trained in Counterterrorism by U.S. Programs</i>			
<b>Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction</b>	<b>410,859</b>	<b>320,560</b>	<b>346,846</b>
<i>Cumulative Number of Countries That Have Developed Valid Export Control Systems Meeting International Standards*</i>			
<i>Average Yearly Rate of Advancement Towards the Implementation of a Developed and Institutionalized Export Control System that Meets International Standards Across All Program Countries**</i>			
<i>Number of Activities to Improve Pathogen Security and Laboratory Biosafety</i>			
<b>Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform</b>	<b>6,958,487</b>	<b>6,405,814</b>	<b>7,893,199</b>
<i>Number of Personnel (Foreign Military) Trained in the United States. Who Are at National Leadership Levels</i>			
<i>Political Stability/Absence of Violence in Afghanistan</i>			
<b>Counternarcotics</b>	<b>1,295,251</b>	<b>1,268,198</b>	<b>1,139,139</b>
<i>Kilos of Illicit Narcotics Seized by Host Governments in U.S.-Assisted Areas</i>			
<i>Hectares of Drug Crops Eradicated in U.S.-Assisted Areas</i>			
<i>Hectares of Alternative Crops Targeted by U.S. Programs Under Cultivation</i>			
<b>Transnational Crime</b>	<b>92,993</b>	<b>95,244</b>	<b>102,513</b>
<i>Number of People Prosecuted for Trafficking in Persons</i>			
<i>Number of People Convicted for Trafficking in Persons</i>			
<b>Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation</b>	<b>602,069</b>	<b>495,119</b>	<b>823,974</b>
<i>Number of People Trained in Conflict Mitigation/Resolution Skills with U.S. Assistance</i>			
Notes: * Beginning in FY 2009, this indicator has been dropped because of a shift in programming.			
** New Indicator as of FY 2009			

**Program Area: Counterterrorism**

	FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
<b>Peace and Security (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>9,584,611</b>	<b>9,047,299</b>	<b>10,843,611</b>
<b>Counterterrorism</b>	<b>224,952</b>	<b>462,364</b>	<b>537,940</b>

Terrorism is the greatest challenge to United States national security. Combating it will continue to be the focus of development, diplomatic, and defense efforts as long as the proponents of violent extremist ideologies find safe havens and support in unstable and failing states. The U.S. Government aims to expand foreign partnerships and to build global capabilities to prevent terrorists from acquiring or using resources for terrorism.

U.S. programming to combat terrorism is multifaceted and flexible to allow for the best response to the diversity of challenges faced. The approaches used include improving the perception of the United States internationally, strengthening law enforcement agencies in partner countries, and providing state-of-the-art computer database systems that enable identification of suspected terrorists attempting to transit air, land, or sea ports of entry. The United States also delivers technical assistance and training to improve the ability of host governments to investigate and interdict the flow of money to terrorist groups, and supports activities that de-radicalize youth and support moderate leaders. Results for FY 2009 showed mixed success; however, analysis of results has provided opportunities to shift strategy to achieve better results and more efficient use of resources.

The United States is working to increase the capacity, skills, and abilities of host country governments, as well as to strengthen their commitment to work with the U.S. Government to combat terrorism. One way the United States monitors the success of initiatives to increase capacity and commitment to counterterrorism efforts is by tracking the number of people trained to aid in them. Training allies to thwart terrorism is a smart and efficient way to extend a protective net beyond the United States' borders that ensures terrorism is thwarted before it reaches the United States, while at the same time strengthening U.S. partnerships. A critical mass of trained individuals in key countries is vital to this effort.

*Counterterrorism Training*

Overall, the United States improved but did not meet its 2009 target for training people to assist in counterterrorism efforts. The target was not achieved due to course participant non-attendance because of illness or job related conflicts. However, the continuation of this type of capacity development will help improve interagency efforts in strengthening security forces and promoting peace and development.

<b>OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY</b>								
<b>Program Area: Counterterrorism</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Number of People Trained in Counterterrorism By U.S. Programs</b>								
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Rating	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
N/A	N/A	1,925	2,651	5,988	4,972	Improved, but Target not Met	7,301	8,677
<b>Data Source:</b> 2009 Performance Reports as collected in the Foreign Assistance and Coordination System (FACTS).								
<b>Data Quality:</b> Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each OU. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a> ).								

**Program Area: Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction**

	FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
<b>Peace and Security (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>9,584,611</b>	<b>9,047,299</b>	<b>10,843,611</b>
<b>Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction</b>	<b>410,859</b>	<b>320,560</b>	<b>346,846</b>

The proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) to states of concern, non-state actors, and terrorists is an urgent threat to United States and international security. To combat this threat, the United States works to prevent the spread of WMD – whether nuclear, biological, chemical, or radiological – and their delivery systems, as well as the acquisition or development of such weapons capabilities by states of concern and terrorists. Foreign assistance funding is vital to this effort. These programs are used to strengthen foreign government and international capabilities to deny access to WMD and related materials, expertise, and technologies; destroy WMD and WMD- related materials; prevent nuclear smuggling; strengthen strategic trade and border controls worldwide; and counter terrorist acquisition or use of materials of mass destruction.

*Export Control Systems*

Strong strategic trade and border control systems are the front line of U.S. efforts to prevent the proliferation of WMD. The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program assists foreign governments with improving their legal and regulatory frameworks, licensing processes, and enforcement capabilities to stem illicit trade and trafficking in, and irresponsible transfers of, WMD-related components and advanced conventional weapons. The program advocates “safe and secure” international trade while enhancing the capacity of the international community to interdict unlawful transfers of dangerous technologies and to recognize and reject transfer requests that would contribute to proliferation. In FY 2009, the EXBS program continued to provide assistance to nearly 50 partner countries to improve their strategic trade control and related border security capabilities, and expanded to include Iraq, Lebanon, and Mongolia, with further expansion planned for FY 2011 to include Egypt.

Previously, the Cumulative Number of Countries That Have Developed Valid Export Control Systems Meeting International Standards indicator, which related to the EXBS “graduated countries,” was used to monitor performance in this area. However, this indicator no longer serves as an accurate reflection of progress for a variety of reasons, such as widely disparate baseline capacity levels for current partner countries. Results through FY 2009 are provided below using this indicator. However, starting in FY 2009, EXBS country advancement is being measured through a combination of individual country assessments performed by independent third parties using a standardized, objective Rating Assessment Tool and annual internal ‘progress reports’ between formal assessments. EXBS strives for a four percent collective advancement in overall border security and export controls per annum. Due to the lag between appropriation, obligation, and project execution, FY 2011 funding would not be objectively measurable in the ‘graduation’ indicator until FY 2013.

<b>OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY</b>								
<b>*Discontinued Indicator*</b>								
<b>Program Area: Combating WMD</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Cumulative Number of Countries that Have Developed Valid Export Control Systems Meeting International Standards</b>								
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Rating	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
5	8	12	12	12	12	On Target	N/A*	N/A*
<p><b>Data Source:</b> Countries whose systems meet the international export standards as validated by EXBS reporting include: FY 2004 - Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland; FY 2005 - Romania, Bulgaria; FY 2006 - Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia; FY 2007 - Cyprus, Malta, Slovakia, Slovenia.</p>								
<p><b>Data Quality:</b> Data is compiled and tracked by the Department of State's Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation, based on independent third-party assessment of EXBS partner country strategic trade control systems, as well as annual Bureau assessments. Feedback from their program managers and Contracting Officer's Representatives is maintained on their intranet. Data must meet five quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability and timeliness (for details refer to Department of State's Data Quality Assessment reference guide - <a href="http://spp.rm.state.gov/references.cfm">http://spp.rm.state.gov/references.cfm</a>).</p>								
<p>* No targets were set for FY 2010-11 as this indicator is not being reported against due to development of a more accurate indicator.</p>								

<b>OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY</b>								
<b>*New Indicator*</b>								
<b>Program Area: Combating WMD</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Average Yearly Rate of Advancement Towards the Implementation of a Developed and Institutionalized Export Control System that Meets International Standards Across all Program Countries</b>								
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Result	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Result	FY 2009 Rating	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4% (baseline)	4%	On Target	4%	4%
<p><b>Baseline is FY 2009</b></p>								
<p><b>Data Source:</b> EXBS annually assesses the status of strategic trade control systems in all countries where EXBS assistance is provided. Evaluations are conducted using methodology originally developed by the University of Georgia's Center for International Trade and Security (UGA/CITS). EXBS funds UGA/CITS to conduct baseline assessments and periodic re-assessments while otherwise conducting evaluations internally.</p>								
<p><b>Notes:</b> Assessment methodology is centered on a 419-data point Rating Assessment Tool. This tool is applied to all EXBS partner countries annually to derive country-specific numeric scores. Scores are then averaged across all countries to provide an overall EXBS program score for the given fiscal year. The above indicator strives for a 4% annual increase to the overall EXBS program score. This was a Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) Indicator.</p>								

### *Biological Threat*

The biological threat is of special concern because biological agents are widespread and commonly used for medical, agricultural, and other legitimate purposes. In addition to preventing the proliferation of WMD, a key objective of the United States is ensuring pathogen security. The Biosecurity Engagement Program (BEP) was launched in 2006 to prevent terrorists, other non-state actors, and proliferant states from accessing biological expertise and materials that could contribute to a biological weapons capability. A core objective of the program is to conduct training and provide grants to increase pathogen security and laboratory biosafety. The BEP utilizes an indicator of program success that tracks the number of

activities to improve biosecurity and laboratory biosafety that BEP can fund in priority countries and regions.

Activities in FY 2009 included more than 1,000 scientists from over 36 countries throughout Asia, the Middle East, Africa, and Latin America participating in 157 trainings, conferences, projects, and grants to engage biological scientists and to improve pathogen security, laboratory biosafety, and bio-surveillance. Other efforts established strong country engagement in Pakistan, Indonesia, and the Philippines, and deepened activities in Afghanistan, the Middle East, and North Africa, including establishing field offices in Islamabad and Jakarta. The United States also initiated engagement with Afghanistan and deepened activities in the Middle East and North Africa. BEP held a successful training event for Iraqi bio-scientists and continued initial, targeted activities in other parts of Africa and Latin America.

Much more work needs to be done to reduce the global biological threat, especially given the growing demand for bio-expertise and laboratory capacity in countries and regions where the infectious disease burden and the risk of terrorism and proliferation are high. Future funds will be devoted to the BEP program to increase assistance in priority countries and isolated, under-engaged areas; engage scientists in new geographic regions; initiate biosecurity regulatory assistance; and enhance disease surveillance, response, and control programs for priority countries.

<b>OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY</b>								
<b>Program Area: Combating WMD</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Number of Activities to Improve Pathogen Security and Laboratory Biosafety</b>								
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Rating	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
N/A	N/A	60	89	90	157	Above Target	185	190
<b>Data Source:</b> 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.								
<b>Data Quality:</b> 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 - <a href="http://spp.rm.state.gov/references.cfm">http://spp.rm.state.gov/references.cfm</a> ).								

#### **Program Area: Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform**

	FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
<b>Peace and Security (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>9,584,611</b>	<b>9,047,299</b>	<b>10,843,611</b>
<b>Stabilization Operations/Security Sector Reform</b>	<b>6,958,487</b>	<b>6,405,814</b>	<b>7,893,199</b>

Foreign assistance activities in this area promote U.S. interests around the world by ensuring that coalition partners and friendly governments are equipped and trained to work toward common security goals. Additionally, the United States has supported unarmed interventions to promote the security and fundamental rights of civilians caught in conflict, and has facilitated the economic and social reintegration of ex-combatants through community reconciliation and reparation. In general, U.S. efforts saw progress in many areas, although there were frustrations as well. The diversity of programming, as well as the internal planning processes, will help foreign assistance programs to capitalize on gains made and correct for setbacks as U.S. initiatives move forward into FY 2010 and beyond.

### *Military Personnel Trained*

In addition to building stability through community development efforts, the United States supports capacity-building in foreign military partners through the provision of training and equipment. The United States will increase the number of foreign military personnel trained in the United States by continuing relationships across Europe, the Near East, South and Central Asia, East Asia and the Pacific, and throughout the Western Hemisphere. In the Near East, the programs continue to build relationships with Gulf States (Bahrain and Oman), as well as Egypt and Israel.

Foreign military training programs funded and carried out by the United States increase capacity and skills in host countries, and strengthen their ability to enforce peace and security. Tracking the number of leaders who attend these trainings is a way to measure the progress of capacity development in foreign countries that are striving to reform their security sectors and increase stability in their countries. The underlying assumption is that by promoting U.S. trained personnel to national leadership positions, the skills and values provided in that training will eventually be spread to the entire military structure, and that leadership will be more likely to respect civilian control of the military, be willing to work with U.S. led or sponsored peacekeeping missions, and be interested in maintaining a longstanding relationship with the United States.

Overall results for FY 2009 were stronger than expected due to larger than anticipated numbers of personnel able to participate in U.S. training.

<b>OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY</b>								
<b>Program Area: Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Number of Foreign Military Personnel Trained in the United States Who Are at National Leadership Levels</b>								
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Rating	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
N/A	N/A	958	497	1,053	1,549	Above Target	1,695	1,648
<b>Data Source:</b> 2009 Performance Reports as collected in the Foreign Assistance and Coordination System (FACTS).								
<b>Data Quality:</b> Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each OU. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a> ).								

In addition to short-term activities like training, the United States also focuses on longer term measures of political stability to gauge if countries receiving U.S. assistance are on the right trajectory for reform. One such measure that is tracked is the Political Stability and Absence of Violence in Afghanistan indicator which represents perceptions of the likelihood that the government will be destabilized or overthrown by unconstitutional or violent means, including domestic violence and terrorism. U.S. assistance to Afghanistan continues to support reconstruction and stabilization activities, with particular emphasis placed on enabling the Government of Afghanistan to extend the reach of good governance by providing basic social services, infrastructure, justice administration, and rural development to its people.

### *Political Stability*

As a key priority country for U.S. foreign policy, political stability and absence of violence in Afghanistan is of great importance for the United States. U.S. efforts toward this goal are trending in the wrong direction, as Afghanistan is showing a steady decline in overall stability and security after 2005.



The United States is making dramatic changes moving forward to reverse this trend. In March of 2009, President Obama rolled out a new strategy for Afghanistan, including a core focus on bringing security and stability to the country so the processes of political, economic, and social reform can advance. Due to the current volatility of the situation on the ground and the many external influences presently impacting Afghanistan, the Department is unable to accurately forecast out-year targets for this indicator at this time.

**Program Area: Counternarcotics**

	FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
<b>Peace and Security (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>9,584,611</b>	<b>9,047,299</b>	<b>10,843,611</b>
<b>Counternarcotics</b>	<b>1,295,251</b>	<b>1,268,198</b>	<b>1,139,139</b>

U.S. activities in this Program Area are designed to combat international narcotics production and trafficking, reduce the cultivation and production of drugs and maintain that reduction, prevent resurgence of drug production, and constrict the market for drugs and the human toll of addiction through prevention and treatment. The United States limits the collateral effects of the drug trade through international drug control and demand-reduction policies, and combats narcotics-related crime such as corruption and money laundering. This effort is a long-term struggle against well-financed criminals, but the integrated approach is showing success in key areas. There is no doubt that the war on drugs continues and is far from being won. Nevertheless, U.S. programs saw some significant successes in FY 2009 and also made progress in countries and regions where drug production and trade is more entrenched.

*Narcotics Seized*

One way that the United States has measured the impact of interdiction efforts in the war on drugs across countries and regions is by tracking the number of kilos of illicit narcotics seized by a host government in areas where the United States provides interdiction assistance. The goal is to strengthen U.S. partners' capacity to combat traffickers by supplementing their assistance, including efforts to strengthen the police and military through the acquisition and provision of equipment, training, and operational support; providing technical assistance to improve programs such as institutional coordination; controls at borders, ports, and airports; and programs to increase coordination of host government counternarcotics activities.

Seizures in FY 2009 greatly exceeded the target due to successful collaboration and the increasing ability of partner countries' law enforcement institutions. While there has been success in seizures, it is challenging to combine data that includes a variety of drugs in different configurations in order to get an accurate picture of U.S. interdiction efforts. In FY 2010, the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL) will continue working with relevant OUs to standardize results reporting to the extent possible given different countries reporting systems. Breakdowns of seizures in five major drug categories: heroin and precursors, cocaine and precursors, methamphetamine, marijuana, and other, are also available in the annual International Narcotics Control Strategy Report (INCSR).

<b>OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY</b>								
<b>Program Area: Counternarcotics</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Kilograms of Illicit Narcotics Seized by Host Government in U.S.-Assisted Areas</b>								
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Rating	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
N/A	N/A	1,392,252	582,186	615,293	1,924,507	Above Target	2,209,016	1,714,292
<b>Data Source:</b> 2009 Performance Reports as collected in the Foreign Assistance and Coordination System (FACTS).								
<b>Data Quality:</b> Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each OU. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a> ).								

These two measures, seizure of illicit narcotics and eradication efforts, are critical activities to reducing the supply of drugs and the profits criminals realize from trafficking, and have a direct and demonstrable impact on the United States' ability to fight the war on drugs. Statistics on eradication complement estimates on seizures and are also an indicator of law enforcement effectiveness. Every successful eradication operation keeps drugs out of the United States. U.S. crop eradication assistance includes technical, financial, and logistical support for eradication missions and assistance to build licit economies, alternative livelihood development, road construction, and small water and electricity schemes.

#### *Hectares Eradicated*

Eradication is measured by calendar year rather than fiscal year (October-September). Thus, eradication results available are as of December 1, 2009. In 2009, the Department supported efforts that eradicated over 188,951 hectares through aerial and manual eradication techniques despite a reduction in budget support. However, the dangerous and difficult manual eradication in Colombia declined in 2009 because of Colombian budget constraints affecting manual eradication. Peru exceeded its coca eradication goal of 8,000 hectares for the second year in a row, eradicating over 10,000 hectares in the Upper Huallaga Valley during 2009. Bolivia eradicated over 6,200 hectares of coca nationwide, about 95 percent of which took place in the Cochabamba tropics (Chapare) and Yapacani region governments.

<b>OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY</b>							
<b>Program Area: Counternarcotics</b>							
<b>Performance Indicator: Hectares of Drug Crops Eradicated in United States-Assisted Areas</b>							
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Rating	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
207,293	177,452	258,597	214,000	188,951	Below Target	186,500	177,000
<b>Data Source:</b> 2009 Performance Reports as collected in the Foreign Assistance and Coordination System (FACTS).							
<b>Data Quality:</b> Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each OU. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a> ).							

A key element of U.S. support for counternarcotics efforts is the Alternative Development and Livelihoods (ADL) program that promotes sustainable and equitable economic growth opportunities in regions vulnerable to drug production and conflict, with the intent of permanently ending involvement in illicit drug production. ADL programs funded in the Western Hemisphere focus resources on the three

main source countries: Bolivia, Colombia, and Peru, and also supports efforts in Afghanistan and Ecuador. U.S. assistance generates sustainable, licit employment and income opportunities; improves the capacity of municipal governments to plan and provide basic services and infrastructure; fosters citizen participation in local decision-making; strengthens social infrastructure; and promotes transparency and accountability at the local level. This assistance helps raise farmers' incomes and long-term development prospects by enhancing production, productivity, and the quality of alternative products.

### *Alternative Crops Under Cultivation*

The number of hectares of alternative crops under cultivation has a direct relationship to job creation and income levels in targeted areas. Overall, the United States exceeded the FY 2009 target with Colombia and Ecuador, reporting better than expected results. In Colombia, the United States supports comprehensive training, technical assistance, and co-financing of municipal infrastructure projects. The program also provides assistance to build small businesses, including agribusinesses, to enhance competitiveness in local, regional, and global markets. The program supported the production of 93,777 hectares of alternative crops in Colombia, exceeding the FY 2009 target by 28,777 hectares. New activities benefiting the Afro-Colombian and indigenous communities contributed to the higher than anticipated gains. As it enters the last year (of five) of implementation, the program is on pace to exceed all program targets, including the number of families assisted and the number of jobs created or supported. In Ecuador, the target of 2,000 hectares cultivated was exceeded by 8,309. In Bolivia in FY 2009, the United States directly supported 4,661 hectares of new or improved crops, such as bananas, cocoa, hearts of palm, and coffee. This is slightly less than the target and reflects USAID's shift from working in the Tropics of Cochabamba to the Yungas region, a relatively less developed region with more geographically challenging terrain. While Bolivia and Peru fell slightly short of their targets of hectares cultivated, there were still positive effects attributable to the cumulative efforts of the ADL program. Exports of alternative crops from Bolivia reached almost \$39.5 million, an 11 percent increase over the same period in 2008.

The expected FY 2010 target of hectares of alternative crops under cultivation decreases very slightly from the projected FY 2009 target because funding increases are spread across other elements over the same period in 2008, and in Peru the program generated \$16.5 million in sales and created 10,629 jobs, 18 percent of which went to women.

<b>OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY</b>								
<b>Program Area: Counternarcotics</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Hectares of Alternative Crops Targeted by U.S. Programs under Cultivation</b>								
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Ratings	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
N/A	201,955	85,110	229,996	110,615	201,989	Above Target	109,457	166,100
<b>Data Source:</b> FY 2009 Performance Reports from Afghanistan <sup>1</sup> , Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru as collected in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS).								
<b>Data Quality:</b> Performance data, verified using data quality assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used in conducting DQAs. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a> ).								
<b>Notes:</b> Afghanistan adjusted its target for this indicator upwards after the targets for the FY 2010 Foreign Operations CBJ had been finalized, and is not reflected in the FY 2009 target above. Its final target was 108,585 hectares. The result of 58,010 hectares therefore falls significantly short. If this adjustment were accounted for, the indicator rating would be Below Target.								

**Program Area: Transnational Crime**

	FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
<b>Peace and Security (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>9,584,611</b>	<b>9,047,299</b>	<b>10,843,611</b>
<b>Transnational Crime</b>	<b>92,993</b>	<b>95,244</b>	<b>102,513</b>

Activities in this area contribute to decreasing and minimizing cross-border crimes that threaten the stability of countries, particularly in the developing world and in countries with fragile transitional economies. U.S. Government programs focus on building strategies and programs that will impede the principal transnational criminal threats to U.S. homeland security and to the U.S. economy. Transnational criminal threats include financial crimes and money laundering, intellectual property theft, and organized and gang-related crime. These criminal activities not only threaten U.S. national security by facilitating terrorist acts, but also pose a significant burden on U.S. businesses and American citizens. Beyond the damage the transnational criminal organizations and their crimes cause in the United States, they impede partner country efforts to maximize their political, economic, and social development.

Another major component of the U.S. effort to fight transnational crime is the initiative to combat trafficking in persons. Across the globe, people are held in involuntary servitude in factories, farms, and homes; are bought and sold in prostitution; and are captured to serve as child soldiers. Human trafficking deprives people of their basic human rights, yields negative public health consequences, and is a global threat to the rule of law because the high profits associated with human trafficking corrupt government officials and weaken police and criminal justice institutions. This crime is a transnational problem, affecting source, transit, and destination countries alike. Hundreds of thousands of trafficking victims are moved across international borders each year, and millions more serve in bondage, forced labor, and sexual slavery within national borders. At its heart, human trafficking is not a crime of movement, but rather a dehumanizing practice of holding another in compelled service, often through horrific long-term abuse.

Specifically, the United States will continue to build upon its achievements using foreign assistance funds to strengthen anti-trafficking laws and enforcement strategies, and train criminal justice officials on those laws and practices. This strengthening and training will lead to increased numbers of investigations, arrests, prosecutions, convictions, and substantial prison sentences for traffickers and complicit government officials, including military personnel. Protection initiatives are funded to ensure that victims are treated as vulnerable people to be protected, and not as criminals or illegal aliens subject to detention or deportation. Trafficking victims suffer physical and mental abuse and as a result, once rescued, they need protection from their traffickers and individualized case planning that includes a safe place to stay, medical care, counseling, legal advocacy, and assistance with reintegration into society. Foreign assistance funds prevention activities to develop and implement strategies to address the systemic contributors to all forms of human trafficking as well as structural vulnerabilities to trafficking. The United States encourages partnership and increased vigilance in the fight against forced labor, sexual exploitation, and modern-day slavery.

*Anti-Trafficking Prosecutions and Convictions*

The following indicator focuses on concrete law enforcement actions that other governments have taken with U.S. support to fight trafficking. Although it does not directly measure a host government's capacity and ability to enforce peace and security, it is an alternative measure that helps the United States assess a host government's progress in instituting and implementing rule of law and criminal justice sector improvements.

Possible explanations for the decrease in the number of convictions and prosecutions are that results data rely on Embassy reporting and foreign government willingness to provide data, and some foreign government officials refuse to provide data; that trafficking cases may be prosecuted under organized crime, kidnapping, immigration, or other relevant statutes, where it would be difficult to disaggregate for trafficking in persons; and that some foreign governments may not have the resources or capacity to systematically collect trafficking case data.

<b>OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY</b>							
<b>Program Area: Transnational Crime</b>							
<b>Performance Indicator: Number of People Prosecuted and Convicted for Trafficking in Persons</b>							
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Rating	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
6,618 prosecutions	5,808 prosecutions	5,682 prosecutions	5,966 prosecutions	5,212 prosecutions	Below Target	5,472 prosecutions	5,745 prosecutions
4,766 convictions	3,150 convictions	3,427 convictions	3,598 convictions	2,983 convictions	Below Target	3,131 convictions	3,288 convictions
<b>Data Source:</b> The Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPRA) of 2007 added to the original law a new requirement that foreign governments provide the Department of State with data on trafficking investigations, prosecutions, convictions in order to be considered in full compliance with the TVPRA's minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking. This data is captured in the Department of State's annual Trafficking in Persons Report which can be found at <a href="http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2009/">http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2009/</a> .							
<b>Data Quality:</b> The annual Trafficking in Persons Report is prepared by the Department of State and uses information from U.S. embassies, foreign government officials, NGOs and international organizations, published reports, research trips to every region, and information submitted to the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons. All data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each OU. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a> ).							

### **Program Area: Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation**

	FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
<b>Peace and Security (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>9,584,611</b>	<b>9,047,299</b>	<b>10,843,611</b>
<b>Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation</b>	<b>602,069</b>	<b>495,119</b>	<b>823,974</b>

To meet U.S. foreign policy commitments for building peace and security, assistance resources must be used to prevent and manage violent conflict at the local level. U.S. assistance programs are designed to address the unique needs of each country as it transitions from conflict to peace, and to establish a foundation for longer-term development by promoting reconciliation, fostering democracy, and providing support for nascent government operations. These programs help to mitigate conflict in vulnerable communities around the world by improving attitudes toward peace, by building healthy relationships and conflict mitigation skills through person-to-person contact among members of groups in conflict, and by improving access to local institutions that play a role in addressing perceived grievances.

### *Conflict Mitigation/Resolution Training*

The following is a synopsis of some of the specific efforts undertaken by the United States in FY 2009. The indicator on training captures U.S.-supported activities that improve the capacity of citizens, both to better mitigate conflict and to be more effective in implementing and managing peace processes. Through training and technical assistance, U.S. programs strengthened local capacity to resolve disputes at the lowest administrative level. Training focused on factors that underpin conflicts such as land disagreements, including disputes involving claims by women and indigenous groups. Efforts were also made to involve young people in tolerance, peace, and reconciliation programs.

In FY 2009, the United States exceeded the target of 30,739 people trained by training 92,601, with Haiti, Indonesia, Kenya, Nepal, Uganda, and the USAID Bureau for Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance reporting better than expected FY 2009 results. For example, in Nepal, a nine-month youth literacy program emphasizing conflict mitigation and peace building skills attracted 30,381 participants, 78 percent of which were females.

The broad, long-term objectives of the United States in resolving conflicts, particularly in some of the areas discussed above, are far from met. To meet these objectives, U.S. assistance will continue to bring people together from different ethnic, religious, and political backgrounds to move toward reconciliation in the midst of and in the aftermath of civil conflict and war.

<b>OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY</b>								
<b>Program Area: Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Number of People Trained in Conflict Mitigation/Resolution Skills with U.S. Assistance</b>								
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Rating	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
N/A	N/A	17,965	12,578	30,739	92,601	Above Target	62,704	62,340
<b>Data Source:</b> FY 2009 Performance Reports from Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Haiti, Indonesia, Kenya, Kosovo, Nepal, Nigeria, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda, the Bureau of Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance. (DCHA), the East Africa Regional Bureau, and the West Africa Regional Bureau as reported in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS). Please note that the FY 2009 target was established based on the above-identified OUs. However, the FY 2009 Results and Rating are based on the inclusion of the following OUs that also reported on this indicator: The Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq, and Timor-Leste.								
<b>Data Quality:</b> Performance data, verified using data quality assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used for conducting the DQAs. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a> ).								

## OBJECTIVE TWO

### GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY

Just and democratic governance is important to the United States for three interrelated reasons: first, as a matter of principle; second, as a contribution to U.S. national security; and third, as a cornerstone of a broader development agenda. Representative democracies that ensure greater governmental accountability and transparency through rule of law, free and fair electoral processes, a vibrant civil society, and independent media are more likely to respect human rights, value fundamental freedoms, and act peacefully and responsibly toward other nations and in accordance with international law. Democratic states contribute to sustainable development, economic growth with open markets, better-educated citizens, and global peace and stability. The goal of the United States is therefore to protect basic rights and strengthen effective democracies by assisting countries to move along a continuum toward democratic consolidation.

Within this objective, there are four strategic foreign assistance Program Areas: rule of law and human rights, good governance, political competition and consensus-building, and civil society.

Budget and performance information for this Objective is presented below, with key performance measures described in detailed tables within the relevant Program Area. The Department of State's and USAID's budget offices are trying to support fuller implementation of performance-based budgeting, including consolidating information sources and improving analytical capacities. Resources are scarce and the way in which they are allocated is crucial to an organization's overall effectiveness. These measures illustrate Department of State and USAID progress toward assisting partner nations to govern justly and democratically.

In FY 2009, resources for programs supporting the Governing Justly and Democratically Objective totaled over \$2.7 billion or approximately 8 percent of the total foreign assistance budget for the year. Of these seven indicators that reported FY 2009 performance results, U.S. programs were above target on three indicators; one made improvement, but did not meet its target; and three were below target.

<b>Governing Justly and Democratically</b>			
<b>By Fiscal Year, Program Area, and Representative Performance Measure</b>			
	FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
<b>TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>32,711,460</b>	<b>32,290,032</b>	<b>36,388,640</b>
<b>GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY</b>	<b>2,702,037</b>	<b>2,663,132</b>	<b>3,332,961</b>
<b>Rule of Law and Human Rights</b>	<b>699,266</b>	<b>736,732</b>	<b>897,188</b>
<i>Number of Justice Sector Personnel Who Received U.S. Training</i>			
<i>Number of U.S.-Assisted Courts with Improved Case Management</i>			
<i>Number of Countries with an Increase in Improved Rule of Law – South and Central Asia*</i>			
<b>Good Governance</b>	<b>1,088,383</b>	<b>975,777</b>	<b>1,613,989</b>
<i>Number of Countries with an Increase in Government Effectiveness*</i>			
<b>Political Competition and Consensus-Building</b>	<b>432,697</b>	<b>311,063</b>	<b>271,296</b>
<i>Number of Domestic Election Observers Trained with U.S. Assistance</i>			
<i>Number of U.S.-Assisted Political Parties Implementing Programs to Increase the Number of Candidates and Members who are Women, Youth, and from Marginalized Groups*</i>			
<i>Number of Countries Showing Progress in Developing a Fair, Competitive, and Inclusive Electoral and Political Process</i>			
<b>Civil Society</b>	<b>481,691</b>	<b>639,560</b>	<b>550,488</b>
<i>Number of Countries Showing Progress in Freedom of Media*</i>			
<i>Number of U.S.-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>			
Notes: *These indicators are long-term (FY 2015) and thus will not have annual targets.			



**Program Area: Rule of Law and Human Rights**

	FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
<b>Governing Justly and Democratically (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>2,702,037</b>	<b>2,663,132</b>	<b>3,332,961</b>
<b>Rule of Law and Human Rights</b>	<b>699,266</b>	<b>736,732</b>	<b>897,188</b>

Rule of law is a principle under which all persons, institutions, and entities public and private, including the state itself, are accountable to laws that are publicly promulgated, equally enforced, independently adjudicated, and consistent with international human rights law. Activities in this Program Area advance and protect individual rights as embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and international conventions to which states are signatories, and promote societies in which the state and its citizens are accountable to laws that are publicly promulgated, equally enforced, and independently adjudicated, consistent with norms and standards.

To provide recourse for immediate human rights violations, the United States directly assists victims of human rights abuses through medical, legal, psychosocial, and other support services. In FY 2009, U.S. programs provided medical, psychological, legal, and life-skills support to tens of thousands of gender-based violence (GBV) survivors in Iraq, Pakistan, Sudan, and other countries. Specifically, the United States helped support the establishment of the first-of-its-kind free legal aid clinic for GBV survivors in Goma, the Democratic Republic of the Congo; approximately 300 GBV survivors in the Democratic Republic of the Congo received free legal counseling and 212 survivors received free psychological counseling; 98 criminal complaints were filed against suspected perpetrators; and courts handed down an unprecedented 25 rape convictions. To build the long-term capacity of the Democratic Republic of the Congo's judicial system to adjudicate GBV crimes, the grantee trained more than 160 justice sector professionals -- including lawyers, judges, prosecutors, military auditors, and police officers -- on laws and criminal procedures governing GBV and sexual violence crimes.

*Justice Sector Personnel Trained*

A well-functioning justice system is a critical element in countries that respect fundamental human rights and abide by the rule of law. Well-trained justice personnel are a prerequisite for a legal system that is transparent and efficient, and guarantees respect for basic human rights. The representative indicator illustrates the progress of U.S. efforts toward improving the rule of law by training justice sector personnel—judges, magistrates, prosecutors, advocates, inspectors, and court staff. This indicator was selected as a measure of short-term progress against longer goals of strengthening the rule of law in countries receiving U.S. assistance.

U.S. programs exceeded the FY 2009 target of training 54,835 personnel. In several countries including Cambodia, Colombia, and the Dominican Republic, the demand for the training programs greatly exceeded expectations. The FY 2010 target was set lower than FY 2009 to accommodate expected changes in program focus in certain countries.

<b>OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY</b>								
<b>Program Area: Rule of Law and Human Rights</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Number of Justice Sector Personnel Who Received U.S. Training</b>								
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Rating	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
N/A	N/A	110,041	56,001	54,835	68,392	Above Target	43,577	43,831
<p><b>Data Source:</b> FY 2009 Performance Reports from Albania, Angola, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Georgia, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Liberia, Macedonia, Mexico, Moldova, Mongolia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Serbia, South Africa, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Vietnam, and West Bank and Gaza, as collected in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS). Please note that the FY 2009 target was established based on the above-identified OUs. However, the FY 2009 Results and Rating are based on the inclusion of the following OUs that now also report on this indicator: Libya and Montenegro.</p>								
<p><b>Data Quality:</b> Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a>).</p>								

### *Case Management Improvement*

The United States supports programs to improve case management as a way to increase the effectiveness, compliance, and accountability of justice systems. Improved case management leads to a more effective justice system by decreasing case backlog and case disposition time, reducing administrative burdens on judges, increasing transparency of judicial procedures, and improving compliance with procedural law.

U.S. assistance programs did not meet the FY 2009 target for the number of U.S.-assisted courts with improved case management. This was mainly due to delays in either establishing a case management process or in expanding the number of courts using a piloted process. For example, in Guatemala, the Supreme Court delayed the USAID-supported Trial Court Model which left little time to expand implementation of the model outside of Guatemala City as originally planned.

<b>OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY</b>								
<b>Program Area: Rule of Law and Human Rights</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Number of USG Assisted Courts with Improved Case Management</b>								
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Rating	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
N/A	N/A	350	351	375	337	Below Target	220	109
<p><b>Data Source:</b> FY 2009 Performance Reports from Afghanistan, Angola, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, The Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Georgia, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Indonesia, Jordan, Kosovo, Liberia, Macedonia, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, Philippines, Serbia, Sudan, Thailand, Ukraine, and West Bank and Gaza as collected in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS).</p>								
<p><b>Data Quality:</b> Performance data, verified using data quality assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used for conducting the DQAs. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a>).</p>								

In addition to monitoring shorter term activities for more immediate impact, the United States also tracks longer term trends in rule of law in a subset of countries to assist the United States to plan and design future efforts, as well as to adjust ongoing programs.

Using Freedom House's Rule of Law Index to monitor broad improvements in the rule of law across South and Central Asia, the United States is able to track the extent to which its programs are contributing to a more effective and impartial justice system in partner countries. Due to the time needed to collect and compile this Index, the most recent data available are for FY 2007, published in the *Freedom in the World* report in July 2008.

### **Program Area: Good Governance**

	FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
<b>Governing Justly and Democratically</b> (\$ in thousands)	<b>2,702,037</b>	<b>2,663,132</b>	<b>3,332,961</b>
<b>Good Governance</b>	<b>1,088,383</b>	<b>975,777</b>	<b>1,613,989</b>

Assistance in the Good Governance Program Area promotes government institutions that are democratic, effective, responsive, sustainable, and accountable to citizens. Constitutional order, legal frameworks, and judicial independence constitute the foundation for a well-functioning society, but they remain hollow unless the government has the capacity to apply these tools appropriately. Activities in the Program Area of Good Governance support avenues for public participation and oversight, for curbing corruption, and for substantive separation of powers through institutional checks and balances. Transparency, accountability, and integrity are also vital to government effectiveness and political stability.

#### *Government Effectiveness*

One of the ways the United States monitors increases in government effectiveness is by using the World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicators data. The indicators measure six dimensions of governance: voice and accountability, political stability and absence of violence, government effectiveness, regulatory quality, rule of law, and control of corruption. The indicators are based on several hundred individual variables measuring perceptions of governance, drawn from 33 separate data sources constructed by 30 different organizations. The Index uses a scale from -2.5 to 2.5 (higher average values equal higher quality of governance). The transition to an effective, democratic government takes time; as such, this indicator measures the progress of five countries in the Middle East toward a "significant improvement" in government effectiveness by FY 2015. For more information see <http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.asp>.

In FY 2009, U.S. assistance supported reform within some government institutions, such as the judicial branch and local governments. Progress in Iraq was achieved through U.S. programs that bolstered central and provincial government institutions' ability to deliver essential services such as water, health care, and electricity to the people through reform of ministerial-level systems and policies as well as training to staff at the central and provincial levels. These programs include focused activities with respect to anti-corruption for Iraqi Inspectors General, the Board of Supreme Audit, and the Commission on Public Integrity. In Jordan, U.S. assistance for the Jordanian Government's National Agenda of political and economic reform resulted in the Parliament engaging in a more in-depth review of the national budget, improved administration of justice, and support for critical policy reforms on local government and economic issues. U.S. assistance in FY 2010 is expected to continue to support greater governance effectiveness in China, Jordan, and Iraq, and work to address deficits in governance effectiveness in Afghanistan, Egypt, West Bank and Gaza, and Lebanon, if political conditions permit.

**Program Area: Political Competition and Consensus-Building**

	FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
<b>Governing Justly and Democratically (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>2,702,037</b>	<b>2,663,132</b>	<b>3,332,961</b>
<b>Political Competition and Consensus-Building</b>	<b>432,697</b>	<b>311,063</b>	<b>271,296</b>

Programs in this Program Area encourage the development of transparent and inclusive electoral and political processes, and democratic, responsive, and effective political parties. The United States seeks to promote consensus-building among government officials, political parties, and civil society to advance a common democratic agenda, especially where fundamental issues about the democratization process have not yet been settled.

Free and fair elections are crucial because open and competitive political processes ensure that citizens have a voice in the regular and peaceful transfer of power between governments. U.S. programs support efforts to ensure more responsive representation and better governance over the long term by working with candidates, political parties, elected officials, nongovernmental organizations, and citizens before, during, and in between elections. An open and competitive electoral system is also a good barometer of the general health of democratic institutions and values, since free and fair elections require a pluralistic and competitive political system, broad access to information, an active civil society, an impartial judicial system, and effective government institutions. U.S. programs are designed to provide assistance where there are opportunities to help ensure that elections are competitive and reflect the will of an informed citizenry and that political institutions are representative and responsive.

*Election Observers Trained*

The first representative measure of performance in this area tracks the number of domestic election observers trained with U.S. assistance as one component of promoting credible and fair elections. Because the indicator measures persons trained for deployment as observers before or during national election, targets and results are greatly influenced by the number of elections in a given year.

U.S. assistance programs exceeded the FY 2009 target for the number of domestic election observers trained with U.S. assistance. For example, in Ecuador, the number of domestic observers greatly exceeded the target because it became necessary to increase the level of effort and funding given the complexity of the election. In addition, the United States provided substantial support in preparing Iraqis for the January 2009 provincial elections, the July 2009 elections for the Kurdish Regional Government (KRG), and the parliamentary elections anticipated in early 2010. U.S. programs deployed approximately 50,000 domestic election observers for the January 2009 provincial elections. For the national elections in early 2010, the United States has been building the capacity of domestic monitoring organizations through trainings and will deploy 2,500 observers trained in statistically significant random sampling methods, which election experts have identified as an effective use of resources.

<b>OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY</b>								
<b>Program Area: Political Competition and Consensus-Building</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Number of Domestic Election Observers Trained with U.S. Assistance</b>								
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Rating	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
N/A	N/A	53,258	24,629	24,733	48,686	Above Target	128,705	54,933
<p><b>Data Source:</b> FY 2009 Performance Reports from Albania, Angola, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Cambodia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Indonesia, Kenya, Morocco, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Russia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Timor-Leste, Yemen, Zimbabwe, USAID Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance, USAID Southern Africa Regional, and USAID West Africa Regional as collected in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS). Please note that the FY 2009 target was established based on the above-identified OUs. However, the FY 2009 Results and Rating are based on the inclusion of the following OUs that now also report on this indicator: Haiti, Honduras, Iraq, Lebanon, Malawi, and Namibia.</p>								
<p><b>Data Quality:</b> Performance data, verified using data quality assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used for conducting the DQAs. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a>).</p>								

### *Increasing Political Candidates and Members*

Beyond ensuring that elections are conducted fairly and equitably, activities in the political competition and consensus Program Area focus on increasing the number of underrepresented groups in politics. The second representative indicator in this Program Area looks at the number of political parties receiving U.S. assistance to increase the number of candidates and members who are women, youth, and from marginalized groups. This is a sign of a more open, democratic, and inclusive society and is a direct, global, and verifiable measure of progress toward a key U.S. foreign policy objective: the enfranchisement, access, and participation of marginalized groups.

U.S. assistance programs exceeded the FY 2009 target for the number of U.S.-assisted political parties implementing programs to increase the number of candidates and members who are women, youth, and from marginalized groups. In countries such as Indonesia, this is because smaller political parties, and not just traditional ones, requested to participate in programs for women, youth, and other marginalized groups. In Haiti, the targets will be reduced for out-years because the formation of party coalitions is anticipated: a positive development which in turn will reduce the overall number of parties receiving training.

<b>OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY</b>								
<b>Program Area: Political Competition and Consensus-Building</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Number of U.S.-Assisted Political Parties Implementing Programs to Increase the Number of Candidates and Members who are Women, Youth, and from Marginalized Groups<sup>1</sup></b>								
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Result	FY 2009 Rating	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
N/A	N/A	127	130	143	172	Above Target	191	100
<b>Data Source:</b> FY 2009 Performance Reports from Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Cambodia, Colombia, Cuba, Ethiopia, Guinea, Haiti, Indonesia, Kenya, Kosovo, Macedonia, Morocco, Nigeria, Peru, Serbia, Uganda, and Zimbabwe as collected in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS).								
<b>Data Quality:</b> Performance data, verified using data quality assessments (DQAs), must meet quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used for conducting the DQAs. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a> ).								
<b>Notes:</b> <sup>1</sup> The population for this indicator is women, youth and those from marginalized groups. In prior years, this has only been reported for the population who are women. Furthermore, the definition for marginalized groups varies from country to country.								

In addition to monitoring short term activities like training election observers, and intermediate term indicators like increasing the number of political candidates who are women, the United States also monitors longer term trends like whether or not countries are progressing towards more fair, competitive, and inclusive electoral processes, as tracked and measured by Freedom House. While not an exclusive indicator of democracy, an open and competitive electoral system is a general barometer of the health of democratic institutions and values, because transparent and credible elections require a pluralistic and competitive political system, broad access to information, an active civil society, an impartial judicial system, and effective government institutions.

Because country-specific trends in electoral processes often fluctuate from year to year, the United States is working to help achieve a net gain of countries with improved electoral process scores among a select group of countries receiving elections assistance. In tracking this indicator, the United States monitors eleven countries<sup>1</sup> with the objective that by FY 2015 at least half the target countries will have a net improved score of at least one point since FY 2008.

Because the indicator measures persons trained in preparation for deployment as observers before or during elections, targets and results are greatly influenced by the number of elections in a given year, and will not necessarily increase or decrease in parallel with funding. Although budget increases will likely lead to expanded programming in the political competition and consensus-building area, results of this expansion may not be captured in the FY 2010 or FY 2011 targets to enhance women's ability to compete in upcoming legislative elections and strengthen their capacity as legislators once elected, due to changes in Mission activities, strategic priorities, or country conditions.

<sup>1</sup> The ten countries are: Afghanistan, Iraq, Sudan, Indonesia, Haiti, Philippines, Liberia, Iran, West Bank and Gaza, Egypt, and Lebanon.

**Program Area: Civil Society**

	FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
<b>Governing Justly and Democratically</b> (\$ in thousands)	<b>2,702,037</b>	<b>2,663,132</b>	<b>3,332,961</b>
<b>Civil Society</b>	<b>481,691</b>	<b>639,560</b>	<b>550,488</b>

The United States seeks to strengthen democratic political culture and civil society by supporting the means through which citizens can freely organize, advocate, and communicate with fellow citizens, members of their own and other governments, international bodies, and other elements of civil society. This includes supporting civic participation, the legal enabling environment, and access to information, including media freedom and a broadly functioning independent media sector and Internet.

In general, results for FY 2009 related to U.S. efforts to promote civil society saw many successes. There are still concerns and uncertainty in some areas that short-term gains may not solidify, and there are still places in the world where much progress is needed for a strong civil society to take hold. A disturbing number of countries imposed burdensome, restrictive, or repressive laws and regulations on nongovernmental organizations and the media, including the Internet. Despite these challenges, many of the indicators that the United States tracks in monitoring its work in civil society showed positive results. While this does not guarantee long-term successes, it does demonstrate that results are being achieved and foundations are being built upon which greater gains can be made.

*Media Freedom*

One crucial area that the United States follows is the overall freedom of the media. The United States uses the Freedom House *Freedom of the Press Index*, which assesses countries with a known history of media repression, to track the number of countries showing progress in freedom of media. Due to the time needed to collect and compile this information, the most recent data available are for FY 2008, published by Freedom House in May 2009. In FY 2008, three of the 14 target countries<sup>2</sup> showed progress in freedom of media, six deteriorated, and five remained the same as in the previous year. In countries whose scores deteriorated, journalists and media outlets experienced increasing government restriction and rising threats including intimidation, physical attacks, and in a few cases, kidnapping. Improvements in other nations were modest, mainly related to fewer detentions and threats by the government and less regulation of the media.

Because country-specific trends in media freedom often fluctuate from year to year, this indicator seeks to measure a net gain of countries with improved media freedom scores among a select group of countries receiving media assistance. Whereas individual country scores may fluctuate from year to year, the expectation is that more countries will improve rather than decline in any given year, and that by FY 2015 at least half the target countries will have a net improved score of at least ten points on the *Freedom of the Press Index* since 2008. Additional information on this Index is available on the Freedom House website, <http://www.freedomhouse.org>.

*Advocacy and Watchdog Functions*

In addition to freedom of media, the ability of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) to conduct advocacy and watchdog efforts increases the level of transparency and accountability of the host country

<sup>2</sup> The target countries are: Iran, Iraq, Sudan, Pakistan, Cuba, Russia, Egypt, Ukraine, Afghanistan, Belarus, Somalia, Moldova, Rwanda, and Zimbabwe.



government. CSOs champion women's rights, expose government corruption and impunity, and spotlight business practices that are exploitative of labor and the environment. Conducting training in these areas is essential to improving the abilities and effectiveness of these organizations to influence government policy. By monitoring the number of organizations trained, the United States can gauge the effectiveness of its efforts to improve CSO ability to affect the level of involvement of the public in decisions made by their governments.

In FY 2009, U.S. assistance programs improved but did not meet the FY 2009 target for the number of U.S.-assisted civil society organizations that engaged in advocacy and watchdog functions. There were several reasons why country level targets were not met, including delays in establishing programs and shifts by CSOs in some countries from advocacy to humanitarian assistance. In Ethiopia, CSOs were reluctant to engage in advocacy and watchdog functions due to the pending legislation which prohibits foreign NGOs from operating in these activities.

In countries where the targets were exceeded, this was often due to increased advocacy at the local level or on a particular issue. In Cambodia, results exceeded the target due to forest land advocacy efforts. In Nigeria, the target-exceeding results were due to an expanded constituency for a Freedom of Information Bill. In Lebanon, U.S. support strengthened the capacity of CSOs for effective advocacy for key policy reforms such as budget transparency and access to information. For example, the United States supported programs that created networks of watchdog activists, and one of them drafted the first of its kind access to information legislation and a whistleblower protection law. In addition, the United States supported public-private CSO partnerships that resulted in improved protection of basic human rights and increased capacity to fight corruption through public oversight agencies and initiatives.

<b>OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY</b>								
<b>Program Area: Civil Society</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Number of U.S.-Assisted Civil Society Organizations that Engage in Advocacy and Watchdog Functions</b>								
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Rating	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
N/A	N/A	1,039	1,315	1,469	1,395	Improved, but Target Not Met	889	559
<p><b>Data Source:</b> FY 2009 Performance Reports from Albania, Armenia, Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Egypt, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kosovo, Kyrgyz Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Mexico, Moldova, Montenegro, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Uganda, West Bank and Gaza, Zimbabwe, State Near East Regional (NEA), USAID Africa Regional (AFR), USAID Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA), and East Africa Regional as collected in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS). Please note that the FY 2009 target was established based on the above-identified OUs. However, the FY 2009 Results and Rating are based on the inclusion of the following OUs that now also report on this indicator: Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI) and Office of Development Partners (ODP).</p>								
<p><b>Data Quality:</b> Performance data, verified using data quality assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used for conducting the DQAs. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a>).</p>								



### NGO Sustainability

The advocacy efforts of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) give voice to citizens to encourage open dialogue and to influence government policy. The NGO Sustainability Index for Central and Eastern Europe and Eurasia monitors the enabling environment for and the sustainability of NGOs in U.S.-assisted countries in these regions. It is based on seven dimensions critical to NGO (and Civil Society Organization) sustainability: legal environment, organizational capacity, financial viability, advocacy, service provision, infrastructure, and public image.

In FY 2009, the targets of 3.6 for the Europe NGO Sustainability Index and 4.5 for the Eurasia NGO Sustainability Index were not met. While the index measures areas that are closely related to components of typical U.S. civil society assistance, other factors heavily influence scores. These factors include the global financial crises that affect financial sustainability or actions by governments to curtail the activities of NGOs that are perceived to be too independent or influential.

<b>OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY</b>								
<b>Program Area: Civil Society</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Europe Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) Sustainability Index</b>								
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Rating	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.7	Below Target	3.5	3.5
<p><b>Data Source:</b> The NGO Sustainability Index for Europe covers Southern Tier countries where the United States is providing assistance: Albania, Bosnia, Bulgaria, Croatia, Kosovo, Macedonia, Montenegro, Romania, and Serbia. Although a small number of the countries closed their programs in FY 2008, the United States will continue to monitor them for residual effects. NGOSI scores are measured on a scale of 1 to 7, with 7 indicating a poor level of development and 1 indicating advanced progress. Each country report provides an in-depth analysis of the NGO sector and comparative scores for prior years. The full report and rating methodology are usually published in May for the prior year and can be found on USAID's Europe and Eurasia Bureau website, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/locations/europe_eurasia/dem_gov/ngoindex/2008/">http://www.usaid.gov/locations/europe_eurasia/dem_gov/ngoindex/2008/</a>. Scores for calendar year 2009 will be available in spring 2010.</p>								
<p><b>Data Quality:</b> This indicator has been used by USAID Missions, in-county entities, and other donors and development agencies for the past 12 years. Individual country scores are reviewed by a committee of USAID and country experts.</p>								

<b>OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY</b>								
<b>Program Area: Civil Society</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Eurasia Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) Sustainability Index</b>								
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Rating	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.6	Below Target	4.4	4.4
<p><b>Data Source:</b> The NGO Sustainability Index for Europe and Eurasia covers 12 countries in Eurasia where the United States provides assistance: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan. NGOSI scores are measured on a scale of 1 to 7, with 7 indicating a poor level of development and 1 indicating advanced progress. Each country report provides an in-depth analysis of the NGO sector and comparative scores for prior years. The full report and rating methodology are usually published in May for the prior year and can be found on USAID's Europe and Eurasia Bureau website, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/locations/europe_eurasia/dem_gov/ngoindex/2008/">http://www.usaid.gov/locations/europe_eurasia/dem_gov/ngoindex/2008/</a>. Scores for calendar year 2009 will be available in spring 2010.</p>								
<p><b>Data Quality:</b> This indicator has been used by USAID Missions, in-country entities, and other donors and development agencies for the past 12 years. Individual country scores are reviewed by an editorial committee of USAID and country experts.</p>								

FY 2010 funds for civil society programs will remain similar to levels in FY 2009 funding. Activities will continue to support better legal environments for CSOs; improve their organizational capacity and financial viability; allow them to work more successfully in the arenas of advocacy and public service provision; and empower traditionally marginalized groups, such as women, minority, and youth.

## **OBJECTIVE THREE**

### **INVESTING IN PEOPLE**

The United States has a fundamental and moral commitment to fostering the sustainability of developing countries across the globe. Central to the sustainability and positive development of a country are its people and their ability to achieve and maintain good health, receive quality education, and access social services. The lack of education and training, high rates of disease, unintended pregnancy, and scarce services for vulnerable populations still plague nations today. These problems destroy lives and destabilize countries. The U.S. approach for the Investing in People Objective is to help partner nations achieve sustainable improvements in the well-being and productivity of their citizens, and build sustainable capacity to provide services that meet public needs in three priority Program Areas: Health; Education; and Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations. These programs also seek to improve the lives of individuals by increasing their ability to contribute to economic development and participate in democratic decision-making, and mitigating the root causes of poverty and conflict.

In the Health area, U.S. assistance seeks to improve child, maternal, and reproductive health; prevent and treat infectious diseases; reduce malnutrition; and increase access to better drinking water and sanitation services. Critical interventions work to combat HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, influenza and other pandemic threats, neglected tropical diseases, polio, pneumonia, and diarrhea. Within these Program Areas, mothers and children are special target groups. In addition, U.S. assistance works to strengthen the capacity to detect and respond to disease outbreaks; improve delivery of, and access to, health services, essential drugs, and commodities; and support advances in health technology.

U.S. assistance on Education Program Area activities works to promote the creation and maintenance of effective, equitable, and high-quality educational services and systems, from the pre-primary education level to strengthening the institutional capacities of public and private higher educational institutions. Investments in basic education generally yield high returns, particularly when combined with improvements in labor productivity and participation in democratic processes, as well as improved health. All U.S. assistance programs give special attention to reducing barriers to education for girls and women.

The activities of U.S. assistance programs in the Program Area of Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations seek to help recipients manage risk and gain access to opportunities which enable their full and productive participation in society. Social services activities are specially designed to assist those whose needs are not addressed by humanitarian assistance or other programs. U.S. efforts in this area therefore mitigate the long-term impact of economic and social crises, conflict, and torture. In addition, U.S. assistance programs are targeted to strengthen the capacity of local governmental and nongovernmental service providers to address the most critical needs of extremely vulnerable populations, such as victims of armed conflict, highly vulnerable children, and victims of torture.

In FY 2009, resources for programs supporting the Investing in People Objective totaled over \$10.2 billion or approximately 31 percent of the total foreign assistance budget for the year. Seventeen performance indicators are tracked for the Investing in People Strategic goal. Fourteen indicators reported performance for FY 2009 – twelve were above target; one was on target; and one improved performance over the prior year, but was below target. Of the remaining three indicators, two are new for FY 2009 and the United States does not report annually the third, HIV/AIDS prevention, due to a two-year lag in data collection.

<b>Investing in People</b>			
<b>By Fiscal Year, Objective, Program Area, and Representative Performance Measure</b>			
	<b>FY 2009 Total (including supplementals)</b>	<b>FY 2010 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2011 Request</b>
<b>TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>32,711,460</b>	<b>32,290,032</b>	<b>36,388,640</b>
<b>INVESTING IN PEOPLE</b>	<b>10,286,085</b>	<b>10,520,330</b>	<b>10,972,282</b>
<b>Health</b>	<b>8,224,295</b>	<b>8,747,383</b>	<b>9,386,631</b>
<b>HIV/AIDS</b>	<b>5,609,292</b>	<b>5,713,000</b>	<b>5,850,000</b>
<i>Number of People Receiving HIV/AIDS Treatment</i>			
<i>Estimated Number of HIV Infections Prevented</i>			
<i>Number of People Receiving HIV/AIDS Care and Support Services</i>			
<b>Tuberculosis</b>	<b>176,584</b>	<b>243,150</b>	<b>250,639</b>
<i>Average Treatment Success Rate (TBS) in Priority Countries</i>			
<i>Average Tuberculosis Case Detection Rate (TBD) In Priority Countries</i>			
<b>Malaria</b>	<b>385,000</b>	<b>585,000</b>	<b>680,000</b>
<i>Number of People Protected Against Malaria with A Prevention Measure (ITN and/or IRS) in Malaria Initiative Countries</i>			
<b>Avian Influenza</b>	<b>140,000</b>	<b>156,000</b>	<b>75,000</b>
<b>Other Public Health Threats</b>	<b>89,752</b>	<b>112,007</b>	<b>224,646</b>
<i>Number of Treatments Delivered to Control Neglected Tropical Diseases</i>			
<b>Maternal and Child Health</b>	<b>918,459</b>	<b>854,571</b>	<b>1,120,219</b>
<i>Percentage of Children with DPT3 Coverage</i>			
<i>Percentage of Live Births Attended by Skilled Birth Attendants</i>			
<b>Family Planning and Reproductive Health</b>	<b>552,401</b>	<b>666,352</b>	<b>715,740</b>
<i>Average Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate</i>			
<i>Average Percentage of Births Spaced 3 or More Years Apart</i>			
<i>Average Percentage of Women Aged 20-24 Who Had a First Birth Before Age 18</i>			
<b>Water Supply and Sanitation</b>	<b>352,807</b>	<b>310,603</b>	<b>239,487</b>
<i>Number of People in Target Areas with Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply</i>			
<b>Nutrition</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>106,700</b>	<b>230,900</b>
<i>Percentage of Children Underweight under Age Five<sup>c</sup></i>			
<i>Percentage of Women Age 15-49 with Anemia<sup>c</sup></i>			
<b>Education</b>	<b>1,057,494</b>	<b>1,197,226</b>	<b>1,098,880</b>
<b>Basic Education</b>	<b>841,705</b>	<b>944,870</b>	<b>850,043</b>
<i>Primary Net Enrollment Rate for a Sample of Countries Receiving Basic Education Funds</i>			
<b>Higher Education</b>	<b>215,789</b>	<b>252,356</b>	<b>248,837</b>
<b>Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations</b>	<b>1,004,296</b>	<b>575,721</b>	<b>486,771</b>
<b>Policies, Regulations, and Systems</b>	<b>9,056</b>	<b>8,491</b>	<b>13,505</b>
<b>Social Services</b>	<b>299,820</b>	<b>168,034</b>	<b>127,660</b>
<b>Social Assistance</b>	<b>695,420</b>	<b>399,196</b>	<b>345,606</b>
<i>Number of People Benefiting from U.S. Social Services and Assistance</i>			
<b>Notes:</b> <sup>c</sup> This is a new indicator for FY 2009.			

**Program Area: Health/HIV/AIDS**

	<b>FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental)</b>	<b>FY 2010 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2011 Request</b>
<b>Investing in People (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>10,286,085</b>	<b>10,520,330</b>	<b>10,972,282</b>
<b>Health</b>	<b>8,224,295</b>	<b>8,747,383</b>	<b>9,386,631</b>
<b>HIV/AIDS</b>	<b>5,609,292</b>	<b>5,713,000</b>	<b>5,850,000</b>

The President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) program takes a comprehensive approach to HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, and care in developing countries. This program works in close partnership with host country governments and national and international partners. In the first five years of PEPFAR, U.S. efforts focused on 15 countries, while sustaining efforts in other bilateral programs around the world. The 15 focus countries were: Botswana, Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Guyana, Haiti, Kenya, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Vietnam, and Zambia.

FY 2009 was a transition year for the PEPFAR reporting framework. In general, changes in reporting methodology will result in streamlined reporting, harmonization with internationally recognized indicators, refinement of data on quality and coverage of service delivery, and improved ability to identify PEPFAR's direct contributions to national achievements. Consequent changes in the reporting methodology for PEPFAR HIV/AIDS data are as follows.

As of FY 2009, there is no longer a distinction between focus and non-focus countries. FY 2009 performance data come from 32 OUs: 31 countries plus the Caribbean Regional Program. Beginning in FY 2010, data from the Central Asian Republics and the Central American Regional Programs will also be included. FY 2009 data represent direct results only. All previous PEPFAR reporting (FY 2004-08) included both direct and indirect results for the initial 15 focus countries. Direct results are indicated through data that capture the number of individuals receiving prevention, care, and treatment services through service delivery sites or providers directly supported by U.S. interventions or activities at the point of service delivery. An intervention or activity is considered to be direct support if it can be associated with counts of uniquely identified individuals receiving prevention, care, or treatment services at a unique program or service delivery point benefiting from the intervention or activity. In previous reports, indirect results were associated with investments in capacity building and health systems strengthening that enabled service delivery.

Beginning in FY 2010, PEPFAR data will be collected according to the Next Generation Indicators (NGI) Guidance. NGI focuses data collection around quality and coverage of service delivery and PEPFAR's support for capacity building, policy development, and systems strengthening. The data will represent PEPFAR's direct contribution to achievements. National results, which reflect the collective achievement of all contributors to a program or project (host country government, donors, and civil society organizations), will also be reported.

*Treatment Recipients*

Antiretroviral (ARV) treatment provides direct therapeutic benefits for the individuals who receive treatment by: increasing the length and quality of their lives, enabling many individuals to resume normal daily activities and providing care for their families. ARVs reduce viral load in patients on therapy, and lower viral loads are associated with decreased rates of transmission. The indicator on the number of people receiving HIV/AIDS treatment measures the reach of PEPFAR and can be analyzed by country to identify which countries are facing challenges in scaling up their programs and which may have practices that should be replicated elsewhere. PEPFAR-supported treatment has helped to save and extend millions of lives as well as avoid the orphaning of hundreds of thousands of children whose parents are infected

with HIV/AIDS. Because of the rapid scale-up of the programs in partnership with the partner nations, the United States directly supported treatment to some 2.4 million people living with HIV, exceeding the target by over 200,000.

<b>OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE</b>								
<b>Program Area: Health/HIV/AIDS</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Number of People Receiving HIV/AIDS Treatment</b>								
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Rating	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
401,233	822,000	1.3M	2.0M	2.2M	2.5M	Above Target	TBD <sup>1</sup>	TBD <sup>1</sup>
<b>Data Source:</b> Semi-Annual and Annual Progress Reports as captured in United States Country Operational Plan Report System. Most of the 32 OUs contribute to the treatment data. The 32 OUs include: Angola, Botswana, Cambodia, Caribbean Region, China, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Russia, Rwanda, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Thailand, Uganda, Ukraine, Vietnam, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. HIV/AIDS results are achieved jointly by USAID and other United States agencies, such as the Departments of State and of Health and Human Services.								
<b>Data Quality:</b> The data are verified through triangulation with annual reports by the United Nations Joint Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and the World Health Organization (WHO) that identifies numbers of people receiving treatment. Country reports by UN agencies such as UNICEF and the UN Development Programme indicate the status of such human and social indicators as life expectancy and infant and under-5 mortality rates.								
<b>Notes:</b> <sup>1</sup> Because the headquarter review of Country Operational Plans, the document that provides the targets, is still ongoing through the end of February, FY10 and FY11 targets will not be available until March 2010.								

### *Infections Prevented*

Prevention of new infections among newborns and in the adolescent and adult populations will reduce morbidity and mortality caused by AIDS, reduce the potential number of orphaned children, and reduce loss of income to families caused by illness and death of income earners; and will keep the pool of those needing treatment smaller, thus reducing costs to families and to the health system associated with their treatment and care. Effective prevention programs are essential to ending the HIV/AIDS pandemic. There is no current estimate available on program performance because not all of the countries have released data on HIV prevalence to allow for the estimates to be modeled. The PEPFAR goal of 7 million new infections averted by FY 2010 for the focus countries may be revised when actuals will have been calculated.

<b>OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE</b>								
<b>Program Area: Health/HIV/AIDS</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Estimated Number of HIV Infections Prevented</b>								
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Target	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Rating	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
TBD	TBD	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.0M	N/A
<b>Data Source:</b> 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.								
<b>Data Quality:</b> 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.								
There is no current estimate available because not all of the countries have released data on HIV prevalence to allow for the estimates to be modeled.								

### *Care and Support Service Recipients*

PEPFAR supports a variety of care and support interventions designed to help ensure that orphans and vulnerable children (OVCs) and people living with HIV/AIDS receive treatment at the optimal time; receive needed support for prevention; receive social, spiritual and emotional support; and remain healthy and free of opportunistic infections. The United States exceeded its FY 2009 target for the indicator on the number of people receiving HIV/AIDS care and support service, reaching nearly 11 million people, including approximately 3.6 million orphans and vulnerable children. These results were achieved through the scale-up of programs in partnership with host nations, and represent a 13 percent increase over the FY 2008 results.

<b>OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE</b>								
<b>Program Area: Health/HIV/AIDS</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Number of People Receiving HIV/AIDS Care and Support Services</b>								
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Rating	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
2.9M	4.4M	6.6M	9.7M	10.0M	11.0 M	Above Target	TBD <sup>1</sup>	TBD <sup>1</sup>
<b>Data Source:</b> Semi-Annual and Annual Progress Reports are captured in United States Country Operational Plan Reporting System. Most of the 32 OUs contribute to the care and support data. The 32 OUs include: Angola, Botswana, Cambodia, Caribbean Region, China, Cote d'Ivoire, The Democratic Republic of the Congo, The Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Russia, Rwanda, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Thailand, Uganda, Ukraine, Vietnam, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. HIV/AIDS results are achieved jointly by USAID and other United States agencies, such as the Departments of State and of Health and Human Services.								
<b>Data Quality:</b> 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.								
<b>Notes:</b> <sup>1</sup> Because the headquarter review of Country Operational Plans, the document that provides the targets, is still ongoing through the end of February, FY10 and FY11 targets will not be available until March 2010.								

**Program Area: Health/Tuberculosis (TB)**

	<b>FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental)</b>	<b>FY 2010 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2011 Request</b>
<b>Investing in People (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>10,286,085</b>	<b>10,520,330</b>	<b>10,972,282</b>
<b>Health</b>	<b>8,224,295</b>	<b>8,747,383</b>	<b>9,386,631</b>
<b>Tuberculosis</b>	<b>176,584</b>	<b>243,150</b>	<b>250,639</b>

Twenty-two developing countries account for 80 percent of the world's tuberculosis (TB) cases; the disease kills more than 1.1 million people each year in those countries. Furthermore, TB is a serious and common co-infection for HIV-infected individuals. The focus of USAID's TB program is to combat multi-drug-resistant TB (MDR-TB) and extremely drug-resistant TB (XDR-TB), and to prevent drug resistance by improving the quality of basic TB services. Resources are used to conduct drug resistance surveys, introduce and help scale up infection control practices, and build desperately needed national laboratory capacity. The results achieved are expressed in terms of national trends, attributable to United States resources, leveraged with funds from other donors, in particular the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB, and Malaria (GFATM). Members of the Stop TB Partnership, including the World Health Organization (WHO) and USAID, are promoting accelerated implementation of the Stop TB Strategy, which includes expanding the directly-observed-treatment short-course (DOTS) strategy in health facilities and communities; helping reinforce health systems; addressing MDR/TB and TB/HIV and other challenges; engaging all care providers, public and private; empowering people with TB and the communities that care for them; and promoting research. The two performance indicators for TB programs measure treatment success rate (TBS) and case detection rate (TBD).

*TB Treatment Success Rate*

TBS is the proportion of patients who complete their entire course of treatment, with an 85 percent target for each country. Because TB is transmitted in the air when an infected person coughs or sneezes, effective treatment of persons with the disease is critical to interrupting the transmission of TB. Tracking the progress toward meeting or exceeding the TBS target of 85 percent is a key indicator as to how effectively programs with U.S. funding are fighting this disease. TBS has improved steadily in high-burden countries in Africa, Asia, and the Middle East, and several countries receiving U.S. support have met or exceeded the threshold for this indicator. In FY 2009, United States exceeded its target because USAID's TB funding increased from \$92 Million in FY 2007 to \$162 Million in FY 2008. The FY 2008 funding increase began to have an impact on field programs during FY 2009 as TB activities were scaled up in priority countries. Progress will be slower in countries like Russia due to high rates of HIV infection, drug resistance, and inadequate health services.



<b>OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE</b>								
<b>Program Area: Health/Tuberculosis</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Average Tuberculosis Treatment Success Rate (TBS) in Priority Countries</b>								
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 <sup>1</sup> Results	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Rating	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	80%	81%	82%	Above Target	83%	84%
<b>Data Source:</b> World Health Organization (WHO) Reports, Global Tuberculosis Control, Geneva. Countries covered are Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cambodia, DRC, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Russia, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Ukraine, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Targets are set three years in advance and due to the duration of TB treatment results are reported from data that are two years old. This indicator tracks 20 tier 1 countries for which progress can be monitored consistently over time. Ukraine did not begin to report data for this indicator to WHO until 2006; Zambia did not begin to report to WHO until 2004.								
<b>Data Quality:</b> The USAID Analysis, Information Management and Communication (AIM) Project examines all third-party data for this indicator and triangulates them with a variety of sources to verify their quality, validity, and reliability.								
<b>Notes:</b> <sup>1</sup> The calculation methodology for this indicator changed in FY 2008, which is now the new baseline year.								

### *TB Detection Rate*

TBD is measured by dividing annual new smear-positive notifications by estimated annual new smear-positive cases (incidence). Average TBD has been chosen because it reflects the overall progress that is being achieved collectively in all USAID priority countries. Achievement of high TBD contributes to reduced transmission of TB in the community as infectious cases are detected, and then put on treatment. TBD efforts directly contribute to advances in the control of TB by diagnosing and notifying those whose tests are positive for TB and getting them access to treatment through the DOTS strategy. Tracking the progress toward meeting or exceeding the TBD Rate target of 70 percent is another key indicator as to how effectively the United States is fighting the disease. In FY 2009, the United States exceeded its target because USAID's TB funding increased from \$92 Million in FY 2007 to \$162 Million in FY 2008. The FY 2008 funding increase began to have an impact on field programs during FY 2009 as TB activities were scaled up in priority countries.

<b>OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE</b>								
<b>Program Area: Health/Tuberculosis</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Average Tuberculosis Case Detection Rate (TBD) in Priority Countries</b>								
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 <sup>1</sup> Results	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Rating	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	55%	57%	58%	Above Target	59%	60%
<b>Data Source:</b> World Health Organization (WHO) Reports, Global Tuberculosis Control, Geneva. Countries covered are Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cambodia, DRC, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Russia, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Ukraine, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Targets are set three years in advance and results are reported from data that is one year old. This indicator tracks 20 tier 1 countries for which progress can be monitored consistently over time. Ukraine did not begin to report data for this indicator until 2006; Zambia did not begin to report to WHO until 2004.								
<b>Data Quality:</b> USAID's Analysis, Information Management and Communication (AIM) Project examines all third-party data for this indicator, and triangulates them with various sources to verify their quality, validity, and reliability.								
<b>Notes:</b> <sup>1</sup> The calculation methodology for this indicator changed in FY 2008, which is now the new baseline year.								

**Program Area: Health/Malaria**

	<b>FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental)</b>	<b>FY 2010 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2011 Request</b>
<b>Investing in People (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>10,286,085</b>	<b>10,520,330</b>	<b>10,972,282</b>
<b>Health</b>	<b>8,224,295</b>	<b>8,747,383</b>	<b>9,386,631</b>
<b>Malaria</b>	<b>385,000</b>	<b>585,000</b>	<b>680,000</b>

In June 2005, the PMI was launched, pledging to increase U.S. funding to more than \$1.2 billion over five years to reduce deaths from malaria by 50 percent in 15 African countries. The increased funding enables the United States to accelerate expansion of PMI to achieve the target. The two critical emphases of the malaria initiative are insecticide-treated mosquito nets (ITN) and indoor residual spraying (IRS), which when used properly are highly effective in controlling malaria. These prevention measures are expected to contribute to lower prevalence of malaria in countries and, as a consequence, reductions in morbidity and mortality, especially among pregnant women and children.

In a relatively short period of time (about three years for most countries), PMI, together with national malaria control programs and partners has succeeded in increasing household ownership of ITNs in Rwanda, Senegal, Ghana, Zambia, Liberia and Madagascar, with four (Rwanda, Senegal, Zambia, Madagascar) out of the six countries reaching near or over 60 percent. The results in Ghana show an increase from 19 percent to 33 percent and in just one year in Liberia, the ITN ownership increased from less than 5 percent to near 50 percent.

In conjunction with national malaria programs and partners, the malaria initiative continues to see evidence of impact of these efforts. In Zambia and Rwanda, over the past three years, there were significant declines in malaria parasite prevalence, a 53 percent decline in Zambia from 22 percent to 10 percent and prevalence falling below 3 percent in Rwanda. In addition, recent national household surveys have shown dramatic reductions in all-cause child mortality ranging from 19 percent to 35 percent in seven countries (Tanzania, Madagascar, Ghana, Zambia, Senegal, Rwanda, and Kenya). While the declines cannot be credited to malaria interventions alone, the rapid scale up of malaria control intervention measures suggests that they have significantly contributed to the declines.

This indicator measures the number of people protected against malaria with a prevention measure (ITN, IRS, or both) supported by U.S. malaria initiative funds. It also indicates whether U.S. assistance is succeeding in extending the prevention measures that are necessary to reduce the number of malaria deaths in 15 African countries by 50 percent. In FY 2009, the United States exceeded its target because PMI is now a mature program that has strong national commitment from host countries and other donors. With this support, PMI has been able to implement its program more effectively.

<b>OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE</b>								
<b>Program Area: Health/Malaria</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Number of People Protected Against Malaria with a Prevention Measure (ITN and/or IRS) in President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) Countries</b>								
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Rating	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
N/A <sup>1</sup>	3.7M	22.3M	25.0M	29.0M	30.0M	Above Target	33.0M	38.0M
<b>Data Source:</b> USAID program information. The 15 PMI focus countries are Angola, Benin, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia. The 2006 results are based only on efforts in Angola, Tanzania, and Uganda. The FY 2007 results reflect activities completed in 7 countries and rapid start-up activities initiated in 8 new countries. The FY 2008 and FY 2009 results reflect activities completed in all 15 PMI countries.								
<b>Data Quality:</b> Performance data, verified using data quality assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology for conducting DQAs. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5; <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a> )								
<b>Notes:</b> <sup>1</sup> PMI was launched in June 2005, so complete year results were not available until 2006.								

**Program Area: Health/Other Public Health Threats (includes Neglected Tropical Diseases)**

	FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
<b>Investing in People (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>10,286,085</b>	<b>10,520,330</b>	<b>10,972,282</b>
<b>Health</b>	<b>8,224,295</b>	<b>8,747,383</b>	<b>9,386,631</b>
<b>Other Public Health Threats (includes Neglected Tropical Diseases)</b>	<b>89,752</b>	<b>112,007</b>	<b>224,646</b>

Neglected tropical diseases (NTDs) affect approximately one billion people worldwide. These diseases disproportionately impact poor and rural populations, who lack access to safe water, sanitation, and essential medicines. They cause sickness and disability, contribute to childhood malnutrition, compromise children's mental and physical development, and can result in blindness and severe disfigurement. The impact on economic development is considerable.

Seven of the highly prevalent NTDs, lymphatic filariasis (elephantiasis), schistosomiasis (snail fever), trachoma (eye infection), onchocerciasis (river blindness), and three soil-transmitted helminthes (hookworm, roundworm, whipworm), can be controlled through targeted mass drug administration. Research has shown that when treatment is provided to at-risk populations annually over successive years, NTDs may be eliminated or reduced to a prevalence rate at which they no longer pose a threat to public health. Recent research into the co-management of the diseases has yielded an integrated approach that is safe for communities, more efficient for governments to manage, and enables scaling-up of the delivery of preventive chemotherapy for the seven targeted NTDs.

*Neglected Tropical Diseases Treatments*

The NTD control program was launched with FY 2006 funding, and has scaled up to 14 countries. Under the new Global Health Initiative, it is anticipated that the program will extend its coverage to 30 countries, reducing the prevalence of the targeted NTDs by at least 50 percent. In addition, the program will support the elimination of lymphatic filariasis globally, and onchocerciasis in the Americas. In FY 2009, the United States significantly exceeded its target because tremendous cost-efficiencies were found

during scale-up as mapping was completed and additional diseases could be treated using the existing mass drug administration campaigns platform

<b>OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE</b>								
<b>Program Area: Health/Other Public Health Threats</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Number of Treatments Delivered to Control Neglected Tropical Diseases</b>								
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Rating	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
N/A	N/A	36.0M	57.0M	75.0M	127.0M	Above Target	200.0M	217.0M
<b>Data Source:</b> Treatment reports, based on standardized reporting forms and methodologies, completed during MDA campaigns with support from USAID-supported projects. The planned scale-up under the Initiative calls for expanded coverage within existing countries and an expansion from 12 countries in FY 2008 to 13 countries in FY 2009 and to 18 countries in FY 2010. The 12 initial countries include Burkina Faso, Ghana, Haiti, Mali, Niger, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Uganda, Bangladesh, Nepal, The Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Tanzania. The remaining countries are to be determined.								
<b>Data Quality:</b> 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**

	<b>FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental)</b>	<b>FY 2010 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2011 Request</b>
<b>Investing in People (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>10,286,085</b>	<b>10,520,330</b>	<b>10,972,282</b>
<b>Health</b>	<b>8,224,295</b>	<b>8,747,383</b>	<b>9,386,631</b>
<b>Maternal and Child Health</b>	<b>918,459</b>	<b>854,571</b>	<b>1,120,219</b>

Maternal and Child Health (MCH) will be a core component of the President's recently announced Global Health Initiative. Once this initiative is operationalized, it is anticipated that MCH programming and impact will be enhanced by increased resources for expansion of evidence-based programming aimed at achieving reductions of under-five and maternal mortality in high mortality burden countries. The Initiative should further increase impact through implementation of key cross-cutting principles including a women-centered approach, strengthening of health systems, and integration of relevant Program Areas such as PMTCT and antenatal and maternal care. New ambitious goals will be achieved through the delivery of high impact interventions to prevent or treat the major causes of maternal and child mortality and malnutrition. Interventions include effective maternity care and management of obstetric complications; prevention services including newborn care, routine immunization, polio eradication, safe water, and hygiene; and treatment of life-threatening childhood illnesses, especially diarrheal diseases and pneumonia. These efforts will be complemented by the addition of a new nutrition element, aimed at reducing maternal and child malnutrition.

This approach to improving maternal and child health has contributed substantially to the reduction of infant and child deaths from an estimated 13-15 million each year in the 1980s to an estimated 9.2 million in 2008, and to a reduction of maternal mortality by 20-50 percent in at least 10 countries. Two-thirds of the remaining child deaths and many of the remaining maternal deaths are estimated to be preventable with available interventions. As traditional causes of infant and child mortality are dealt with progressively, newborn mortality, which is more difficult to reduce, assumes an increasing share of remaining child deaths. To achieve accelerated progress, further expansion of life-saving child survival services and the addition of new interventions such as those for newborn care and treatment will be needed.

The following indicators are two of the flagship measures for performance of maternal and child health programs. They are good indications of a working health system, utilization of health services, and positive care-seeking behavior, all contributing to reduction in morbidity and mortality.

The Diphtheria/Pertussis/Tetanus (DPT3) vaccine coverage rate indicator refers to the percentage of children in developing countries ages 12-23 months who received three doses of the diphtheria/pertussis (whooping cough)/tetanus vaccine at any time before the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS). Coverage of child immunization through regular programs, rather than special campaigns, is an internationally accepted health indicator because it improves overall immunization status, and is a good indication of a working health system and utilization of services.

#### *Diphtheria/Pertussis/Tetanus (DPT3) Vaccinations*

Adequate DPT3 coverage will contribute to reduced child morbidity and mortality by protecting children from contracting these diseases and will reduce the transmission of infectious disease. Progress in this area contributed to an increase in global<sup>3</sup> coverage for DTP3 from 73 percent to 81 percent between FY 2000 and FY 2008, translating into protection for 33.0 million additional children. Through the U.S.-supported Global Alliance for Vaccine Initiative, nearly 3.4 million premature deaths were averted from FY 2000 to FY 2008. This was an increase of 600,000 deaths averted when compared to the previous estimate.

<b>OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE</b>								
<b>Program Area : Health/Maternal and Child Health</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Percentage of Children with DPT3 Coverage</b>								
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Rating	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
58.5%	59.0%	59.6%	60.2%	60.7%	61.0%	Above Target	61.6%	62.3%
<b>Data Source:</b> Demographic Health Surveys and Census Bureau (for population weights) for MCH priority countries (Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Cambodia, DR Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sudan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia). Data for Guatemala are from the CDC/RHS Surveys. Data for Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Tajikistan, DR Congo, & Sudan not included due to non availability of trend data.								
<b>Data Quality:</b> The USAID Analysis, Information Management and Communication (AIM) Project examines all third-party data for this indicator and triangulates them with a variety of sources to verify their quality, validity, and reliability.								

#### *Skilled Birth Attendants*

Having a skilled attendant at birth is a critical component of efforts to reduce maternal mortality. Most non-abortion-related maternal deaths happen during labor and delivery or within the first few days following delivery. Because potentially fatal complications can occur among women who do not fall into any of the traditional high-risk groups, they are difficult to predict and prevent. In many countries, most births occur at home. Increasing the frequency of deliveries overseen by skilled birth attendants is more likely to result in prompt recognition of complications, initiation of treatment, and lives saved. The use of skilled birth attendants has increased considerably, more than doubling, over the past decade or so, in

<sup>3</sup> This figure includes developed countries, including the United States, while the indicator being tracked includes only the assisted countries listed.

Nepal, Indonesia, Bangladesh, and Egypt. An increase in the coverage of attended births is expected to contribute to lower maternal and child morbidity and mortality.

<b>OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE</b>								
<b>Program Area : Health/Maternal and Child Health</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Percentage of Live Births Attended by Skilled Birth Attendants</b>								
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Rating	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
44.1%	44.9%	45.7%	46.7%	47.2%	47.9%	Above Target	48.9%	50.9%
<b>Data Source:</b> Demographic Health Surveys and Census Bureau (for population weights) for MCH priority countries (Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Cambodia, DR Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sudan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia). Data for Guatemala are from the CDC/RHS Surveys. Data for Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Tajikistan, DR Congo, & Sudan not included due to non availability of trend data.								
<b>Data Quality:</b> The USAID Analysis, Information Management, and Communication (AIM) Project examines all third-party data for this indicator and triangulates them with a variety of sources to verify their quality, validity, and reliability.								

#### **Program Area: Health/Family Planning and Reproductive Health**

	<b>FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental)</b>	<b>FY 2010 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2011 Request</b>
<b>Investing in People (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>10,286,085</b>	<b>10,520,330</b>	<b>10,972,282</b>
<b>Health</b>	<b>8,224,295</b>	<b>8,747,383</b>	<b>9,386,631</b>
<b>Family Planning and Reproductive Health</b>	<b>552,401</b>	<b>666,352</b>	<b>715,740</b>

The United States' family planning and reproductive health (FP/RH) program is designed to expand access to high-quality, voluntary family planning and reproductive health information and services, in order to reduce unintended pregnancy and promote healthy reproductive behaviors. Program progress is assessed using a variety of indicators including modern contraceptive use, optimal birth spacing, and early childbearing. Increases in the use of modern contraception, improvements in birth spacing, and declines in early childbearing occur when people know about the health and other benefits of family planning and where they can obtain voluntary family planning services; such services are easily accessible and of high-quality; a wide range of temporary, long-acting, and permanent methods are available and affordable; and family planning use is an accepted normative behavior. U.S. support for service delivery, training, performance improvement, contraceptive availability and logistics, health communication, biomedical and social science research, policy analysis and planning, and monitoring and evaluation helps create these conditions. Family planning is an efficient and cost-effective response to the serious public health issues of maternal and child mortality. Studies show that family planning, through birth spacing, has immediate benefits for the lives and health of mothers and their infants. Ensuring basic access to family planning could reduce maternal deaths by a third and child deaths by nearly 10 percent.

#### *Contraceptive Use and Birth Spacing*

Progress against the three FP/RH indicators translates into both health and non-health impacts, thereby capturing the broad development benefits of successful voluntary family planning programs. Increased use of modern contraception, the first indicator, translates into fewer unintended pregnancies and fewer abortions. Spacing births at least three years apart, the second indicator, significantly lowers maternal and infant mortality risk compared to shorter intervals. The baseline for the first two indicators was re-

calibrated to FY 2008 to better reflect program priorities (refer to templates below). This reflects a change in the set of countries for which the targets are set. For these two indicators, countries with a recorded modern contraceptive prevalence rate (MCPR) of greater than 50 percent were dropped as were countries that received less than \$2 million in FP/RH resources in FY 2008. These changes affect the FY 2008 results and FY 2009 targets reported previously, but do not change the projected rate of improvement in the indicator. An increase in the MCPR is expected to culminate in fewer unintended pregnancies and abortions and lower fertility.

<b>OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE</b>								
<b>Program Area: Health/Family Planning and Reproductive Health</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Average Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (MCPR)</b>								
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Rating	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	26.4%	27.4%	27.3%	Improved, but Target Not Met	28.3%	29.3%
<b>Data Source:</b> Demographic and Reproductive Health Surveys data: Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala (RHS), Guinea, Haiti, India (UP), Jordan, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia. For India, data are from Uttar Pradesh, where USAID's Family Planning/Reproductive Health program is focused, rather than from India as a whole.								
<b>Data Quality:</b> The USAID Analysis, Information Management and Communication (AIM) Project examines all third-party data for this indicator and triangulates them with a variety of sources to verify their quality, validity, and reliability.								
<b>Notes:</b> Insufficient data available for: Afghanistan, Angola, DRC, Russia, and Sudan.								

<b>OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE</b>								
<b>Program Area: Health/Family Planning and Reproductive Health</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Average Percentage of Births Spaced 3 or More Years Apart</b>								
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Rating	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	44.8%	45.2%	45.6	Above Target	46.0%	46.4%
<b>Data Source:</b> Demographic and Health Surveys data for Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, India (UP), Jordan, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia. For India, data are from Uttar Pradesh, where USAID's Family Planning/Reproductive Health program is focused, rather than from India as a whole.								
<b>Data Quality:</b> The USAID Analysis, Information Management and Communication (AIM) Project examines all third-party data for this indicator and triangulates them with a variety of sources to verify their quality, validity, and reliability.								
<b>Notes:</b> Insufficient data for: Afghanistan, Angola, DRC, Russia, and Sudan.								

### *First Births before Age 18*

A third indicator has been added to those representing U.S. efforts in the area of family planning. This indicator measures the proportion of women who gave birth for the first time before age 18 among women aged 18-24 at the time of the survey. Women who give birth before the age of 18 are more likely to suffer from obstetric fistula, acquire HIV, and die in childbirth than women who initiate childbearing at older ages. Their children are also more likely to experience serious health consequences. Furthermore,

early childbearing is associated with lower levels of education, higher rates of poverty, and higher incidences of domestic violence and sexual abuse. The sample includes countries with a recorded MCPR of less than 50 percent, more than \$2 million in FP/RH resources in FY 2008, and at least two survey data points.

<b>OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE</b>								
<b>Program Area: Health/Family Planning and Reproductive Health</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Average Percentage of Women Aged 18-24 Who Had a First Birth Before Age 18</b>								
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Rating	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	23.8%	23.5%	23.9%	Above Target	23.6%	23.3%
<b>Data Source:</b> Demographic and Health Surveys data for Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, India, Jordan, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia. For India, data are from Uttar Pradesh, where USAID's Family Planning/ Reproductive Health program is focused, rather than from India as a whole.								
<b>Data Quality:</b> The USAID Analysis, Information Management and Communication (AIM) Project examines all third-party data for this indicator and triangulates them with a variety of sources to verify their quality, validity, and reliability.								
<b>Notes:</b> Insufficient data available for: Afghanistan, Angola, DRC, Russia, and Sudan. Unlike other indicators, data on this indicator are not available from CDC/RHS surveys, resulting in the exclusion of Guatemala from the dataset.								

### **Program Area: Health/Water Supply and Sanitation**

	<b>FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental)</b>	<b>FY 2010 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2011 Request</b>
<b>Investing in People (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>10,286,085</b>	<b>10,520,330</b>	<b>10,972,282</b>
<b>Health</b>	<b>8,224,295</b>	<b>8,747,383</b>	<b>9,386,631</b>
<b>Water Supply and Sanitation</b>	<b>352,807</b>	<b>310,603</b>	<b>239,487</b>

Access to reliable and economically sustainable water supply is a key component of a country's ability to attain health, security and prosperity for its population. Access is achieved through diverse approaches, including both direct support for small and large-scale infrastructure development and indirect support through institutional development, community-based systems, facilitation of private supply of products and services, and financing to ensure long-term sustainability and expansion of access. The Millennium Development Goal (MDG) target for water supply is to reduce, by half, the proportion of people without access to an improved water supply in 2000 by 2015. The United States is committed to supporting the achievement of this MDG through the Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-121) (WfP).

#### *Improved Water Supply*

The indicator below measures the number of new people who gained access to an improved water source in the reporting period, such as a household connection, public standpipe, borehole, protected well, or spring or rainwater collection. The United States greatly exceeded the FY 2009 target due in part to momentum gained from a new regional program in Asia, a greater than anticipated number of water projects approved by the local government in South Africa, and more beneficiaries reached in Haiti due to the additional resources from the 2008 hurricane recovery funds.



<b>OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE</b>								
<b>Program Area: Health/Water Supply and Sanitation</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator : Number of People in Target Areas with Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply</b>								
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Rating	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
N/A	N/A	2.1M	3.0M	4.9M	7.8M	Above Target	5.5M	5.5M
<p><b>Data Source:</b> FY 2009 Performance Reports from Angola, Armenia, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Burundi, China, The Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Kosovo, Madagascar, Mali, Mozambique, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, West Bank Gaza, Africa Regional, Asia Regional, East Africa Regional, and the West Africa Regional Bureaus, as captured in the U.S. Government Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS). Please note that the FY 2009 target was established based on the above-identified OUs. However, the FY 2009 Results and Rating includes Zambia that now also reports on this indicator.</p>								
<p><b>Data Quality:</b> Performance data, verified using data quality assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used for conducting the DQAs. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a>).</p>								

### Program Area: Health/Nutrition

	<b>FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental)</b>	<b>FY 2010 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2011 Request</b>
<b>Investing in People (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>10,286,085</b>	<b>10,520,330</b>	<b>10,972,282</b>
<b>Health</b>	<b>8,224,295</b>	<b>8,747,383</b>	<b>9,386,631</b>
<b>Nutrition</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>106,700</b>	<b>230,900</b>

Under-nutrition is the single largest contributor to child mortality. Nearly 200 million children and one in three women are chronically undernourished. The damage caused by under-nutrition to physical growth and brain development in pregnancy and early childhood is irreversible. It leads to permanently reduced cognitive function and physical capacity through adulthood. Yet this cycle is preventable. Improving nutrition can reduce child and maternal mortality and morbidity, chronic diseases later in life, lift families out of poverty, and lead to economic growth.

Nutrition is the lynchpin between the Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative and the Global Health Initiative. With nutrition as the interface, long-term links can be forged and mutual benefits realized from U.S. investments in agriculture, health, and humanitarian assistance. Complementary strategies and smart integration are required to achieve Millennium Development Goals 1, 4, and 5.<sup>4</sup> Nutrition programs will be integrated in both initiatives, in ways that reflect the specific determinants of under-nutrition, a country-led process and plan, and a whole-of-U.S. Government approach. Addressing under-nutrition in children will reduce child morbidity and mortality, improve learning potential, and contribute to productivity and economic growth. Addressing anemia in women age 15-49 will contribute to reductions in maternal deaths, and enhance physical ability and productivity.

<sup>4</sup> Goal #1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; Goal #4: Reduce child mortality; and Goal #5: Improve maternal health.

### *Underweight Children*

The following indicators are globally recognized as key measures of progress in reducing under-nutrition, and are high level goals in both initiatives. To reduce the prevalence of underweight children under five year is a Millennium Development Goal. The prevalence has decreased since 1990 from one in three children to one in four, but in the wake of the food price crisis last year these gains are threatened.

<b>OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE</b>								
<b>Program Area: Health/Nutrition</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Percentage of Children Underweight under Age Five</b>								
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Rating	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	29.0	New Indicator	TBD <sup>1</sup>	TBD <sup>1</sup>
<b>Data Source:</b> Demographic Health Surveys, Reproductive Health Surveys (RHS) and Census Bureau (for population weights) for nutrition priority countries based on the following list of GHI and GHFSI priority countries: Bangladesh, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala (RHS), Haiti, India (UP), Kenya, Liberia, Malawi (MICS), Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger (Nutrition Survey 2008), Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia. All calculations are based on comparisons to the new WHO growth standard.								
<b>Data Quality:</b> The USAID Analysis, Information Management, and Communication (AIM) Project examines all third-party data for this indicator and triangulates them with a variety of sources to verify their quality, validity, and reliability.								
<b>Notes:</b> <sup>1</sup> Targets will be determined based on a set of nutrition priority countries within the Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative and the Global Health Initiative and will be available in March 2010.								

### *Maternal Anemia Prevalence*

The global prevalence of anemia in women of reproductive age is 42 percent, and very little global progress has been made at a national level due to lack of political commitment. Yet program experience indicates that reducing maternal anemia is possible through improved diets, reduced infection, and micronutrient supplementation. As part of a comprehensive nutrition strategy, U.S. programs will aim to improve nutritional status of women and children with targeted investment plans in the highest burden countries.

<b>OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE</b>								
<b>Program Area: Health/Nutrition</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Percentage of Women age 15-49 with Anemia</b>								
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	2007 Results	2008 Results	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Rating	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	46.9	New Indicator	TBD <sup>1</sup>	TBD <sup>1</sup>
<b>Data Source:</b> Demographic Health Surveys, Micronutrient Initiative and Census Bureau (for population weights) for nutrition priority countries based on the following list of GHI and GHFSI priority countries: Bangladesh, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia. Data for Bangladesh, Kenya and Nigeria are from the Micronutrient Initiative. Data not available for Guatemala, Liberia, Mozambique and Zambia.								
<b>Data Quality:</b> The USAID Analysis, Information Management, and Communication (AIM) Project examines all third-party data for this indicator and triangulates them with a variety of sources to verify their quality, validity, and reliability.								
<b>Notes:</b> <sup>1</sup> Targets will be determined based on a set of nutrition priority countries within the Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative and the Global Health Initiative and will be available in March 2010.								

This is a new nutrition strategy that will be closely linked with implementation of both initiatives and will require substantial new investments in nutrition as proposed. Following the conclusion of budget discussions, USAID will analyze country selection and provide accurate targets for both indicators.

**Program Area: Education/Basic Education**

	<b>FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental)</b>	<b>FY 2010 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2011 Request</b>
<b>Investing in People (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>10,286,085</b>	<b>10,520,330</b>	<b>10,972,282</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>1,057,494</b>	<b>1,197,226</b>	<b>1,098,880</b>
<b>Basic Education</b>	<b>841,705</b>	<b>944,870</b>	<b>850,043</b>

The United States supports equitable access to quality basic education by improving early childhood, primary, and secondary education delivered in both formal and informal settings. The basic education program includes literacy, numeracy, and other basic skills programs for both youth and adults.

*Primary Enrollment Rate*

In the Basic Education sector, the United States assesses its performance based on the primary net enrollment rate (NER) for a sample of countries receiving basic education funds. This indicator uses NER, the net enrollment of primary students of the official age expressed as a percentage of the primary school age population. A high net enrollment rate denotes a high degree of participation of the official school age population. Although there are data issues associated with all global education indicators, this one is generally seen as most reliable and thus was chosen as an overall indicator of educational outcome and impact. Although USAID is certainly not solely responsible for supporting increases in enrollment rates, there is plausible attribution for this meaningful performance indicator. USAID targets and results are based on a subsample of 10 countries across regions: Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, Mali, Pakistan, Senegal, Tanzania, Yemen, and Zambia.

U.S. assistance supports an increase in NER through a variety of activities designed to improve the quality of teaching and learning which helps to reduce barriers to student attendance and promotes effective classroom practices. High net enrollment rates lead to increases in school completion rates and thus higher educational attainment within the overall population. Countries with an educated population are more likely to experience improvements in health and economic growth. Since FY 2002, NERs have improved steadily in countries receiving U.S. assistance. This trend is expected to continue with additional funding to help ministries of education establish and maintain more effective school systems, provide teacher training, develop and conduct learning assessments, and collect and use data to assist with school management decisions, particularly those related to enrollment and the learning environment. The rate of increase will be slower as countries approach 100 percent enrollment, with the remaining population the most difficult and expensive to reach. In FY 2009, the United States met its target of 79 percent NER.

<b>OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE</b>								
<b>Program Area: Basic Education</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Primary Net Enrollment Rate for a Sample of Countries Receiving Basic Education Funds</b>								
FY 2005 Results <sup>1</sup>	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Rating	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
66%	72%	76%	78%	79%	79%	On Target	80%	81%
<b>Data Source:</b> The data source is the UNESCO Institute of Statistics (UIS), which is responsible for collecting and 'cleaning' global education data.								
<b>Data Quality:</b> 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.								
<b>Notes:</b> <sup>1</sup> There is a two year lag in reporting data from UIS since it takes time to receive and 'clean' data (this happens even in the U.S.), that is, FY 2005 results reflect FY 2003 data.								

### **Program Area: Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations**

	<b>FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental)</b>	<b>FY 2010 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2011 Request</b>
<b>Investing in People (\$ thousands)</b>	<b>10,286,085</b>	<b>10,520,330</b>	<b>10,972,282</b>
<b>Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations</b>	<b>1,004,296</b>	<b>575,721</b>	<b>486,771</b>
<b>Policies, Regulations, and Systems</b>	<b>9,056</b>	<b>8,491</b>	<b>13,505</b>
<b>Social Services</b>	<b>299,820</b>	<b>168,034</b>	<b>127,660</b>
<b>Social Assistance</b>	<b>695,420</b>	<b>399,196</b>	<b>345,606</b>

Social services and assistance programs play an important role in reducing poverty, offering targeted assistance to meet basic needs for vulnerable populations. Activities in this area address factors that place individuals at risk for poverty, exclusion, neglect, or victimization. When populations are helped to manage their risks and gain access to opportunities that support their full and productive participation in society, they rebound from temporary adversity, cope with chronic poverty, reduce vulnerability, and increase self-reliance. Activities include disability services and provision of wheelchairs, support for war victims, and services for displaced children and orphans (other than in AIDS programs).

In FY 2009, the War Victims Fund continued to expand access to affordable prosthetic and other orthopedic and rehabilitation services. The Displaced Children and Orphans Fund (DCOF) supported a variety of programs designed to ensure that vulnerable families were able to remain intact and provide the necessary care and protection of their children. The DCOF also supported reunification of unaccompanied children with their own or alternative family care units and initiated new approaches to strengthen livelihoods through small and intermediate enterprise development and other market-based interventions. The Victims of Torture Fund strengthened the capacities of 16 torture treatment centers to treat and rehabilitate individuals, families, and community members suffering the physical and psychological effects of torture. In FY 2009, the Disability Fund supported 30 programs in 25 countries that increased the participation of people with disabilities in these programs. Finally, in FY 2009, the Wheelchair Fund supported provision of thousands of wheelchairs to those most in need and in collaboration with the WHO, is producing a training curriculum to accompany the joint publication on Guidelines on Provision of Manual Wheelchairs in Less Resourced Settings.

*Social Assistance Beneficiaries*

The following representative indicator tracks improvement in the coverage of a nation's social assistance and social service programs for vulnerable people and is also a proxy indicator of a government's commitment to poverty reduction. The United States significantly exceeded its FY 2009 target because countries such as Benin, the DRC, Georgia, and the Asia regional Special Self-Help Program reached more beneficiaries due to increased funding and outreach activities.

<b>OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE</b>								
<b>Program Area: Social Services and Protection for Especially Vulnerable People</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Number of People Benefiting from U.S. Social Services and Assistance</b>								
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY2009 Target	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Ratings	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
N/A		1.8M	2.7M	5.4M	6.4M	Above Target	5.7M	4.5M
<p><b>Data Source:</b> 2009 Performance Reports from Armenia, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Colombia, The Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ghana, Haiti, Honduras, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Russia, Rwanda, West Bank and Gaza, and Africa Regional (USAID), as captured in the U.S. Government Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS). Please note that the FY 2009 target was established based on the above-identified OUs. However, the FY 2009 Results and Rating are based on the inclusion of the following OUs that now also report on this indicator: Ethiopia, Georgia, Kosovo, Vietnam, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.</p>								
<p><b>Data Quality:</b> Performance data, verified using data quality assessments (DQAs), must meet quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used for conducting the DQAs. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a>).</p>								

## OBJECTIVE FOUR

### PROMOTING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PROSPERITY

Economic growth is vital to transforming the developing world to meet 21<sup>st</sup> century challenges, as evidenced by recent financial, energy, and food crises, along with the increasingly evident impacts of climate change and developing countries' contributions to future climate change. Economic growth is also fundamental to achieving the Millennium Development Goals and a wide range of other long-term development objectives. Economic growth provides citizens and their governments with the resources they need to meet their own needs and aspirations, including improved education, health, peace, and security; and to emerge from dependence on foreign assistance.

The United States plays a unique and leading role in promoting economic growth and prosperity. U.S. Economic Growth assistance works with both government and non-government partners to empower private entrepreneurs, workers, and enterprises to take advantage of expanding economic opportunities in a globalized world. This assistance is coordinated with U.S. diplomatic efforts and other foreign policy tools to promote good economic governance; reduce barriers to trade; standardize regulations and practices; and establish global, regional, and country policy environments that promote constructive private sector competition, entrepreneurship, innovation, trade, and investment. Through a wide range of public-private partnerships, it draws on the unparalleled expertise and resources of the U.S. private sector and civil society to augment and enhance the United States' assistance efforts. This comprehensive and cutting-edge approach helps developing country partners create more jobs; raise productivity and wages; improve working conditions; protect labor rights; open up more opportunities for the poor, women, and other historically disadvantaged groups; and manage natural resources vital for sustained material development and improved living conditions.

The United States also derives great benefits from economic growth in developing countries. Economic growth reduces the need for U.S. humanitarian and other emergency assistance. The developing world is emerging as the largest market for U.S. exports. Rapid recovery from the current global crisis and restoration of broad-based Economic Growth will further expand the number of countries that have become effective partners with the United States in working toward a more stable, secure, healthy, and prosperous world.

There are eight Program Areas within this Objective that are discussed in more detail throughout this section: macroeconomic foundation for growth, trade and investment, financial sector, infrastructure, agriculture, private sector competitiveness, economic opportunity, and the environment. In FY 2009, the United States committed approximately \$4.1 billion, 12 percent of the Department of State and USAID foreign assistance for the Objective of Economic Growth. Budget and performance information for this strategic goal is highlighted below, with key performance measures described in detailed tables linked to the relevant priority Program Area.

<b>Economic Growth</b>			
<b>By Fiscal Year, Program Area, and Representative Performance Measure</b>			
	FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
<b>TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE (\$ in thousands)</b>	32,711,460	32,290,032	36,388,640
<b>ECONOMIC GROWTH</b>	3,988,834	4,292,263	5,526,925
<b>Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth</b>	335,941	238,792	236,472
<i>Three Year Average in the Fiscal Deficit as a Percent of Gross Domestic Product</i>			
<b>Trade and Investment</b>	216,745	246,605	322,572
<i>Time Necessary to Comply with all Procedures Required to Export/Import Goods</i>			
<b>Financial Sector</b>	142,376	109,423	141,364
<i>Credit to Private Sector as a Percent of Gross Domestic Product</i>			
<b>Infrastructure</b>	1,032,318	676,700	1,317,081
<i>Number of People with Increased Access to Modern Energy Services as a Result of U.S. Assistance</i>			
<i>Number of people with Access to Internet Service as a Result of U.S. Assistance</i>			
<i>Number of People Benefiting from U.S.-Sponsored Transportation Infrastructure Projects</i>			
<b>Agriculture</b>	1,083,076	1,393,048	1,766,121
<i>Number of Rural Households Benefiting Directly from U.S. Interventions in Agriculture</i>			
<i>Percent Change in Value of International Exports of Targeted Agricultural Commodities as Due to U.S. Assistance</i>			
<b>Private Sector Competitiveness</b>	563,920	599,345	649,187
<i>Number of Commercial Laws Put into Place with U.S. Assistance that Fall in the Eleven Core Legal Categories for a Healthy Business Environment</i>			
<b>Economic Opportunity</b>	237,326	233,503	278,837
<i>Percent of U.S.-Assisted Microfinance Institutions that have Reached Operational Sustainability</i>			
<b>Environment</b>	377,132	794,847	815,291
<i>Quantity of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduced or Sequestered as a Result of U.S. Assistance</i>			
<i>Number of Hectares of Biological Significance and Natural Resources Under Improved Management as a Result of U.S. Assistance</i>			

**Program Area: Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth:**

	<b>FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental)</b>	<b>FY 2010 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2011 Request</b>
<b>Economic Growth (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>3,988,834</b>	<b>4,292,263</b>	<b>5,526,925</b>
<b>Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth</b>	<b>335,941</b>	<b>238,792</b>	<b>236,472</b>

A solid macroeconomic foundation for growth consists of sound fiscal and monetary policies and institutions, and the ability of the government to use these tools to manage the economy. U.S. assistance works to strengthen these foundations by establishing a stable and predictable macroeconomic environment that encourages the private sector to make productivity-enhancing investments. Countries with open, competitive economies tend, on average, to experience more rapid growth, and to do so without sacrificing goals relating to poverty reduction or income distribution. Those with greater debt burdens are often forced into prioritizing budget expenditures resulting in spending cuts on programs for those members of society whose voices are under-represented, most frequently the poor. The United States provides technical assistance and training to support the design and implementation of key macroeconomic reforms including money and banking policy; fiscal policy; trade and exchange rate policy; and national income accounting, measurement, and analysis.

*Fiscal Deficit Progress*

To maintain a macroeconomic environment that fosters growth, countries must have sound fiscal policies that balance stability and societal needs. A country's fiscal deficit to gross domestic product (GDP) ratio is one of the most accepted measures for assessing its debt burden and fiscal policy. Countries with higher fiscal deficits and greater debt burdens are often forced into budget cuts that damage programs that provide important public goods such as education, health, and infrastructure maintenance.

Actual fiscal deficit data are only available with a substantial time lag, such that the FY 2009 result is calculated based on the average for FY 2005-07. Results for FY 2009 are not yet available, but the overall trend for this indicator is downward as desired, and the United States expects that FY 2007 and FY 2008 commodity price increases will likely support the downward trend through FY 2009 and FY 2010. However, in a recession, the actual fiscal deficit should rise, as government spending increases temporarily to replace private spending. Given current economic conditions, many countries' deficits may be expected to rise in FY 2009 and FY 2010, which will reverse the downward trend in this indicator. The preliminary FY 2011 target reflects this expected change.



<b>OBJECTIVE: ECONOMIC GROWTH</b>								
<b>Program Area: Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Three Year Average in the Fiscal Deficit as a Percent of GDP</b>								
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Rating	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
3.7	3.2	3.4	3.0	2.7	N/A <sup>1</sup>	Data Not Available	2.6	3.5 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Data Source:</b> World Bank, World Development Indicators. The country target set is the World Bank's Low Income Countries group. Given the time needed to collect the data and compile the ratio, results reported reflect a two year data lag. For example, results reported in FY 2009 will represent the FY 2005-07 three year average.								
<b>Data Quality:</b> World Development Indicators are part of the World Bank's annual compilation of data on development. Before publication, the data undergo a rigorous review and validation process by World Bank technical staff and country-level committees of statistical agencies. The USAID Economic Analysis and Data Service Project examines the data after public release and notifies the World Bank if erroneous data are published.								
<b>Notes:</b> <sup>1</sup> Data for FY 2007 fiscal deficits and FY 2009 results will not be available until March 2010. <sup>2</sup> The target for FY 2011 reflects the expected impact of the global recession on fiscal deficits in FY 2008 and FY 2009.								

### **Program Area: Trade and Investment**

	<b>FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental)</b>	<b>FY 2010 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2011 Request</b>
<b>Economic Growth (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>3,988,834</b>	<b>4,292,263</b>	<b>5,526,925</b>
<b>Trade and Investment</b>	<b>216,745</b>	<b>246,605</b>	<b>322,572</b>

Trade and investment are the principal mechanisms through which the global market forces of competition, human resource development, technology transfer, and technological innovation generate growth, and the United States promotes increases on both multilateral and bilateral levels. U.S. assistance technical assistance and training in effectively negotiating and implementing trade agreements and trade preference programs, including related labor and environmental provisions. Programs also assist the citizens of developing countries to benefit from bilateral, regional, and global trade and investment opportunities.

#### *Export/Import Procedures Time*

The indicator below from the World Bank measures how a U.S.-assisted country is able to take advantage of opportunities created by trade. History has shown that greater engagement in international trade can increase a country's per capita income, often dramatically, while countries that limit or hinder participation in the global economy have seen their economies decline. When procedures allowing the export and import of goods take less time, businesses can become more efficient and increase their integration into the global economy. Reducing the time it takes to import and export goods improves price competitiveness of traded goods on average around one percent each day and as much as four percent per day, respectively. Efficient movement of inputs and timely delivery of exports to clients are key determinants of private sector competitiveness, productivity, and wage growth.

The indicator below reports the aggregate average time to comply with import and export procedures for 13 countries receiving U.S. assistance in this area. Performance in FY 2009 was on target. On average, countries with programs on customs and trade facilitation improved their import/export procedures time by two days. A few countries performed particularly well, including Haiti, which reduced its trading time by 12 days.

<b>OBJECTIVE: ECONOMIC GROWTH</b>								
<b>Program Area: Trade and Investment</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Time Necessary to Comply with all Procedures Required to Export/Import Goods</b>								
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Rating	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
N/A <sup>1</sup>			80 days <sup>1</sup>	78 days <sup>1</sup>	78 days	On Target	76 days	74 days
<b>Data Source:</b> World Bank, Doing Business Report for Afghanistan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Burkina Faso, Kenya, Haiti Botswana, Macedonia, Columbia, Ghana, Tajikistan, Indonesia, and Guatemala. The value is the average of the time to comply with export procedures (days) and the time to comply with import procedures (days). Global reporting of this data started in FY 2005, but did not cover all listed countries until 2008								
<b>Data Quality:</b> 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.								
<b>Notes:</b> <sup>1</sup> The FY 2008 results and FY 2009 target were originally reported in the FY 2010 Foreign Operations Congressional Budget Justification Performance Chapter as 78 days and 76 days respectively. These have been adjusted to remove the double-counting of one country's results. The correct figures are two days higher, reflecting more time needed to comply with procedures required to export/import goods.								

### **Program Area: Financial Sector**

	<b>FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental)</b>	<b>FY 2010 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2011 Request</b>
<b>Economic Growth (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>3,988,834</b>	<b>4,292,263</b>	<b>5,526,925</b>
<b>Financial Sector</b>	<b>142,376</b>	<b>109,423</b>	<b>141,364</b>

A sound financial system is critical to economic development. It provides capital for productive private sector investment, while at the same time providing the resources needed to fund essential government services, such as education and health care. The United States is committed to improving financial sector corporate governance, accounting, and transparency, and to combating corruption and financial crimes. U.S assistance also seeks to improve the quality of financial services, and their availability to entrepreneurs, enterprises, and consumers.

#### *Private Sector Credit Availability*

Credit for the private sector is one of the keys to economic growth. Comparative analysis of poverty, private credit, and GDP growth rates over 20 years shows that countries with higher levels of private credit experienced more rapid reductions in poverty levels than countries with comparable growth rates but lower levels of private credit. Private credit increases the amount of money available to consumers and small businesses, which in turn increases the level of economic activity, generating more job opportunities and higher incomes. As consumers and businesses use private credit more regularly, the level of private credit as a percent of GDP increases, thereby spurring overall economic growth in a manner that has a greater impact on alleviating poverty.

The indicator illustrating the progress of U.S.-assisted countries in increasing levels of credit to the private sector exceeded its FY 2009 target despite the global financial crisis. This accomplishment can be attributed to improvements in monetary and fiscal management by developing countries, and the financial infrastructure put in place since the financial crisis in the late 1990s that now enables banks to lend more responsibly to households and businesses in developing economies. Many of these improvements were

made with USAID assistance. The performance of financial markets in developing countries during the current financial crisis provides confidence that the FY 2010 and FY 2011 targets remain realistic.

<b>OBJECTIVE: ECONOMIC GROWTH</b>								
<b>Program Area: Financial Sector</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Credit to Private Sector as a Percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)</b>								
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Rating	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
54.1%	53.5%	56.0%	59.8%	60.4%	60.7%	Above Target	61.0%	61.6%
<b>Data Source:</b> World Bank, World Development Indicators. Data refers to the weighted average for the countries defined by the World Bank as low and middle income countries. Current fiscal year results are based on data from the prior calendar year. Data for all prior years were revised by the data source (WDI) since the last performance report. Figures reported here are from WDI as of December 2009. Target values were modified to reflect the revised figures while maintaining the target growth rate.								
<b>Data Quality:</b> World Development Indicators are one of the World Bank's annual compilations of data about development. Before publication, the data undergo a rigorous review and validation process by World Bank technical staff and country-level committees of statistical agencies. The USAID Economic Analysis and Data Service Project examine the data after public release and notify the World Bank if erroneous data are published. While data quality is excellent, this indicator reflects an outcome that is impacted by a wide range of activities and events. Demonstrating the linkage between USAID sponsored activities and differences between what is and what would have been, had the activities not taken place, is unavoidably tenuous.								

### **Program Area: Infrastructure**

	<b>FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental)</b>	<b>FY 2010 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2011 Request</b>
<b>Economic Growth (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>3,988,834</b>	<b>4,292,263</b>	<b>5,526,925</b>
<b>Infrastructure</b>	<b>1,032,318</b>	<b>676,700</b>	<b>1,317,081</b>

Access to competitively-priced, modern energy, communication, and transport services are critical elements of economic growth. The United States supports the creation, improvement, and sustainability of physical infrastructure and related services, in both urban and rural areas, to enhance the economic environment and improve economic productivity, including for women. The United States promotes sustainable improvements in the governance of infrastructure by utilizing opportunities for public-private partnerships, strengthening capacities for oversight and management, expanding markets for tradable infrastructure services, and promoting clean energy activities. This approach is based on data which shows that countries that are rich in energy resources but also have efficient markets are more likely to foster transparency, strengthen the rule of law, and ensure that subsequent benefits are enjoyed widely. These market conditions help countries avoid the so-called “paradox of plenty,” where dependence on natural resource wealth works to inhibit the political and economic development of a country.

The United States supports a comprehensive approach to economic infrastructure development by helping to ensure that institutions are viable, the legal and regulatory environment is sound, market-based financial flows contribute to investment, cutting edge technologies are available, and maintenance is prioritized. The United States has expanded and accelerated broadband internet connectivity and communications technology, primarily to the underserved in Africa. In support of the energy sector, the U.S. has large programs in selected countries, such as Afghanistan, making direct financial investment in energy infrastructure to support reconstruction and rehabilitation of critical facilities. Direct investments, even when more limited such as in Armenia, are combined with sector reforms to ensure that the infrastructure is sustainable. Within the transportation sector, the United States has contributed to road

construction, primarily for the purposes of reconstruction in post-conflict and post-disaster situations and to enhance rural economic development.

The main infrastructure important to development include energy, telecom, and transport, including roads, airports, railways, and ports. Unfortunately, rural telecommunications and internet services have not penetrated much of the developing world, limiting access to information on markets, costs and prices, technology innovation and resources, health advice, and political awareness. Thus, access to modern technology and infrastructure services is critical to increasing economic growth, trade, and human development. The following indicators illustrate program performance in targeted U.S.-assisted countries regarding access to modern energy services, internet services, and transportation infrastructure projects.

#### *Access to Energy and Infrastructure*

In FY 2009, the United States exceeded its target for increasing access to modern energy services by more than 100 percent, due in large part to results reported by OUs not included in the initial program target. For example, USAID's Office of Development Partners (ODP) reported serving an additional 1.85 million people with rural electricity cooperatives in the Philippines, Bangladesh, Sudan, and the Dominican Republic under the Cooperative Development Program. ODP's results were not included in target planning for FY 2009, but are nonetheless a significant achievement.

By contrast, FY 2009 results for increasing access to internet services fell far short of the targeted 1.76 million people, primarily due to difficulty in determining which results were directly attributable to United States assistance and could thus be counted toward the indicator. USAID's Africa Regional Mission increased internet access to an estimated 100,000 people out of a targeted 400,000. The result is the estimated impact of multiple activities that improved bilateral and regional legal and telecom environment, hence increasing competition and the use of technology approaches that reduce costs. However, attribution for such increases in access is extremely difficult given all the factors that contribute to this indicator. U.S. programs in the Philippines provided access to many more people than planned because the services were provided to schools serving larger populations.

Transportation infrastructure projects did not reach the targeted 801,800 people in FY 2009, but the result of 304,565 people was a large improvement over FY 2008 results. It should be noted that the majority of OUs contributing to this indicator met their individual performance targets; however, the overall target was not achieved due primarily to a missed target in Afghanistan. In Sudan, United States transportation infrastructure projects were projected to benefit 1,300 people, but reached nearly twice that number because the population in project implementation areas was higher than previously estimated.

While U.S. performance in energy and infrastructure was mixed in FY 2009, these investments will continue to improve trade and economic growth opportunities while promoting food security and related enabling business and market sector policy reforms. These indicators are representative of U.S. performance across a wide range of infrastructure sub-sectors (energy, transportation, and internet services) which impact the livelihoods and overall well-being of a significant number of people.

<b>OBJECTIVE: ECONOMIC GROWTH</b>								
<b>Program Area: Infrastructure</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Number of People with Increased Access to Modern Energy and Infrastructure Services as a Result of U.S. Government Assistance</b>								
Energy and Infrastructure Services	FY 2005-2006 Results	FY 2007 Result	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Targets	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Rating	FY 2010 Targets	FY 2011 Targets
Modern Energy Services	N/A	1.87M	371,409	1.99M	4.43M	Above Target	3.01M	177,333
Internet Service <sup>1</sup>	N/A	6.55M	1.50M	1.76M	531,398	Below Target	701,800	20,000
Transportation Infrastructure Projects	N/A	1.77M	68,758	801,800	304,565	Improved, but Target Not Met	754,377	825,172
<p><b>Data Source(s):</b> FY 2009 Performance Reports as reported in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS). <i>Modern Energy Services</i> reporting universe: Afghanistan, Armenia, Georgia, Philippines, USAID's Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade, USAID South Asia Regional. <i>Access to Internet Services</i> reporting universe: Philippines, USAID Africa Regional (AFR), EGAT<sup>1</sup>, USAID Office of Development Partners (ODP). <i>Transportation Infrastructure Projects</i> reporting universe: Afghanistan, Sudan. Please note that the FY 2009 targets were established based on the above-identified OUs. However, the FY 2009 Results and Rating are based on the inclusion of the following OUs that now also report on these indicators: Modern Energy Services – Haiti, Liberia, and USAID's Office of Development Partners; Transportation Infrastructure Projects -- Madagascar.</p>								
<p><b>Data Quality:</b> Performance data, verified using data quality assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used for conducting the DQAs. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a>).</p>								
<p><b>Notes:</b> <sup>1</sup>USAID's EGAT reported no results against a target of increasing access to internet services for 1.3 million people due to lack of clarity in the definition on what results could be included. The definition has been clarified and future targets adjusted accordingly.</p>								

### **Program Area: Agriculture**

	<b>FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental)</b>	<b>FY 2010 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2011 Request</b>
<b>Economic Growth</b> (\$ in thousands)	<b>3,988,834</b>	<b>4,292,263</b>	<b>5,526,925</b>
<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>1,083,076</b>	<b>1,393,048</b>	<b>1,766,121</b>

In many developing countries, increased productivity and growth in the agricultural sector is critical to overall economic prosperity and poverty reduction. Agriculture is the science and practice of food, feed, and fiber production (including forestry, wildlife, fisheries, aquaculture, and floriculture) and its relationship to natural resources, processing, marketing, distribution, utilization (including nutrition), policy environment, and trade. In this sector, the United States promotes expanded agricultural trade and market systems, and broadened application of scientific and technological advances, including biotechnology and sustainable natural resource management. Increased agricultural productivity is an important goal for nearly all the countries in which the United States provides assistance. In FY 2011, activities in this Program Area will be a core element of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative (GHFSI).

The majority of people living in developing countries rely on agriculture for their livelihoods. Rural farmers have opportunities to increase their share of domestic, regional, or international markets through

the new opportunities provided by globalization. But to become competitive in today's global marketplace, farmers need to be integrated into the chain of production—from the farm to the grocer's shelf. To bring about this integration, the United States is working to develop product and quality control standards, improve infrastructure, and increase access to market information. The indicator below tracks access to services in such targeted areas.

### *Benefiting Rural Households*

In FY 2009, the United States fell short of its target of 2.53 million rural households benefiting directly from its interventions in agriculture. Factors impacting the results included renewed conflict in Pakistan, poor partner performance in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and difficulty documenting farmer-to-farmer trainings across four countries in West Africa. On the other hand, in Kenya more than 600,000 households benefited from U.S. interventions, of which women-headed households comprised 50.27 percent. This is a noteworthy improvement over FY 2008 when only 35 percent of the 413,458 assisted households were women-headed. In order to realize this success, USAID targeted its agriculture activities more directly toward women and intensified its gender awareness efforts among implementing partners and their corresponding efforts in among program beneficiaries.

<b>OBJECTIVE: ECONOMIC GROWTH</b>								
<b>Program Area: Agriculture</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Number of Rural Households Benefiting Directly from U.S. Interventions in Agriculture</b>								
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Rating	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
N/A	N/A	1.88M	3.42M	2.53M	2.08M	Below Target	2.27M	2.46M
<b>Data Source:</b> FY 2009 Performance Reports from Bangladesh, Bolivia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, El Salvador, Georgia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Kenya, Kyrgyz Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Rwanda, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Yemen, Zambia, Bureau of Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade (EGAT), and West Africa Regional, as reported in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS). Please note that the FY 2009 targets were established based on the above-identified OUs. However, the FY 2009 Results and Rating are based on the inclusion of the following OUs that now also report on these indicators: Jordan, Nicaragua, Sudan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Vietnam, and the Office of Development Partners (ODP).								
<b>Data Quality:</b> Performance data, verified using data quality assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU documents the methodology used for conducting the DQAs. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a> ).								

In addition to working with farmers and farm groups, U.S. agricultural assistance helps to reduce trade barriers within and between countries. The following indicator measures progress toward a key program objective: linking producers of agricultural commodities to markets.

### *Value of Agricultural Exports*

In FY 2009, producers benefiting from U.S. assistance increased the value of international exports of targeted agricultural commodities by an average of 70.4 percent, greatly exceeding the targeted 27.23 percent. The average was greatly impacted by results reported by Serbia, which was not included in the original target. The high result in Serbia is due in part to the fact that 116 benefiting agribusinesses were surveyed in FY 2009 as compared to 21 that participated in the previous year's survey. The impact of

Serbia's value was balanced to some degree by two countries that experienced negative changes in value, Uganda and Timor-Leste. The value of Timor-Leste's export of targeted commodities declined by 22 percent. Timor-Leste's principal export commodity, Arabica coffee, undergoes a biennial fluctuation in production, and FY 2009 corresponded to a "down" year that was not taken into account when the target was set. Nonetheless, despite the drop in export volume, participants in coffee value chains still benefited from the sale of coffee cherries due to prior and continuing contributions from the U.S.-funded activity and are expected to do better next season. If the three outlying countries were excluded from the calculation, the result would be more in line with expectations, but still above target at 28.43 percent.

<b>OBJECTIVE: ECONOMIC GROWTH</b>								
<b>Program Area: Agriculture</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Percent Change in Value of International Exports of Targeted Agricultural Commodities Due to U.S. Assistance</b>								
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Result	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Rating	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
N/A	N/A	41.1%	63.3%	27.23%	70.40%	Above Target	19.09%	17.78%
<b>Data Source:</b> FY 2009 Performance Reports from Bolivia, Georgia, Guatemala, Haiti, Rwanda, Senegal, Serbia, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and as reported in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS). Please note that the FY 2009 targets were established based on the above-identified OUs. However, the FY 2009 Results and Rating are based on the inclusion of the following OUs that now also report on this indicator: Albania, Mali, Timor-Leste, and USAID's East Africa Regional.								
<b>Data Quality:</b> Performance data, verified using data quality assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU documents the methodology used for conducting the DQAs. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a> ).								

### **Program Area: Private Sector Competitiveness**

	<b>FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental)</b>	<b>FY 2010 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2011 Request</b>
<b>Economic Growth</b> (in thousands)	<b>3,988,834</b>	<b>4,292,263</b>	<b>5,526,925</b>
<b>Private Sector Competitiveness</b>	<b>563,920</b>	<b>599,345</b>	<b>649,187</b>

U.S. assistance in support of private sector development helps countries create an economic environment that encourages entrepreneurship, competition, and investment, and empowers people and enterprises to take advantage of economic opportunity. A closely coordinated blend of diplomacy and development assistance aims for economic transformation that creates more jobs, higher productivity and wages, improved working conditions, more effective protection of labor rights, and more opportunities for the poor, women, and other disadvantaged groups to participate in expanding local, regional, and global markets.

The key to sustained economic growth is increasing productivity at the level of the firm – from microenterprises and family farms to multinational corporations. In many poor countries, complex and costly regulations discourage firms from investing in new technologies and inhibit productivity growth. Through private sector competitiveness efforts, the United States helps countries remove unnecessary regulation as an effective way to improve the microeconomic environment, reduce corruption and encourage private sector led growth. At the same time, direct assistance to private sector associations and firms, labor unions, and workers helps to develop the knowledge and skills needed to increase productivity, improve worker compensation and working conditions, and thrive in a competitive global marketplace.

### Commercial Laws Enacted

The representative indicator reflects U.S. efforts to put in place commercial laws that address the 11 core areas necessary for a healthy business climate. The data represent the number of laws enacted annually within the group of countries receiving U.S. assistance. In FY 2009, the U.S. assistance program did not meet its target for this indicator. Two laws were drafted in Nicaragua, but are still pending review by the national legislature. Legislative ratification was delayed in Egypt, and while changes in the South African government unfortunately precluded passing three of the four planned laws, significant groundwork was laid for the Companies Act and the Companies Commission.

OBJECTIVE: ECONOMIC GROWTH								
Program Area: Private Sector Competitiveness								
Performance Indicator: Number of Commercial Laws Put into Place with U.S. Assistance that Fall in the Eleven Core Legal Categories for a Healthy Business Environment								
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Ratings	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
N/A	N/A	41	30	22	11	Below Target	26	3 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Data Source:</b> FY 2009 Performance Reports from Egypt, Georgia, Indonesia, Kosovo, Macedonia, Nicaragua, and South Africa as reported in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS).								
<b>Eleven Legal Categories:</b>								
1. Company Law				6. Bankruptcy Law				
2. Contract Law & Enforcement				7. Competition Policy				
3. Real Property				8. Commercial Dispute Resolution				
4. Mortgage Law				9. Foreign Direct Investment				
5. Secured Transactions Law				10. Corporate Governance				
				11. International Trade Law				
<b>Data Quality:</b> Performance data, verified using data quality assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used for conducting the DQAs. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a> ).								
<b>Notes:</b> <sup>1</sup> Fluctuations in the target level for this indicator are reflective of the shifting business and political environment in individual countries and the way that U.S. government funds are programmed each year.								

A country's ability to demonstrate improvements in any of the 11 core legal areas indicates that systemic changes are underway to build up the private sector. Additional programmatic approaches to increase private sector competitiveness include assisting countries to improve policies, laws, regulations, and administrative practices affecting the private sector's ability to compete nationally and internationally. The United States' activities in this area include not only the adoption and implementation of policies, but also their oversight by elected and appointed officials, NGOs, and the private sector. Activities also include reducing barriers to competition and unwarranted distortions to market prices; reducing policy and regulatory barriers to establishing and operating businesses; and strengthening the legal framework surrounding property rights that is fair to both men and women.



**Program Area: Economic Opportunity**

	<b>FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental)</b>	<b>FY 2010 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2011 Request</b>
<b>Economic Growth</b> (\$ in thousands)	<b>3,988,834</b>	<b>4,292,263</b>	<b>5,526,925</b>
<b>Economic Opportunity</b>	<b>237,326</b>	<b>233,503</b>	<b>278,837</b>

Economic opportunity includes efforts to help families gain access to financial services, build inclusive financial markets, improve the policy environment for micro and small enterprises, strengthen microfinance institution (MFI) productivity, and improve economic law and property rights for the poor. U.S. activities in this Program Area assist poor households in accessing economic opportunities created by growth, particularly female-headed households as they often are the most disadvantaged. U.S. activities include efforts to enhance the current income-generating prospects of poor households as well as efforts to ensure that these households can accumulate and protect productive assets.

*Sustainable Microfinance Institutions*

Microfinance institutions (MFIs) provide access to financial services to those who would otherwise not have access. The performance indicator below reflects the share of U.S.-assisted MFIs whose revenue from clients (including interest payments and fees) exceeds their cash operating costs, which includes personnel and other administrative costs, depreciation of fixed assets, and loan losses. Operational sustainability is an important milestone on the road to financial sustainability, the point at which the MFI becomes profitable and can finance its own growth without further need for donor funding. The indicator summarizes performance among a mix of MFIs ranging from new to more mature institutions as they progress toward operational sustainability (within three to four years of initial U.S. assistance) and eventual financial sustainability (seven years or less).

In FY 2009, 86 percent of U.S.-assisted MFIs reached operational sustainability, exceeding the performance target. The larger share of operationally sustainable MFIs may have resulted from a tendency among USAID missions and other partner organizations toward supporting MFIs that have made greater progress toward financial sustainability. Alternatively, it may reflect general shift within the microfinance industry toward greater emphasis on financial sustainability, or some combination of the two trends.

Because this indicator is a summary statistic of a changing set of institutions, the value is not expected to show an upward trend, and the same target value is set for each year. The annual target value is considered to be both feasible and appropriate among a mix of MFIs at different stages of development.

<b>OBJECTIVE: ECONOMIC GROWTH</b>								
<b>Program Area : Economic Opportunity</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Percent of U.S.-Assisted Microfinance Institutions that Have Reached Operational Sustainability</b>								
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Target	FY2009 Results	FY 2009 Rating	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
71%	71%	69%	74%	70%	86%	Above Target	70%	70%
<p><b>Data Source:</b> USAID Microenterprise Results Reporting Annual Report to Congress, FY 2008 and earlier editions. The indicator is the number of U.S. Government-supported MFIs that reported Operational Self-Sufficiency (OSS) of 100% or greater, divided by the total number of U.S. Government-supported MFIs that reported OSS, expressed in percent. The FY 2009 value represents 155 operationally sustainable MFIs out of a total of 181 U.S. Government-supported MFIs that reported their level of operational sustainability. An additional 41 MFIs did not report OSS data.</p> <p>The indicator value shown for FY 2009 is based on the most recent data available, covering MFI operations in FY 2008. The one-year lag in data availability results from the reporting process, which first gathers data from USAID OUs on their funding for each MFI in the last fiscal year, and then gathers results data directly from those MFIs, based on their most recently completed fiscal year.</p> <p><b>Data Quality:</b> Performance data, verified using data quality assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used for conducting the DQAs. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a>).</p> <p>Note that data provided into the MRR is self-reported, and not necessarily based on externally audited financial statements. USAID is currently working with The Microfinance Information Exchange (MIX), the leading business information provider dedicated to strengthening the microfinance sector, to develop a systems approach for consolidating USAID and MIX data reporting that follows industry reporting standards. The bulk of MIX Market's data is based on externally audited financial statements, and can provide a useful database against which to assess the validity and robustness of USAID's MRR data.</p>								

### **Program Area: Environment**

	<b>FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental)</b>	<b>FY 2010 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2011 Request</b>
<b>Economic Growth (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>3,988,834</b>	<b>4,292,263</b>	<b>5,526,925</b>
<b>Environment</b>	<b>377,132</b>	<b>794,847</b>	<b>815,291</b>

Environmental issues such as climate change, the protection of natural resources and forests, and trans-boundary pollution will continue to play increasingly critical roles in U.S. diplomatic and development agendas. The United States remains committed to promoting partnerships for economic development that reduce greenhouse gas emissions, improve air quality, and create other co-benefits by using and developing markets to improve energy efficiency, enhance conservation and biodiversity, and expand low carbon energy sources. Beginning in the FY 2010 budget and continuing for FY 2011, significant new resources are committed to helping the most vulnerable countries and communities in developing countries to address climate change impacts that are already occurring. Activities in this Program Area are central to the President's Global Climate Change Initiative.

#### *Greenhouse Gas Emissions*

The indicators below were chosen to represent the performance of United States' assistance efforts in this area. The first is the standard indicator for climate change mitigation efforts; this is a standard

international metric. It allows for a comparison between different sectors and different greenhouse gases and accounts for the results of actions that can reduce, avoid, or store carbon to reduce atmospheric inputs that lead to climate change. It also helps assess U.S. climate change activities in more than 40 developing countries in a number of sectors. Preliminary FY 2009 results fall short of the targeted 138 million metric tons of greenhouse gas emissions reduced or sequestered. In part, this is due to Global Climate Change (GCC) online reporting has not been completed by all United States OUs. The final FY 2009 result will be higher than the current estimate, but it may still not reach the target. Largely, the apparent reduction in avoided or reduced emissions is due to a shift in emphasis to more cost-effective activities seek transformation change through policy reform, outreach, and training. Since these activities seek long-term, sustainable change, emissions impacts may be either indirect or subject to a substantial time lag.

To improve results in this area over the long term, the GCC, Energy, and Natural Resources Management teams have raised program awareness about links between climate change mitigation and forest conservation, sustainable agriculture, and clean energy through increased training and outreach. New tools for carbon accounting have reached the field and tool use is increasing; which will improve the quality of reporting as well as reevaluation of project impacts on the ground. As U.S. efforts shift to improving long term strategies, improving country capabilities for greenhouse gas inventories and carbon market participation, and access to private finance, as well as energy sector reform, the United States will need to reexamine future targets and consider a methodology to defensibly account for resultant emissions reductions that may take place following the agency's direct engagement.

Slightly lower targets for FY 2010 and FY 2011 reflect a decrease in the availability of funds for clean energy activities in FY 2009 and closure of some larger energy programs, along with a shift to an emphasis on energy sector reform programs. Greater accuracy in carbon accounting and results reporting have improved reporting but reduced reported tons. With the addition of new priorities for low carbon development strategies, greenhouse gas inventories and readiness for carbon markets, increased funding in FY 2010 and FY2011 will produce greater emissions reductions after program initiation and likely after the end of that particular effort and only arising from follow-on implementation which may or may not directly involve USAID.

<b>OBJECTIVE: ECONOMIC GROWTH</b>								
<b>Program Area: Environment</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Quantity of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduced or Sequestered as a Result of U.S. Assistance</b>								
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Rating	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
117 M metric tons	129 M metric tons	180 M metric tons	142 M metric tons	138 M metric tons	120 M metric tons (estimate)	Below Target	133 M metric tons	133 M metric tons
<b>Data Source:</b> 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.								
<b>Data Quality:</b> Greenhouse gas emissions reduced or sequestered as measured in carbon dioxide (CO <sup>2</sup> ) equivalent is the standard measure of climate mitigation used throughout the world. It is a common metric that allows comparison between many different types of activities and sectors, and can be added up to show program-wide impacts. This indicator combines the CO <sup>2</sup> equivalent for energy/industry/transport sector with the land use/agriculture/forestry/conservation sector.								
It is important to note that this year, the numbers are actual reported CO <sup>2</sup> results (calculations done by contractors, or using new web-based calculators provided by the GCC team). In previous years, the GCC team had to do rough calculations based on hectares data reported by OUs. This is a large step forward in improving the accuracy, completeness, and comparability of the estimated value of this indicator. The GCC team in Washington will continue follow up and provide technical support to the field in order to ensure the timeliness and accuracy of annual reporting.								

### *Hectares Under Improved Management*

The next indicator is the number of hectares of natural resources under improved management. The United States uses this spatial indicator as an appropriate measure of the scale of impact of natural resource and biodiversity interventions. The standard of 'improved' management is defined as implementation of best practices and approaches and demonstration of progress and results from a potentially wide range of tailored and relevant interventions.

Ecosystems are becoming impoverished at an alarming rate worldwide, threatening to undermine development by reducing soil productivity, contributing about 20 percent of annual global greenhouse gas emissions, diminishing resilience to climate change, and driving species to extinction. In FY 2009, slightly more than 104 million hectares were under improved natural resource or biodiversity management because of U.S. assistance, falling short of the target of 113.2 million hectares. For example, Georgia fell short of its country target by close to half a million hectares because the Government of Georgia's priorities shifted from conservancy issues to handling the aftermath of the 2008 conflict. A law to designate protected areas in the Central Caucasus region is expected to be enacted in FY 2010.

Despite the overall shortfall, some OUs' achievements exceeded expectations. For example, USAID's West Africa Regional program significantly exceeded its target of 2,000 hectares under improved management due to the discovery that the Kuru Hills region in Sierra Leone and Haut Tambaka region in Guinea fell within the transborder area and had a major impact on biodiversity. These two regions were subsequently included in the project and benefited from U.S. support. The combined program results were 261,636 hectares under improved management. Bangladesh also greatly exceeded its target through the early inclusion in the program of three wildlife sanctuaries and associated land in the Sundarbans Reserve Forest, originally planned for a later stage of programming.

<b>OBJECTIVE: ECONOMIC GROWTH</b>								
<b>Program Area: Environment</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Number of Hectares of Biological Significance and Natural Resources Under Improved Management as a Result of U.S. Government Assistance</b>								
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Ratings	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
N/A	N/A	121.6M hectares	126M hectares	113.2M hectares	104.6M hectares	Below Target	86.8M hectares	92.7M hectares
<p><b>Data Source:</b> FY 2009 Performance Reports from Bangladesh, Bolivia, Brazil, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, USAID Caribbean Regional, USAID Central Africa Regional, USAID Central America Regional, USAID's Bureau of Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade (EGAT), USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional, USAID Regional Development Mission – Asia, and USAID West Africa Regional, as reported in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS). Please note that the FY 2009 targets were established based on the above-identified OUs. However, the FY 2009 Results and Rating are based on the inclusion of the following OUs that now also report on this indicator: Afghanistan, Cambodia, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, and Sudan.</p>								
<p><b>Data Quality:</b> Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used for conducting the DQAs. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a>).</p>								

## OBJECTIVE FIVE

### HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

The Department of State and USAID are the lead U.S. agencies in responding to complex humanitarian emergencies and natural disasters overseas. The United States' commitment to humanitarian response demonstrates America's compassion for victims of natural disasters, armed conflict, forced migration, persecution, human rights violations, widespread health and food insecurity, and other threats. Humanitarian needs require urgent responses to emergencies, concerted efforts to address hunger and protracted crises, and planning to build the necessary capacity to prevent and mitigate the effects of conflict and disasters.

The goal of U.S. humanitarian assistance is to save lives, alleviate suffering, and minimize the economic costs of conflict, disasters, and displacement. Humanitarian assistance is provided on the basis of need according to principles of universality, impartiality, and human dignity. It is often organized by sectors, but requires an integrated, coordinated, or multisectoral approach to be fully effective. Effective and thoughtful emergency operations will foster a transition from relief through recovery to development, but they cannot replace the investments necessary to reduce chronic poverty or establish just social services. The United States has three primary Program Areas in humanitarian assistance: providing protection, assistance, and solutions; preventing and mitigating disasters; and promoting orderly and humane means for migration management.

The United States' emergency response to population displacement and distress caused by natural and human-made disasters is tightly linked to the other foreign assistance goals, including the protection of civilian populations, programs to strengthen support for human rights, provision of health and basic education, and support for livelihoods of beneficiaries. The United States provides substantial resources and guidance through international and nongovernmental organizations for worldwide humanitarian programs, with the objective of saving lives and minimizing suffering in the midst of crises, increasing access to protection, promoting shared responsibility, and coordinating funding and implementation strategies.

In FY 2009, the United States committed approximately \$4.9 billion, 15 percent of the Department of State and USAID foreign assistance for the Objective of Humanitarian Assistance. Eight representative indicators presented below illustrate U.S. program performance for this objective. These measures demonstrate U.S. effectiveness in responding to natural disasters and complex emergencies. Seven indicators reported performance for FY 2009 - two were above target; three were on target; and two were below target.

<b>Humanitarian Assistance</b>			
<b>By Fiscal Year, Program Area &amp; Representative Performance Measure</b>			
	FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
<b>TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>32,711,460</b>	<b>32,290,032</b>	<b>36,388,640</b>
<b>HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE</b>	<b>4,883,934</b>	<b>4,031,157</b>	<b>4,005,825</b>
<b>Protection, Assistance, and Solutions</b>	<b>4,658,858</b>	<b>3,889,410</b>	<b>3,860,892</b>
<i>Percent of Monitored Refugee Sites (Camps) Worldwide with Less than 10% Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) Rate</i>			
<i>Percent of USAID-Monitored Sites with Dispersed Populations (Internally Displaced Persons, Victims of Conflict) Worldwide with Less than 10% Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) Rate</i>			
<i>Percent of Targeted Beneficiaries Assisted by Protection and Solution Activities Funded by USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance*</i>			
<i>Percentage of OFDA-Funded NGO Projects that Mainstream Protection**</i>			
<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>			
<i>Percent of Planned Emergency Food Aid Beneficiaries Reached by USAID's Food for Peace Programs</i>			
<i>Percent of Targeted Disaster-Affected Households Provided with Basic Inputs for Survival, Recovery, or Restoration of Productive Capacity</i>			
<i>Percent of Refugees Admitted to the United States Compared to Regional Ceilings Established by Presidential Determination</i>			
<b>Disaster Prevention and Mitigation</b>	<b>151,107</b>	<b>99,793</b>	<b>105,333</b>
<b>Orderly and Humane Means for Migration Management</b>	<b>73,969</b>	<b>41,954</b>	<b>39,600</b>
<b>Notes:</b>			
<i>*This indicator has been discontinued as of FY 2009 because it does not accurately reflect program effectiveness in reaching the targeted beneficiaries with protection and solution activities that meet their needs.</i>			
<i>**New/replacement indicator as of FY 2009.</i>			

**Program Area: Protection, Assistance, and Solutions**

	FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
<b>Humanitarian Assistance (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>4,883,934</b>	<b>4,031,157</b>	<b>4,005,825</b>
<b>Protection, Assistance, and Solutions</b>	<b>4,658,858</b>	<b>3,889,410</b>	<b>3,860,892</b>

The purpose of U.S. assistance in this Program Area is to provide protection, life-sustaining assistance, and durable solutions for refugees, internally displaced persons, stateless persons, and other victims of conflict and disasters. U.S. assistance advances the goal of providing humanitarian assistance by protecting these vulnerable populations from physical harm, persecution, exploitation, abuse, malnutrition and disease, family separation, gender-based violence, forcible recruitment, and other threats, to ensure that their full rights as individuals are safe-guarded.

The Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) emphasizes a multilateral approach, providing the majority of funding through the Migration and Refugee Assistance and Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance accounts to international organizations. USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) provides most of its assistance bilaterally under the International Disaster Assistance account, and leads U.S. responses to natural disasters. USAID's Office of Food for Peace (FFP) is the primary source of U.S. food aid, targeting the most food insecure beneficiaries including refugees, Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), and those coping with conflict and natural disasters. Given the fluidity and unpredictability of population movements in any given crisis, PRM and USAID coordinate closely in the provision of humanitarian assistance.

Activities include distributing food and other relief supplies to affected populations; providing health services, including feeding centers; and providing clean water and shelter materials. In some humanitarian emergencies, USAID dispatches Disaster Assistance Response Teams to affected countries to conduct on-the-ground assessments, provide technical assistance, and oversee provision of commodities and services. In protracted situations where displaced populations require support for many years, U.S. humanitarian assistance is designed to support livelihoods and other efforts to foster self-reliance. The United States also assists in finding durable solutions for refugees, stateless persons and IDPs, including support for the voluntary return of refugees and IDPs to their homes, integration among local host communities, or refugee resettlement to the United States.

*Nutritional Status Indicators*

Nutritional status is a key indicator for assessing the severity of a humanitarian crisis and determining the adequacy of any humanitarian response. The Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate is used to measure the nutritional status of vulnerable populations affected not only by food aid, but also by non-food assistance, including water and sanitation, primary health care, shelter, and support to livelihoods wherever possible.

An internationally-accepted indicator, GAM measures the extent to which the United States is meeting the minimum requirements of care for refugees, IDPs, and other victims of conflict or disaster. Humanitarian situations are considered severe when more than 10 percent of the children under five suffer from acute malnutrition in situations with aggravating factors such as conflict or restricted movement (e.g., camp settings). Malnutrition contributes to mortality and hinders children's growth and development. The following performance measures highlight GAM for refugee sites, IDPs, and victims of conflict worldwide. There are hundreds of locations worldwide in which the United States is providing direct assistance or working multilaterally with other donors to ensure that the assessed need for humanitarian aid is met. In FY 2009, the global food crisis that began in FY 2008 continued to impact



nutrition and food security for populations affected by conflict, persecution and other disasters. Given the difficulties inherent in assisting dispersed populations, the results for the second indicator below are below target.

#### *Acute Malnutrition in Refugee Camps*

PRM recently disaggregated its GAM targets for emergency and protracted refugee settings. In FY 2009, results based on available data were above target, with fewer than 10 percent of children under age five suffering from GAM in 94.5 percent of emergency refugee situations (target: 92 percent). Out of 18 monitored emergency sites, the prevalence of GAM exceeded 10 percent in one site, one of the newest camps for Somali refugees in Ethiopia. In protracted refugee situations, PRM programs performed below target in FY 2009, with fewer than five percent of refugee children suffered from GAM in only 72.5 percent of sites (79 of 109 sites). Among these sites, malnutrition rates were highest in refugee camps in Eastern Sudan. To address this problem, PRM is supporting UNHCR to work with the Sudanese government and other partners to address weaknesses in food distribution for vulnerable households, expand income generation activities, and advocate for access to land so that refugees are able to farm. To address troubling GAM rates in another protracted situation, PRM and USAID/FFP together contributed nearly \$15 million in commodities and cash between FY 2008 and FY 2009 to the World Food Program's operation for 90,000 Sahrawi refugees, securing the food pipeline in FY 2009 for the first time in several years.

<b>OBJECTIVE: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE</b>								
<b>Program Area: Protection, Assistance, and Solutions</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Percent of Monitored Refugee Sites (Camps) Worldwide with Less than 10% Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) Rate</b>								
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Rating	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
94%	98%	91%	91%	92%	94.5%	Above target	93%	95%
<b>Data Source:</b> Reports from the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, World Food Program, World Health Organization, other international and nongovernmental organizations, as well as the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.								
<b>Data Quality:</b> USAID and PRM are collaborating with international organizations and NGO partners to develop a standardized methodology for collecting population-based nutritional status data and improving the quality and reliability of data. Monitored sites include refugee camps and settlements identified by UNHCR; recent data are not available for all sites.								

#### *Acute Malnutrition in Dispersed Populations*

The sites where dispersed populations are located and provided with USAID humanitarian assistance are monitored for the general health of the population, measured by levels of malnutrition, sickness, or death. By measuring the weight and the height of children between six and 59 months of age and comparing this with international standards, the United States derives a “proxy” for the relative health of the entire population at a monitored site. The lower the percentage of children with evidence of moderate or severe wasting (GAM), the healthier is the population. The program's goal is to increase the percentage of monitored sites with less than 10 percent GAM. Displaced persons in conflict zones are difficult to reach in a timely or consistent manner with effective health, nutrition, and other humanitarian assistance.

In FY 2009, 25 percent of monitored sites with dispersed populations had less than 10 percent GAM, a result that fell well short of the 44 percent target. Of the sites monitored in FY 2009, 84 percent were in Ethiopia, Somalia, and Sudan. These countries have suffered from the highest overall rates of violence,

baseline malnutrition, internal displacement, and insecurity in 2009. Renewed conflict and drought and the expulsion of the NGO partners in Sudan contributed to falling short of anticipated results.

OBJECTIVE: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE								
Program Area: Protection, Assistance, and Solutions								
Performance Indicator: Percent of USAID-Monitored Sites with Dispersed Populations ( <i>Internally Displaced Persons, Victims of Conflict</i> ) Worldwide with Less than 10% Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) Rate								
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Rating	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
20%	23%	41%	39%	44%	25%	Below Target	35%	40%
<p><b>Data Source:</b> Data were compiled and analyzed by the United Nations Standing Committee on Nutrition (UN SCN), Nutrition Information in Crisis Situations (NICS) from all sources, including the Complex Emergencies Database (CE-DAT), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), World Food Program, World Health Organization, other international and nongovernmental organizations, as well as the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Of the sites monitored in FY 2009, 84% of these were in Ethiopia, Somalia and Sudan. These countries have suffered from the highest overall rates of violence, baseline malnutrition, internal displacement, and insecurity in 2009.</p>								
<p><b>Data Quality:</b> 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 <i>Médécins sans Frontières</i>). The data were taken from surveys that assessed children aged six to 59 months who were 65 to 110 centimeters tall.</p>								

Where there is access to affected populations, one key step to improve USAID's humanitarian assistance in response to health and nutritional needs is the promotion of Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition which increases coverage of nutrition interventions, decreases the number of children that drop out of feeding programs, and decreases recovery time. USAID is also supporting operational research to improve the effectiveness of moderate acute malnutrition treatment. By identifying and treating malnutrition at an early stage, it will increase recovery rates and be more cost-effective. In addition, the results of a current study to evaluate the nutritional content of U.S. food aid commodities will be used to improve them and therefore improve nutrition interventions.

#### *Protection and Solution Indicators*

From the broadest perspective, all humanitarian assistance has a protection component. The internationally-agreed definition of protection provided by the International Committee of the Red Cross is "all activities aimed at ensuring full respect for the rights of the individual in accordance with the letter and spirit of the relevant bodies of law."<sup>5</sup> Efforts to protect vulnerable populations are guided by international refugee, human rights, and humanitarian laws and include activities that assist IDPs and similarly vulnerable populations to reduce or manage risks associated with armed conflict and other violence, persecution, family separation, unlawful recruitment of child soldiers, discrimination, abuse, and exploitation.

Solutions and activities include voluntary return and reintegration of displaced populations, local integration and promoting self-reliance for those who remain displaced, thereby reducing dependence on humanitarian assistance, naturalization or registration to affirm citizenship for stateless persons, and third-country resettlement for some refugees. Where appropriate, the United States pursues solutions through a comprehensive approach in order to resolve refugee or other displacement situations.

<sup>5</sup> *Strengthening protection in war: a search for professional standards*. ICRC, 2001.

USAID and the Department of State incorporate protection considerations into the design, implementation, and evaluation of assistance programs wherever possible. In FY 2009, PRM supported UNHCR and NGOs to develop an innovative approach toward providing vital assistance to Iraqi refugees living in urban areas. In Syria and Jordan, UNHCR provided over 19,500 vulnerable Iraqi families (almost 60,000 refugees) with ATM cards to access monthly funds to help cover the costs of basic needs such as food, shelter, medicine, and education for children.

### *Protection and Solution Beneficiaries*

The first indicator below is a rough measure of the ability to target beneficiaries accurately and subsequently reach them with protection and solution services provided by USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA). The identification of the needs of populations affected by disasters and conflict, the ability to set targets for meeting these needs, and coverage of affected populations with the right activities contribute to United States' goal of saving lives, alleviating human suffering, and reducing the social and economic impact of humanitarian emergencies worldwide. In FY 2009, OFDA exceeded its performance target, assisting 85 percent of beneficiaries with protection and solution activities. However, this indicator does not reflect program effectiveness in reaching the targeted beneficiaries with protection and solution activities that meet their needs, and therefore will no longer be reported.

<b>OBJECTIVE: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE</b>								<b>*Discontinued Indicator*</b>	
<b>Program Area: Protection, Assistance, and Solutions</b>									
<b>Performance Indicator: Percent of Targeted Beneficiaries Assisted by Protection and Solution Activities</b>									
<b>Funded by USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance</b>									
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Rating	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target	
N/A		70%	77%	83%	85%	Above Target	N/A <sup>1</sup>		
<b>Data Source:</b> USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) Annual Reports, monitoring systems, implementing partner reporting based on individual response settings, and key OFDA staff well-placed to assess targets and beneficiary coverage as reported.									
<b>Data Quality:</b> This indicator is reviewed by OFDA's internal systems for measurement and response and coordinated by individual Regional Teams and OFDA's Technical Advisory Group (TAG). However, recent results have proven inaccurate and interpretation inconclusive.									
<b>Notes:</b> <sup>1</sup> The indicator will no longer be reported because it is not an adequate measure of USAID's ability to respond to the protection needs of targeted beneficiaries needing humanitarian assistance. The indicator does not capture how well beneficiaries' needs are being correctly identified and subsequently met with the activities provided.									

### *NGO Projects Mainstreaming Protection*

This second indicator was selected as a replacement representing OFDA's work in protection, assistance and solutions and measures the extent to which OFDA-funded NGO projects mainstreamed protection activities. There is growing acknowledgement within the international community that material assistance alone often cannot ensure the well-being of at-risk communities. To meet this challenge, OFDA has placed greater emphasis on protection activities across all levels of relief planning and implementation. Humanitarian assistance that includes protection mainstreaming activities is designed to help reduce risks or harm to vulnerable populations. For disasters characterized by high insecurity or protection problems, OFDA expects organizations to include protection elements within each proposed sector.

Proposed interventions with protection mainstreaming activities are designed to help reduce risks or harm to vulnerable populations; for example, the use of protocols to ensure vulnerable populations, such as women and children, ethnic and religious minorities receive their humanitarian rations (including food) equitably. By mainstreaming protection into relief activities, OFDA can realize the United States' goal of saving lives, alleviating human suffering, and reducing the social and economic impact of humanitarian emergencies worldwide. In FY 2009, 26 percent of OFDA-supported NGO projects had mainstreamed protection activities. Given this baseline data, performance targets for FY 2010 and FY 2011 reflect the anticipated expansion of OFDA-funded activities that will mainstream protection, based on increased efforts, knowledge and capacity of NGOs in this area.

OBJECTIVE: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE							*New Indicator*	
Program Area: Protection, Assistance, and Solutions								
Performance Indicator: Percentage of OFDA-Funded NGO Projects that Mainstream Protection								
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Rating	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	26%	(New)	30%	35%
<b>Data Source:</b> USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) proposal tracking system ( <i>abacus</i> ) and field monitoring reports, as available.								
<b>Data Quality:</b> This indicator is reviewed by OFDA's internal systems for measurement and response and coordinated by individual Regional Teams and OFDA's Technical Advisory Group (TAG). Starting in FY 2010, OFDA will be undertaking improved field/program monitoring that will include ongoing data quality assessments.								
<b>Notes:</b> Note that projects funded through a transfer to USAID missions, UN agencies, or organizations (for which there is no tracking of whether or not the project includes project mainstreaming) have been omitted from the denominator since they are not represented in the numerator.								

#### *Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Prevention and Response Activities*

Combating gender-based violence (GBV) remains a United States priority. Available evidence suggests that the stress and disruption of daily life during complex humanitarian emergencies may lead to a rise in GBV. Efforts to prevent and combat GBV are integrated into multi-sectoral programs in order to maximize their effectiveness and increase protection generally. Combating GBV also increases protection for women, children, and others at risk during complex humanitarian emergencies by preventing or responding to incidents of rape, domestic violence, forced marriage, sexual exploitation and abuse, and other forms of GBV. To support these efforts, community awareness, psychosocial counseling, health services and legal aid for survivors are mainstreamed into humanitarian programs. This indicator measures the extent to which PRM programs combat gender-based violence, particularly by integrating GBV into multisectoral humanitarian programs.

In FY 2009, the percent of PRM-funded projects that included activities focused on prevention and response to GBV rose slightly to 28.3 percent, from 27.5 percent in FY 2008. Although FY 2009 results were slightly below the target of 33 percent, PRM funding for GBV refugee assistance programs increased to over \$9 million in FY 2009 from \$6.3 million in FY 2008.

<b>OBJECTIVE: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE</b>								
<b>Program Area: Protection, Assistance, and Solutions</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Percentage of PRM-Funded Projects that Include Activities that Focus on Prevention and Response to Gender-Based Violence</b>								
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Rating	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
23%	23%	27.5%	27.5%	33%	28.3%	Below Target	35%	35%
<b>Data Source:</b> Department of State, Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM).								
<b>Data Quality:</b> Data quality is good, but its accuracy could be improved. Targets seek to gradually increase the proportion of PRM funding to NGOs and other international organizations whose programs prevent and respond to GBV. Overall funding availability for other international and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) limited the extent to which GBV could be mainstreamed into multisectoral programs. As a result of ongoing database implementation, PRM continues to improve the accuracy of disaggregated data for multisectoral assistance programs to better identify GBV programming. It is likely that a greater percentage of PRM-supported assistance programs address gender-based violence than the United States is currently able to calculate.								

### *Humanitarian Assistance to Individuals and Households*

By identifying the needs of populations affected by disasters and conflict, and delivering emergency food aid to identified beneficiaries, the United States works toward achieving a vision of a world free of hunger and poverty, where people live in dignity, peace, and food security. By prioritizing emergency food aid to reach those most vulnerable, the United States is meeting its mission of saving lives, reducing hunger, and providing a long-term framework through which to protect lives and livelihoods.

### *Emergency Food Aid Beneficiaries*

The emergency food aid indicator demonstrates the effectiveness of USAID's Office of Food for Peace (FFP) programs by measuring the percentage of beneficiaries it actually reaches compared to planned levels. FFP continues to improve its ability to identify who needs food in an emergency and how best to deliver food assistance. Over time, FFP has reached a steady threshold target of 93 percent of emergency food aid beneficiaries reached. While this target is ambitious, it is achievable and realistic. FY 2009 results were on target.

<b>OBJECTIVE: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE</b>								
<b>Program Area: Protection, Assistance, and Solutions</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Percent of Planned Emergency Food Aid Beneficiaries Reached by USAID's Office of Food for Peace Programs</b>								
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Rating	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
85%	84%	86%	92%	93%	93%	On Target	93%	93%
<b>Data Source:</b> USAID's Office of Food for Peace (FFP) Summary Request and Beneficiary Tracking Table.								
<b>Data Quality:</b> FFP regularly assesses the quality of data from implementing partners. The last data quality assessment was conducted in July 2007.								

### *Households Receiving Basic Humanitarian Inputs*

USAID provides basic inputs for survival, recovery, and restoration of productive capacity in communities that have been devastated by natural and human-made disasters. USAID maintains

stockpiles of emergency relief commodities, such as plastic sheeting, blankets, water containers, and hygiene kits, in three warehouses around the world. To ensure that disaster-affected populations receive sufficient relief supplies, USAID's OFDA manages the provision and delivery of these warehoused commodities and also provides funding to implementing partners to procure relief supplies locally. These supplies are distributed based on detailed needs assessments, often in coordination with other donors and NGOs. One major impediment to achieving 100 percent distribution is lack of security that prevents humanitarian workers from reaching beneficiary populations.

By identifying the needs of populations affected by disasters and conflict, setting targets for meeting these needs, and reaching the affected populations with the right activities, USAID and its partners can realize the goal of saving lives, alleviating human suffering, and reducing the social and economic impact of humanitarian emergencies worldwide. USAID continues to improve its ability to identify what kinds of needs exist and how many people are in need, and to step in with the right activities to reach targeted populations with humanitarian assistance. By improving the ability of people in disaster-prone regions to anticipate natural disasters and be prepared for them, these populations themselves are better able to identify how many are in need and what their needs are, as well as being able to bounce back following a disaster. However, even as targeting and assistance improve, it is unlikely that the program will ever attain 100 percent due to circumstances outside its influence, such as delays in shipping relief supplies, poor weather conditions, ongoing conflict, or unanticipated movement of the targeted populations.

The indicator below illustrates OFDA's achievements in providing disaster-affected households with basic inputs for survival, recovery, or restoration of productive capacity. Providing affected households with the inputs necessary for basic survival and recovery is the first and most significant step toward restoring the social and economic capabilities of affected areas. Tracking the percentage of households that receive this support in a crisis is a solid indicator of how effective OFDA's efforts are in providing lasting solutions during a humanitarian crisis. Performance in FY 2009 was on target, with 85 percent of targeted households reached. Plans to improve performance in order to achieve future targets include increasing cooperation with international humanitarian partners to obtain better access for humanitarian assistance from host country government authorities.

<b>OBJECTIVE: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE</b>								
<b>Program Area: Protection, Assistance and Solutions</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Percent of Targeted Disaster-Affected Households Provided With Basic Inputs for Survival, Recovery, or Restoration of Productive Capacity</b>								
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Rating	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
N/A		85%	84%	85%	85%	On Target	90%	90%
<b>Data Source:</b> USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA).								
<b>Data Quality:</b> This indicator is reviewed by OFDA's internal systems for measurement and response and coordinated by individual Regional Teams and the Technical Advisory Group. In the next 6 months, OFDA will be undertaking improved field/program monitoring that will include ongoing data quality assessments.								

This Program Area also focuses on durable solutions for vulnerable populations, including voluntary return to their homes, integration into the local community, and resettlement in other countries. Refugees admitted to the United States achieve protection and a durable solution, beginning new lives in communities across the country. The following indicator measures the overall effectiveness of the U.S. refugee admissions program by tracking the number of refugees arriving in the United States against regional ceilings established by Presidential Determination in consultation with Congress. To the extent that PRM has control of the process, it also measures PRM's performance in managing the program.

### *Refugee Admissions to the United States*

Achieving durable solutions for refugees, including third-country resettlement, is a critical component of the PRM's work. In FY 2009, PRM continued U.S. leadership in resettling more refugees than all other countries combined. Refugee admissions to the United States in FY 2009 totaled 74,654, which represents 99.5 percent of the regional ceilings established by Presidential Determination. This is a 24 percent increase over the FY 2008 admissions level, and the highest number of refugee admissions since FY 1999. This achievement includes the arrival of 18,838 Iraqi refugees, surpassing the Administration's target of 17,000, and large-scale resettlement of Burmese and Bhutanese refugees. The FY 2011 request increases support for the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program, particularly support for refugees during their initial weeks in the United States to cover housing and food costs while they seek employment.

<b>OBJECTIVE: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE</b>								
<b>Program Area: Protection, Assistance, and Solutions</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Percentage of Refugees Admitted to the U.S. as a Percentage of the Allocated Regional Ceilings Established by Presidential Determination</b>								
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Results	FY 2009 Rating	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
108% of 50,000	69% of 60,000	97% of 50,000	86% of allocation	100%	99.5% of allocation	On Target	100%	100%
<b>Data Source:</b> Department of State, Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM).								
<b>Data Quality:</b> PRM has developed and deployed a standardized computer refugee resettlement case management system. This system, known as the Worldwide Refugee Admissions Processing System (WRAPS), is a highly structured, centralized database that produces real-time data on the number of refugees admitted to the U.S.								

In FY 2009, PRM funding supported the voluntary return home of roughly 54,000 Afghans. FY 2011 funds will help foster stability in the region by sustaining Afghan refugee repatriation operations, and providing life-sustaining assistance to Pakistani conflict victims and IDPs fleeing violence associated with military operations against armed insurgents. The FY 2011 request also continues funding for ongoing programs to protect and assist refugees and victims of ongoing conflict in Africa, including in Darfur, Chad, the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Somalia. It strives to meet the increasing needs of Burmese and North Koreans fleeing repressive regimes, and Sri Lankans and Georgians seeking solutions to displacement. The request also incorporates some funding for the rapidly growing Colombian IDP population, one of the largest displacement crises in the world. The funds will enable USAID and PRM to continue to invest in establishing and then using internationally accepted program management standards and in training their staff so that needs assessments and monitoring and evaluation of programs are done professionally and reliably.

**Program Area: Disaster Prevention and Mitigation**

	<b>FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental)</b>	<b>FY 2010 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2011 Request</b>
<b>Humanitarian Assistance (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>4,883,934</b>	<b>4,031,157</b>	<b>4,005,825</b>
<b>Disaster Readiness (total)</b>	<b>151,107</b>	<b>99,793</b>	<b>105,333</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>31,339</b>	<b>22,170</b>	<b>41,860</b>
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>31,400</b>	<b>1,660</b>	<b>3,810</b>
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>International Disaster Assistance</b>	<b>71,376</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>50,000</b>
<b>International Organizations and Programs</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Food for Peace Title II<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>12,992</b>	<b>25,963</b>	<b>9,463</b>

U.S. assistance builds and reinforces the capacity of disaster-affected countries, American responders, and the international community to reduce risks, prepare for rapid response, and increase the affected population's ability to cope with and recover from the effects of a disaster. It is estimated that 90 percent of disaster responders in the Western Hemisphere have been trained by the United States in programs that have been in operation for more than 30 years.

Several accounts fund disaster readiness. The amount of funding anticipated to be used for disaster readiness out of the International Disaster Assistance (IDA) budget may not be the amount actually spent, particularly in years with significant disaster levels, when funding may be shifted toward disaster response. Missions in the field frequently fund disaster mitigation activities as a means to advance development by reducing the risks that disasters pose to the country's economy. More than a dozen missions are investing their own development budgets in mitigation activities and programs. In FY 2011, 87 percent of Disaster Readiness will be funded out of two accounts: IDA (47 percent) and Development Assistance (40 percent), with the remainder from ESF, AEECA, and Food for Peace Title II.

**Program Area: Orderly and Humane Means for Migration Management**

	<b>FY 2009 Actual(incl. supplemental)</b>	<b>FY 2010 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2011 Request</b>
<b>Humanitarian Assistance (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>4,883,934</b>	<b>4,031,157</b>	<b>4,005,825</b>
<b>Migration Management</b>	<b>73,969</b>	<b>41,954</b>	<b>39,600</b>

People migrate for many reasons, including escaping from conflict or persecution, avoiding natural disasters and environmental degradation, seeking economic opportunities, and reuniting with family. The United States remains committed to building the capacity of host governments to manage migration effectively and to ensure full respect for the human rights of vulnerable migrants in accordance with the law. The FY 2011 request supports ongoing regional and national efforts to build the capacity of governments to develop and implement effective, orderly, and humane migration management policies and systems, including in the context of mixed migratory flows. It includes funds for anti-trafficking initiatives, primarily to prevent the exploitation of women and children worldwide and provide assistance

<sup>6</sup> Title II of the Food for Peace Act (P.L. 83-480, as amended, formerly the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954) authorizes the provision of U.S. food assistance in response to emergencies and disasters around the world and funds non-emergency, development-oriented resources to help address the underlying causes of food insecurity. Food for Peace Title II funding is appropriated to the U.S. Department of Agriculture and is administered by the U.S. Agency for International Development.



to trafficking victims, including unaccompanied children, stateless persons, and others who may need protection.

## DISCONTINUED AND REVISED INDICATORS

<b>OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY</b>	
<b>Program Area</b>	Counterterrorism
<b>Performance Indicator</b>	Number of Public Information Campaigns Completed by U.S. Programs
<b>Reason for Discontinuation</b>	<p>More than half the population of the Middle East and North Africa is under the age of 24. Moreover, more than one-quarter of these young people are unemployed, tend to be cynical about the future, and are therefore susceptible to extremist messages. Prior to FY 2008, the strategy had been to try to reach as broad a swath of this population as possible by staging 29 public information campaigns across the region. In 2007 however, a U.S.-supported poll of 3,500 youth aged 15 to 24 in seven countries found that television is a key source of information for 67% of them and that access to the Internet is growing. This finding informed the decision to concentrate resources on producing a major television drama for older youth and young adults, an audience that is part of the United States' strategic focus in the region. In FY 2008, funds were used to put together a team from across the region to write scripts and hire actors. Consultants from South Africa and the United States provided technical assistance. The television series went into production in 2009 and its messages will be reinforced by a strong Internet presence and other innovative media strategies.</p> <p>This change in strategy meant that the previous goal of conducting 29 informational campaigns was set aside to focus on a different approach to improving public perception of the United States across the Middle East.</p>

<b>OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE</b>	
<b>Program Area</b>	Health/Tuberculosis (TB)
<b>Performance Indicator</b>	Number of Countries Achieving a Tuberculosis Treatment Success Rate (TBS) of 85% or Greater
<b>Reason for Discontinuation</b>	<p>To date, the United States has reported on the number of countries that met or surpassed the targets of 85% for TBS and 70% for TBD. Reporting on the number of countries does not adequately capture the level of change in TBS and TBD in countries receiving U.S. assistance. For this reason, in FY 2009 USAID revised indicators to report on average TBS and average TBD to better reflect progress being achieved collectively in all priority countries. The targets provided below were determined based upon a careful analysis of the trends in case detection and treatment success rates.</p>

<b>OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE</b>	
<b>Program Area</b>	Health/Tuberculosis (TB)
<b>Performance Indicator</b>	Number of Countries Achieving a Tuberculosis Detection Rate (TBD) of 70% or Greater
<b>Reason for Discontinuation</b>	<p>To date, the United States has reported on the number of countries that met or surpassed the targets of 85% for TBS and 70% for TBD. Reporting on the number of countries does not adequately capture the level of change in TBS and TBD in countries receiving U.S. assistance. For this reason, in FY 2009 USAID revised indicators to report on average TBS and average TBD to better reflect progress being achieved collectively in all priority countries. The targets provided below were determined based upon a careful analysis of the trends in case detection and treatment success rates.</p>

<b>OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE</b>	
<b>Program Area</b>	<b>Health/Family Planning and Reproductive Health</b>
<b>Performance Indicator</b>	<b>Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate</b>
<b>Reason for Revision</b>	The baseline for this indicator was re-calibrated to FY 2008 to better reflect program priorities (refer to templates below). This reflects a change in the set of countries for which the targets are set. For this indicator, countries with a recorded modern contraceptive prevalence rate (MCPR) of greater than 50% were dropped as were countries that received less than \$2 million in FP/RH resources in FY 2008. These changes affect the FY 2008 results and FY 2009 targets reported previously, but do not change the projected rate of improvement in the indicator. An increase in the MCPR is expected to culminate in fewer unintended pregnancies and abortions and lower fertility.

<b>OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE</b>	
<b>Program Area</b>	<b>Health/Family Planning and Reproductive Health</b>
<b>Performance Indicator</b>	<b>Percentage of Births Spaced 3 or More Years Apart</b>
<b>Reason for Revision</b>	The baseline for this indicator was re-calibrated to FY 2008 to better reflect program priorities (refer to templates below). This reflects a change in the set of countries for which the targets are set. For this indicator, countries with a recorded modern contraceptive prevalence rate (MCPR) of greater than 50% were dropped as were countries that received less than \$2 million in FP/RH resources in FY 2008. These changes affect the FY 2008 results and FY 2009 targets reported previously, but do not change the projected rate of improvement in the indicator. An increase in the MCPR is expected to culminate in fewer unintended pregnancies and abortions and lower fertility.

<b>OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE</b>	
<b>Program Area</b>	<b>Basic Education</b>
<b>Performance Indicator</b>	<b>Number of Learners Enrolled in USG-supported Primary Schools or Equivalent Non-School-based Settings, Disaggregated by Sex</b>
<b>Reason for Discontinuation</b>	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.

<b>OBJECTIVE: ECONOMIC GROWTH</b>	
<b>Program Area</b>	<b>Trade and Investment</b>
<b>Performance Indicator</b>	<b>Time Necessary to Comply with all Procedures Required to Export/Import Goods (for seven targeted countries)</b>
<b>Reason for Revision</b>	The FY 2008 results and FY 2009 target were originally reported in the FY 2010 Foreign Operations Congressional Budget Justification Performance Chapter as 78 days and 76 days respectively. These have been adjusted to remove the double-counting of one country's results. The correct figures are two days higher, reflecting more time needed to comply with procedures required to export/import goods.

<b>OBJECTIVE: ECONOMIC GROWTH</b>	
<b>Program Area</b>	<b>Infrastructure</b>
<b>Performance Indicator</b>	<b>Number of People with Increased Access to Cellular Services as a Result of U.S. Government Assistance</b>
<b>Reason for Discontinuation</b>	This target will not be reported after FY 2008 results because of a decline in Mission programs addressing cellular service, the market is expanding cellular services without intervention, and the only programs addressing cellular services are those that use the cellular infrastructure as a platform for applications, such as in health and m-banking.

Table 2a: Country/Account Summary

FY 2009 Actual Base

(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS-USAID	GHCS-STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
<b>TOTAL</b>	26,330,745	21,171,745	1,955,000	5,159,000	1,800,000	3,018,500	650,000	1,190,000	525,000	91,000	4,635,000	250,200	934,500	1,225,900	4,896,645
<b>Africa</b>	6,656,373	3,174,208	848,509	3,482,165	716,620	417,910	-	26,600	31,498	15,339	8,255	104,250	-	1,005,227	-
Angola	55,967	44,915	28,550	11,052	9,690	-	-	-	6,300	375	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	30,962	30,962	23,700	-	7,000	-	-	-	-	262	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	81,494	819	-	80,675	-	-	-	-	-	819	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	19,572	19,572	6,000	-	-	-	-	100	-	166	-	-	-	13,306	-
Burundi	39,482	39,482	12,060	-	6,530	-	-	-	373	403	-	-	-	20,116	-
Cameroon	7,154	6,654	1,500	500	-	-	-	-	-	285	-	-	-	4,869	-
Cape Verde	674	674	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	174	-	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	5,493	5,493	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	-	-	-	5,431	-
Chad	27,750	27,750	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	294	-	-	-	22,456	-
Comoros	184	184	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	184	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	113,744	6,608	-	107,136	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,608	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	213,431	195,317	51,265	18,114	5,000	32,800	-	1,500	300	506	600	5,500	-	97,846	-
Djibouti	5,823	5,673	496	150	2,500	-	-	300	-	377	2,000	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	610,798	277,111	63,200	333,687	75,000	-	-	-	-	634	843	-	-	137,434	-
Gabon	366	366	-	-	-	155	-	-	-	211	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	90,516	79,016	38,495	11,500	34,500	-	-	500	-	721	300	-	-	4,500	-
Guinea	13,377	13,377	8,200	-	2,576	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	2,501	-
Guinea-Bissau	231	231	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	131	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	723,645	192,695	45,626	530,850	44,577	3,000	-	-	5,500	915	250	-	-	92,827	-
Lesotho	25,698	6,548	6,400	19,150	-	-	-	-	-	148	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	190,021	189,221	24,900	800	22,000	80,300	-	4,130	-	440	1,500	49,650	-	6,301	-
Madagascar	71,055	70,555	38,900	500	15,350	-	-	-	-	48	-	-	-	16,257	-
Malawi	115,646	90,998	50,789	24,648	20,930	-	-	-	-	316	-	-	-	18,963	-
Mali	82,682	81,232	33,650	1,450	31,700	4,000	-	-	-	306	-	-	-	11,576	-
Mauritania	5,800	5,800	-	-	500	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-
Mauritius	178	178	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	178	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	317,975	80,671	39,423	237,304	20,820	-	-	-	-	376	-	-	-	20,052	-
Namibia	112,047	7,113	1,934	104,934	5,025	-	-	-	-	154	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	15,216	15,216	-	-	1,023	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	14,093	-
Nigeria	569,298	102,125	57,045	467,173	42,082	-	-	720	50	878	1,350	-	-	-	-
Republic of the Congo	149	149	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	149	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	190,872	56,950	31,750	133,922	14,480	-	-	-	-	425	-	-	-	10,295	-
Sao Tome and Principe	189	189	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	189	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	70,754	69,219	32,043	1,535	32,834	-	-	-	-	987	-	-	-	3,355	-
Seychelles	86	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	20,053	19,553	-	500	-	11,000	-	250	-	453	-	-	-	7,850	-
Somalia	121,548	121,548	1,550	-	-	22,250	-	-	-	-	-	11,600	-	86,148	-
South Africa	544,890	21,608	11,500	523,282	9,000	-	-	-	50	1,058	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	537,104	530,777	23,185	6,327	25,550	228,550	-	15,400	4,000	681	-	30,000	-	203,411	-
Swaziland	26,790	7,090	6,900	19,700	-	-	-	-	-	190	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	427,983	98,062	61,078	329,921	26,890	-	-	-	-	375	-	-	-	9,719	-
The Gambia	169	169	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	169	-	-	-	-	-
Togo	134	134	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	134	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	384,152	126,602	45,282	257,550	40,950	-	-	-	-	629	-	-	-	39,741	-
Zambia	308,119	71,644	36,575	236,475	26,716	-	-	-	-	351	-	-	-	8,002	-
Zimbabwe	207,987	184,657	22,087	23,330	-	26,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	136,570	-
State Africa Regional (AF)	35,392	35,392	-	-	-	8,555	-	3,000	14,925	-	1,412	7,500	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	106,475	106,475	20,311	-	85,914	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Africa Regional	17,500	17,500	-	-	17,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 2a: Country/Account Summary

FY 2009 Actual Base

(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS-USAID	GHCS-STATE	DA	ESF	AECCA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
East Africa Regional	32,230	32,230	9,585	-	22,270	375	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Africa Regional	17,713	17,713	2,000	-	15,713	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Africa Regional	59,905	59,905	12,530	-	47,000	375	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	<b>664,801</b>	<b>566,855</b>	<b>115,396</b>	<b>97,946</b>	<b>205,500</b>	<b>153,100</b>	-	<b>9,970</b>	<b>24,810</b>	<b>7,924</b>	<b>48,300</b>	-	-	<b>1,855</b>	-
Burma	17,100	17,100	2,100	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	65,174	62,674	30,368	2,500	17,000	10,000	-	-	4,200	106	1,000	-	-	-	-
China	26,208	22,900	4,000	3,308	11,000	7,300	-	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	211,097	205,847	30,500	5,250	71,000	74,500	-	6,150	6,450	1,547	15,700	-	-	-	-
Laos	5,007	5,007	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	1,000	1,900	107	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	2,597	2,597	-	-	-	500	-	-	1,340	757	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	59	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	9,763	9,763	-	-	7,500	-	-	-	250	1,013	1,000	-	-	-	-
North Korea	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	2,743	2,743	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	243	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	123,735	123,735	27,175	-	30,000	30,000	-	800	4,175	1,730	28,000	-	-	1,855	-
Samoa	51	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solomon Islands	74	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	-	-	-	-	-
Taiwan	575	575	-	-	-	-	-	-	575	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	15,659	15,159	1,000	500	4,500	2,500	-	1,400	2,700	1,459	1,600	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	24,301	24,301	1,000	-	20,200	2,800	-	20	-	281	-	-	-	-	-
Tonga	688	688	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	188	500	-	-	-	-
Vanuatu	113	113	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	113	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	103,764	17,616	-	86,148	15,000	-	-	-	1,920	196	500	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific Regional	8,800	8,800	-	-	-	8,000	-	-	800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	44,293	44,053	15,753	240	28,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	<b>779,682</b>	<b>759,654</b>	<b>11,170</b>	<b>20,028</b>	-	<b>38,500</b>	<b>569,867</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>16,195</b>	<b>26,581</b>	<b>95,200</b>	-	-	<b>1,841</b>	-
Albania	23,030	23,030	-	-	-	-	18,910	-	1,070	950	2,100	-	-	-	-
Armenia	52,357	52,357	400	-	-	-	48,000	-	600	357	3,000	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	25,835	25,835	1,246	-	-	-	19,300	-	1,300	989	3,000	-	-	-	-
Belarus	11,500	11,500	-	-	-	-	11,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	35,383	35,383	-	-	-	-	29,444	-	1,400	939	3,600	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	9,103	9,103	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,703	7,400	-	-	-	-
Croatia	2,110	2,110	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	610	1,000	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	11,000	11,000	-	-	-	11,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	4,599	4,599	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,599	3,000	-	-	-	-
Estonia	2,537	2,537	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,037	1,500	-	-	-	-
Georgia	69,817	68,967	-	850	-	-	52,000	-	2,200	1,426	11,500	-	-	1,841	-
Greece	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	2,129	2,129	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,129	1,000	-	-	-	-
Ireland	15,000	15,000	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	123,033	123,033	-	-	-	-	120,100	-	795	638	1,500	-	-	-	-
Latvia	2,482	2,482	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	982	1,500	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	2,761	2,761	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,061	1,700	-	-	-	-
Macedonia	23,315	23,315	-	-	-	-	19,000	-	895	620	2,800	-	-	-	-
Malta	305	305	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	80	100	-	-	-	-
Moldova	15,674	15,674	-	-	-	-	14,500	-	-	674	500	-	-	-	-
Montenegro	8,498	8,498	-	-	-	-	7,000	-	550	148	800	-	-	-	-
Poland	29,220	29,220	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,220	27,000	-	-	-	-
Portugal	90	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	-

Table 2a: Country/Account Summary

FY 2009 Actual Base

(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS-USAID	GHCS-STATE	DA	ESF	AECCA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
Romania	13,562	13,562	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,562	12,000	-	-	-	-
Russia	70,146	65,146	4,296	5,000	-	-	60,000	-	850	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	49,187	49,187	-	-	-	-	46,500	-	1,000	887	800	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	2,026	2,026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,026	1,000	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	1,133	1,133	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	733	400	-	-	-	-
Turkey	15,418	15,418	-	-	-	7,500	-	300	3,410	3,208	1,000	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	99,382	85,204	3,191	14,178	-	-	72,400	-	800	1,813	7,000	-	-	-	-
Eurasia Regional	28,869	28,869	2,037	-	-	3,000	23,132	-	700	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe Regional	30,081	30,081	-	-	-	2,000	28,081	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Near East</b>	<b>4,906,968</b>	<b>4,906,968</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>34,633</b>	<b>705,414</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>35,000</b>	<b>52,900</b>	<b>14,339</b>	<b>4,006,655</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>30,027</b>	<b>-</b>
Algeria	8,678	8,678	-	-	400	-	-	-	500	898	-	-	-	6,880	-
Bahrain	9,161	9,161	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	661	8,000	-	-	-	-
Egypt	1,504,741	1,504,741	-	-	-	200,000	-	2,000	1,425	1,316	1,300,000	-	-	-	-
Iraq	20,000	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	2,380,000	2,380,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,380,000	-	-	-	-
Jordan	521,806	521,806	-	-	-	263,547	-	1,000	19,150	3,109	235,000	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	138,578	138,578	-	-	-	67,500	-	6,000	4,600	2,278	58,200	-	-	-	-
Libya	3,250	3,250	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	750	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	25,196	25,196	-	-	18,000	-	-	1,000	625	1,916	3,655	-	-	-	-
Oman	9,400	9,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	950	1,450	7,000	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	361	361	-	-	-	-	-	-	350	11	-	-	-	-	-
Syria	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	14,600	14,600	-	-	-	800	-	-	100	1,700	12,000	-	-	-	-
United Arab Emirates	925	925	-	-	-	-	-	-	925	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	117,515	117,515	-	-	-	71,800	-	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	20,715	-
Yemen	32,357	32,357	3,000	-	11,233	9,767	-	-	2,125	1,000	2,800	-	-	2,432	-
Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)	800	800	-	-	-	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	50,000	50,000	-	-	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)	4,200	4,200	-	-	-	4,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)	25,000	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000	-	-	-
Near East Regional Democracy	25,000	25,000	-	-	-	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	4,900	4,900	-	-	-	4,000	-	-	900	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Regional (OMEP)	8,000	8,000	-	-	5,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	<b>2,397,945</b>	<b>2,376,731</b>	<b>229,178</b>	<b>21,214</b>	<b>58,941</b>	<b>1,197,801</b>	<b>80,133</b>	<b>272,550</b>	<b>60,690</b>	<b>9,399</b>	<b>306,780</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>161,259</b>	<b>-</b>
Afghanistan	1,117,236	1,116,736	57,734	500	-	732,000	-	250,000	36,550	1,399	-	-	-	39,053	-
Bangladesh	116,756	116,756	41,550	-	40,000	-	-	200	3,600	787	590	-	-	30,029	-
India	103,480	97,030	69,500	6,450	11,000	-	-	-	1,700	1,364	-	-	-	13,466	-

Table 2a: Country/Account Summary

FY 2009 Actual Base

(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS-USAID	GHCS-STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
Kazakhstan	22,422	21,822	1,064	600	-	-	13,500	-	1,900	858	4,500	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	28,932	28,457	795	475	-	-	24,400	-	1,590	872	800	-	-	-	-
Maldives	145	145	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	145	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	54,917	54,917	22,200	-	-	22,151	-	330	700	743	-	-	-	8,793	-
Pakistan	829,078	829,078	33,468	-	-	425,000	-	22,000	11,250	2,261	300,000	-	-	35,099	-
Sri Lanka	49,058	49,058	-	-	5,241	14,000	-	20	650	419	-	-	-	28,728	-
Tajikistan	35,765	35,241	1,445	524	-	-	25,233	-	1,450	282	740	-	-	6,091	-
Turkmenistan	8,851	8,776	607	75	-	-	7,000	-	750	269	150	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	8,555	7,965	815	590	-	-	7,000	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	15,000	3,000	-	12,000	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia Regional (SCA)	5,050	5,050	-	-	-	4,650	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Asia Regional	2,700	2,700	-	-	2,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	<b>2,007,242</b>	<b>1,830,494</b>	<b>127,788</b>	<b>176,748</b>	<b>357,622</b>	<b>396,350</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>703,165</b>	<b>12,345</b>	<b>12,207</b>	<b>118,390</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>102,627</b>	<b>-</b>
Argentina	1,670	1,670	-	-	-	-	-	305	450	915	-	-	-	-	-
Belize	487	467	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	267	200	-	-	-	-
Bolivia	85,941	85,941	16,836	-	42,880	-	-	26,000	-	225	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	21,452	20,152	3,500	1,300	15,000	-	-	1,000	400	252	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	1,225	1,225	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	525	400	-	-	-	-
Colombia	540,224	540,224	-	-	-	196,500	-	275,128	3,150	1,400	53,000	-	-	11,046	-
Costa Rica	364	364	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	364	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba	20,000	20,000	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	51,811	40,811	10,339	11,000	24,600	1,100	-	3,650	-	722	400	-	-	-	-
Eastern Caribbean	1,961	1,961	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	661	800	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	34,689	34,689	-	-	26,585	-	-	7,500	-	304	300	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	32,300	32,280	5,990	20	21,196	-	-	-	-	1,594	3,500	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	74,167	74,167	14,050	-	29,000	-	-	8,320	-	254	500	-	-	22,043	-
Guyana	21,942	4,183	-	17,759	3,750	-	-	-	-	283	150	-	-	-	-
Haiti	340,314	223,841	18,289	116,473	-	121,250	-	17,500	-	235	2,800	-	-	63,767	-
Honduras	40,232	39,232	11,750	1,000	21,382	-	-	-	-	329	-	-	-	5,771	-
Jamaica	10,537	10,237	1,200	300	6,804	-	-	1,010	-	823	400	-	-	-	-
Mexico	318,779	318,779	2,900	-	11,200	15,000	-	246,000	3,845	834	39,000	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	26,535	25,638	6,400	897	18,079	-	-	-	350	409	400	-	-	-	-
Panama	7,603	7,603	-	-	4,000	-	-	2,200	150	253	1,000	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	12,798	12,798	2,100	-	7,550	2,500	-	300	-	348	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	124,368	124,348	12,235	20	63,293	-	-	47,672	-	398	750	-	-	-	-
Suriname	303	303	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	153	150	-	-	-	-
The Bahamas	787	787	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	137	150	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	495	495	-	-	-	-	-	400	-	95	-	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	427	427	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	427	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	5,500	5,500	-	-	-	5,000	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	117,870	117,870	-	-	-	35,000	-	64,680	3,700	-	14,490	-	-	-	-
Caribbean Regional	29,659	11,459	5,750	18,200	5,709	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central America Regional	22,875	14,204	5,391	8,671	8,813	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	52,777	51,689	5,408	1,088	46,281	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South America Regional	7,150	7,150	5,650	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Asia Middle East Regional</b>	<b>40,471</b>	<b>39,821</b>	<b>4,300</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>35,521</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)	526,527	526,527	13,000	-	119,463	44,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-86,936	437,000
Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (DRL)	79,000	79,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79,000



**Table 2a: Country/Account Summary**  
**FY 2009 Actual Base**  
(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS-USAID	GHCS-STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
<b>Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)</b>	187,665	187,665	-	-	177,665	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-
Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons	20,400	20,400	-	-	-	12,000	-	8,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Global Health</b>	304,614	304,614	304,614	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Global Health - International Partnerships</b>	298,045	298,045	298,045	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL)	134,015	134,015	-	-	-	-	-	134,015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>International Organizations</b>	352,500	352,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	352,500
International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	207,700	207,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	207,700	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Office of Development Partners (ODP)</b>	67,900	67,900	-	-	67,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES)</b>	48,725	48,725	-	-	-	48,725	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Political-Military Affairs (PM)</b>	248,043	248,043	-	-	-	-	-	-	70,462	5,211	51,420	120,950	-	-	-
<b>Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM)</b>	974,500	974,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	934,500	-	40,000
Reserve	4,700	4,700	-	-	-	4,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism (S/CT)	48,400	48,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	48,400	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator (S/GAC)	1,360,249	-	-	1,360,249	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>USAID Administrative Expenses</b>	924,359	924,359	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	924,359
Civilian Stabilization Initiative	30,000	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
USAID Capital Investment Fund	35,775	35,775	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,775
USAID Development Credit Authority Admin	8,000	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,000
USAID Inspector General Operating Expense	42,000	42,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42,000
USAID Operating Expense	808,584	808,584	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	808,584
<b>USAID Program Management Initiatives</b>	26,135	26,135	-	-	26,135	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Independent Agencies</b>	1,055,800	1,055,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,055,800
Peace Corps	340,000	340,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	340,000
Millenium Challenge Corporation	875,000	875,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	875,000
Inter-American Foundation	22,500	22,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,500
African Development Foundation	32,500	32,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,500
Treasury Technical Assistance	25,000	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000
Debt Restructuring	60,000	60,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,000
Export-Import Bank	-177,000	-177,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-177,000
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)	-173,000	-173,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-173,000
Trade and Development Agency	50,800	50,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,800
<b>International Financial Institutions</b>	2,007,986	2,007,986	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,007,986
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	80,000	80,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80,000
International Clean Technology Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Strategic Climate Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Development Association	1,115,000	1,115,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,115,000
Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	25,000	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000
Inter-American Investment Corporation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Table 2a: Country/Account Summary**  
**FY 2009 Actual Base**  
(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
Asian Development Fund	105,000	105,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	105,000
African Development Fund	150,000	150,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,000
European Bank of Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) Trust Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
European Bank of Reconstruction and Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Fund for Agricultural Development	18,000	18,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,000
Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian Development Bank	106,586	106,586	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	106,586
Global Food Security Fund	408,400	408,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	408,400

\* Other includes IDA, TI, USAID Administrative Expenses (OE), ERMA, Democracy Fund, International Organizations & Programs, International Financial Institutions, and Independent Agencies.

**Table 2b: Country/Account Summary**  
**FY 2009 Bridge Supplemental Actual**  
(\$000)

	Total	DA	GHCS- USAID	ESF	INCLE	NADR	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	IDA	AID Admin
<b>TOTAL</b>	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
<b>Africa</b>	713,043	160,000	-	97,000	-	-	-	95,000	-	361,043	-	-
Central African Republic	2,000	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chad	69,144	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	64,144	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	58,151	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	20,000	-	28,151	-	-
Ethiopia	72,209	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67,209	-	-
Ghana	25,000	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	70,896	5,000	-	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	40,896	-	-
Liberia	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	20,000	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	25,000	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	23,000	23,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	104,290	-	-	-	-	-	-	67,000	-	37,290	-	-
Sudan	127,039	-	-	25,000	-	-	-	8,000	-	94,039	-	-
Uganda	20,000	5,000	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	44,314	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	29,314	-	-
Africa Regional (AFR)	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Africa Regional	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Africa Regional	25,000	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	20,300	-	-	20,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burma	5,300	-	-	5,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Korea	15,000	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Near East</b>	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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	48,000	-	-	-	48,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	48,000	-	-	-	48,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)</b>	220,000	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200,000	-
<b>Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)</b>	20,000	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Table 2b: Country/Account Summary  
FY 2009 Bridge Supplemental Actual**  
(\$000)

	Total	DA	GHCS- USAID	ESF	INCLE	NADR	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	IDA	AID Admin
<b>Global Health - International Partnerships</b>	75,000	-	75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM)</b>	350,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	350,000	-	-	-
<b>USAID Administrative Expenses</b>	94,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94,000
USAID Inspector General Operating Expense	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
USAID Operating Expense	93,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	93,000

Note: The FY 2009 Bridge Supplemental includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

**Table 2c: Country/Account Summary**  
**FY 2009 Spring Supplemental Actual**  
(\$000)

	Total	GHCS- USAID	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	IDA	AID Admin	PCCF
<b>TOTAL</b>	6,366,701	100,000	2,973,601	272,000	393,500	102,000	2,000	69,000	185,000	390,000	700,000	270,000	209,600	700,000
<b>Africa</b>	872,828	-	198,000	-	-	-	-	-	183,000	-	491,828	-	-	-
Chad	59,992	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59,992	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	25,000	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	181,839	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	181,839	-	-	-
Ghana	32,000	-	32,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	35,000	-	35,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	24,000	-	24,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	178,000	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	168,000	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	259,997	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	249,997	-	-	-
Tanzania	37,000	-	37,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	40,000	-	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	77,000	-	77,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burma	13,000	-	13,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	52,000	-	52,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	12,000	-	12,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	242,000	-	-	242,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	242,000	-	-	242,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Near East</b>	1,463,000	-	1,200,000	-	129,000	61,000	2,000	69,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	50,000	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq	472,000	-	439,000	-	20,000	11,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	150,000	-	150,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	69,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	69,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	710,000	-	551,000	-	109,000	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	10,000	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	2,362,788	-	1,400,000	30,000	198,500	14,000	-	-	-	-	20,288	-	-	700,000
Afghanistan	1,006,000	-	861,000	-	133,000	12,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	30,000	-	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	1,326,788	-	539,000	-	65,500	2,000	-	-	-	-	20,288	-	-	700,000
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	106,000	-	40,000	-	66,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	27,000	-	27,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	13,000	-	13,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	66,000	-	-	-	66,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance</b>	457,884	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	187,884	270,000	-	-
<b>EGAT - Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade</b>	25,556	-	25,556	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>GFC - Global Financial Crisis</b>	33,045	-	33,045	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>GH - International Partnerships</b>	100,000	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation</b>	27,000	-	-	-	-	27,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration</b>	390,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	390,000	-	-	-	-
<b>USAID Administrative Expenses</b>	209,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	209,600	-
USAID Capital Investment Fund	48,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48,500	-
USAID Inspector General Operating Expense	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,500	-
USAID Operating Expense	157,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	157,600	-

Note: The FY 2009 Spring Supplemental includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

**Table 3a: Country/Account Summary  
FY 2010 Estimate**

(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
<b>TOTAL</b>	34,493,782	29,134,782	2,420,000	5,359,000	2,520,000	6,344,000	741,632	1,597,000	754,000	108,000	4,195,000	331,500	1,693,000	1,690,000	6,740,650
<b>Africa</b>	7,059,605	3,426,055	1,145,205	3,633,550	1,078,530	629,604	-	30,538	48,053	15,232	18,793	187,600	-	272,500	-
Angola	84,217	73,917	45,750	10,300	20,192	-	-	-	7,500	475	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	36,499	36,499	30,900	-	5,364	-	-	-	-	235	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	77,333	890	-	76,443	-	-	-	-	-	690	200	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	21,235	21,235	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	235	-	-	-	15,000	-
Burundi	40,459	40,459	12,060	-	12,124	-	-	-	-	275	-	-	-	16,000	-
Cameroon	4,379	3,129	1,500	1,250	1,344	-	-	-	-	285	-	-	-	-	-
Cape Verde	723	723	-	-	-	-	-	603	-	120	-	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	125	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	-	-	-	-	-
Chad	7,853	7,853	-	-	473	-	-	-	-	380	500	-	-	6,500	-
Comoros	125	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	133,637	332	-	133,305	-	-	-	-	300	32	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	183,085	163,450	65,700	19,635	-	59,100	-	1,700	1,000	500	1,450	18,000	-	16,000	-
Djibouti	9,418	9,268	396	150	6,542	-	-	-	-	330	2,000	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	533,225	209,546	87,200	323,679	80,803	-	-	-	-	700	843	-	-	40,000	-
Gabon	400	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	200	-	-	-	-
Ghana	138,872	131,872	59,100	7,000	71,122	-	-	500	-	800	350	-	-	-	-
Guinea	22,018	22,018	7,500	-	14,518	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	1,600	1,600	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	687,665	158,905	71,550	528,760	76,885	-	-	-	8,500	970	1,000	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	28,150	6,500	6,400	21,650	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	226,150	225,350	34,850	800	-	153,000	-	6,000	-	500	6,000	10,000	-	15,000	-
Madagascar	86,432	85,932	58,400	500	10,500	-	-	-	-	32	-	-	-	17,000	-
Malawi	145,744	109,296	63,600	36,448	27,396	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	18,000	-
Mali	117,871	116,371	49,950	1,500	55,891	-	-	-	-	330	200	-	-	10,000	-
Mauritania	6,312	6,312	-	-	1,199	-	-	-	-	113	-	-	-	5,000	-
Mauritius	300	300	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	386,915	124,962	64,175	261,953	38,107	-	-	300	2,000	380	-	-	-	20,000	-
Namibia	102,899	2,090	1,950	100,809	-	-	-	-	-	140	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	16,973	16,973	-	-	1,973	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	-
Nigeria	614,159	142,932	69,100	471,227	70,967	-	-	500	50	965	1,350	-	-	-	-
Republic of the Congo	125	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	208,172	84,100	37,500	124,072	45,900	-	-	-	-	500	200	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	180	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	106,338	104,803	48,350	1,535	55,153	-	-	-	-	1,000	300	-	-	-	-
Seychelles	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	31,150	30,650	-	500	-	18,000	-	250	-	400	-	-	-	12,000	-
Somalia	133,820	133,820	1,550	-	-	28,270	-	-	2,000	-	-	102,000	-	-	-
South Africa	577,560	31,591	14,500	545,969	13,941	-	-	-	1,500	850	800	-	-	-	-
Sudan	427,780	420,744	30,010	7,036	-	296,034	-	16,000	3,900	800	-	44,000	-	30,000	-
Swaziland	27,700	7,000	6,900	20,700	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	462,529	126,275	83,525	336,254	41,700	-	-	450	-	400	200	-	-	-	-
The Gambia	120	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	-
Togo	235	235	-	-	95	-	-	-	-	140	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	456,819	162,735	66,000	294,084	70,650	-	-	235	-	550	300	-	-	25,000	-
Zambia	392,995	109,334	50,900	283,661	46,054	-	-	-	-	380	-	-	-	12,000	-

**Table 3a: Country/Account Summary  
FY 2010 Estimate**

(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	DA	ESF	AECCA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
Zimbabwe	89,030	64,700	24,500	24,330	-	40,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
African Union	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional (AF)	63,803	63,803	-	-	-	23,500	-	2,500	21,303	-	2,900	13,600	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	164,929	164,929	19,774	-	135,155	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Africa Regional	20,500	20,500	-	-	20,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Africa Regional	56,378	56,378	9,585	-	46,793	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Africa Regional	25,827	25,827	2,000	-	23,827	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Africa Regional	97,242	97,242	14,030	-	83,212	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	<b>776,504</b>	<b>669,536</b>	<b>128,520</b>	<b>106,968</b>	<b>242,324</b>	<b>177,900</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>18,575</b>	<b>31,187</b>	<b>8,930</b>	<b>62,100</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Burma	38,600	38,600	2,100	-	-	36,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	72,615	69,615	31,500	3,000	19,000	15,000	-	-	3,015	100	1,000	-	-	-	-
China	27,200	24,200	4,000	3,000	12,000	7,400	-	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	218,170	212,920	36,950	5,250	71,000	65,000	-	11,570	6,650	1,750	20,000	-	-	-	-
Laos	7,613	7,613	1,000	-	513	-	-	1,000	5,000	100	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	2,300	2,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,350	950	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	560	560	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia	500	500	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	13,250	13,250	-	-	7,500	-	-	-	250	1,000	4,500	-	-	-	-
North Korea	3,500	3,500	-	-	-	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	2,500	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	144,370	144,370	33,220	-	40,310	30,000	-	1,365	5,625	1,850	32,000	-	-	-	-
Samoa	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taiwan	575	575	-	-	-	-	-	-	575	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	16,841	16,341	1,000	500	6,151	2,500	-	1,740	1,850	1,500	1,600	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	26,830	26,830	2,000	-	20,200	3,000	-	800	-	330	500	-	-	-	-
Tonga	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	122,078	27,100	-	94,978	17,500	3,000	-	-	4,200	400	2,000	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific Regional	16,322	16,322	-	-	-	12,000	-	1,300	2,172	850	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	61,640	61,400	14,250	240	47,150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	<b>866,510</b>	<b>847,982</b>	<b>14,600</b>	<b>18,528</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>33,000</b>	<b>610,982</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>21,340</b>	<b>30,205</b>	<b>137,855</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Albania	28,600	28,600	-	-	-	-	22,000	-	2,650	950	3,000	-	-	-	-
Armenia	45,600	45,600	400	-	-	-	41,000	-	750	450	3,000	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	28,115	28,115	1,250	-	-	-	22,000	-	965	900	3,000	-	-	-	-
Belarus	15,000	15,000	-	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	43,100	43,100	-	-	-	-	36,000	-	2,100	1,000	4,000	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	11,850	11,850	-	-	-	-	800	-	400	1,650	9,000	-	-	-	-
Croatia	3,750	3,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	450	800	2,500	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	11,000	11,000	-	-	-	11,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	7,900	7,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,900	6,000	-	-	-	-
Estonia	3,600	3,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,100	2,500	-	-	-	-
Georgia	78,950	78,100	-	850	-	-	59,000	-	1,300	1,800	16,000	-	-	-	-
Greece	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Ireland	17,000	17,000	-	-	-	17,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	99,270	99,270	-	-	-	-	95,000	-	1,070	700	2,500	-	-	-	-
Latvia	3,600	3,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,100	2,500	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	3,800	3,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,100	2,700	-	-	-	-

**Table 3a: Country/Account Summary  
FY 2010 Estimate**

(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS-USAID	GHCS-STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
Macedonia	27,970	27,970	-	-	-	-	22,000	-	1,020	950	4,000	-	-	-	-
Malta	1,005	1,005	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	150	455	-	-	-	-
Moldova	20,700	20,700	-	-	-	-	19,000	-	290	660	750	-	-	-	-
Montenegro	10,600	10,600	-	-	-	-	8,500	-	500	400	1,200	-	-	-	-
Poland	49,200	49,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,200	47,000	-	-	-	-
Portugal	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	14,700	14,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,700	13,000	-	-	-	-
Russia	71,595	68,595	8,500	3,000	-	-	59,000	-	1,000	95	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	51,900	51,900	-	-	-	-	49,000	-	1,000	900	1,000	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	2,150	2,150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	900	1,250	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	1,200	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	700	500	-	-	-	-
Turkey	7,995	7,995	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,995	5,000	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	123,078	108,400	4,000	14,678	-	-	89,000	-	2,500	1,900	11,000	-	-	-	-
Eurasia Regional	46,741	46,741	450	-	-	5,000	39,341	-	1,950	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe Regional	34,341	34,341	-	-	-	-	34,341	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Near East</b>	<b>5,590,111</b>	<b>5,590,111</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>64,935</b>	<b>1,631,900</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>178,250</b>	<b>84,935</b>	<b>18,593</b>	<b>3,577,498</b>	<b>26,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Algeria	2,610	2,610	-	-	710	-	-	-	950	950	-	-	-	-	-
Bahrain	20,800	20,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,100	700	19,000	-	-	-	-
Egypt	1,295,700	1,295,700	-	-	-	250,000	-	1,000	2,800	1,900	1,040,000	-	-	-	-
Iraq	466,800	466,800	-	-	-	382,500	-	52,000	30,300	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	2,220,000	2,220,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,220,000	-	-	-	-
Jordan	542,950	542,950	-	-	-	363,000	-	1,500	24,650	3,800	150,000	-	-	-	-
Kuwait	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	238,300	238,300	-	-	-	109,000	-	20,000	6,800	2,500	100,000	-	-	-	-
Libya	780	780	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	330	150	-	-	-	-
Morocco	35,296	35,296	-	-	19,546	3,000	-	750	1,200	1,800	9,000	-	-	-	-
Oman	15,028	15,028	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,655	1,525	11,848	-	-	-	-
Qatar	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	208	208	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	8	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	19,150	19,150	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	200	1,950	15,000	-	-	-	-
United Arab Emirates	240	240	-	-	-	-	-	-	230	10	-	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	502,900	502,900	-	-	-	400,400	-	100,000	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	67,250	67,250	8,000	-	35,000	5,000	-	1,000	4,650	1,100	12,500	-	-	-	-
Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	65,000	65,000	-	-	-	65,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)	26,000	26,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,000	-	-	-
Near East Regional	1,800	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East Regional Democracy	40,000	40,000	-	-	-	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	13,600	13,600	-	-	-	6,000	-	2,000	5,600	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (OMEPR)	10,679	10,679	-	-	9,679	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	<b>4,635,126</b>	<b>4,610,962</b>	<b>285,799</b>	<b>24,164</b>	<b>112,788</b>	<b>3,104,000</b>	<b>130,650</b>	<b>554,050</b>	<b>97,395</b>	<b>13,480</b>	<b>251,300</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>61,500</b>	<b>-</b>
Afghanistan	2,624,082	2,623,582	91,827	500	-	2,037,000	-	420,000	57,755	1,500	-	-	-	-	15,500
Bangladesh	168,521	168,521	53,200	-	66,271	-	-	350	4,200	1,000	1,500	-	-	-	42,000
India	126,850	117,850	78,200	9,000	31,250	-	-	-	3,200	1,200	-	-	-	-	4,000
Kazakhstan	18,885	18,285	2,200	600	-	-	10,400	-	1,900	785	3,000	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	53,785	53,290	1,200	475	-	-	46,000	-	1,590	1,000	3,500	-	-	-	-



**Table 3a: Country/Account Summary  
FY 2010 Estimate**

(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
Maldives	1,195	1,195	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	195	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	58,300	58,300	25,000	-	-	27,000	-	3,700	900	900	800	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	1,457,872	1,457,872	29,722	-	-	1,033,000	-	130,000	22,150	5,000	238,000	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	12,100	12,100	-	-	9,900	-	-	-	450	750	1,000	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	48,299	47,775	1,450	524	-	-	42,500	-	1,725	600	1,500	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	16,350	16,275	600	75	-	-	12,500	-	825	350	2,000	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	12,040	11,450	2,400	590	-	-	8,250	-	600	200	-	-	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	23,400	11,000	-	12,400	-	-	11,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia Regional (SCA)	9,100	9,100	-	-	-	7,000	-	-	2,100	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Asia Regional	4,367	4,367	-	-	4,367	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	<b>2,006,187</b>	<b>1,833,626</b>	<b>130,589</b>	<b>172,561</b>	<b>417,053</b>	<b>485,540</b>	-	<b>612,364</b>	<b>18,135</b>	<b>16,455</b>	<b>92,990</b>	-	-	<b>60,500</b>	-
Argentina	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	300	300	900	-	-	-	-	-
Belize	420	400	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	200	200	-	-	-	-
Bolivia	72,538	72,538	16,910	-	35,248	-	-	20,000	-	380	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	25,099	23,799	5,000	1,300	16,789	-	-	1,000	400	610	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	1,750	1,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	450	900	400	-	-	-	-
Colombia	512,135	512,135	-	-	-	201,790	-	248,900	4,750	1,695	55,000	-	-	-	-
Costa Rica	705	705	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	380	325	-	-	-	-
Cuba	20,000	20,000	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	49,200	39,950	9,050	9,250	24,600	-	-	4,450	-	850	1,000	-	-	-	-
Eastern Caribbean	2,810	2,810	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	810	2,000	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	32,463	32,463	-	-	27,283	-	-	4,500	-	380	300	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	32,164	32,144	5,490	20	23,904	-	-	-	-	1,750	1,000	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	88,391	88,391	14,600	-	38,726	-	-	7,500	-	800	1,765	-	-	25,000	-
Guyana	21,934	5,409	-	16,525	4,809	-	-	-	-	300	300	-	-	-	-
Haiti	363,217	241,977	22,800	121,240	-	160,750	-	21,107	-	220	1,600	-	-	35,500	-
Honduras	51,266	50,266	11,000	1,000	37,491	-	-	-	-	700	1,075	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	10,309	10,009	1,200	300	7,559	-	-	-	-	750	500	-	-	-	-
Mexico	228,658	228,658	3,458	-	10,000	15,000	-	190,000	3,900	1,050	5,250	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	35,966	35,069	5,900	897	27,344	-	-	-	-	900	925	-	-	-	-
Panama	8,720	8,720	-	-	6,420	-	-	-	150	750	1,400	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	11,287	11,287	2,100	-	8,287	-	-	500	-	400	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	118,774	118,724	11,240	50	63,334	-	-	40,000	2,000	650	1,500	-	-	-	-
Suriname	560	560	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	260	300	-	-	-	-
The Bahamas	350	350	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	150	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	170	170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	170	-	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	650	650	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	450	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	6,000	6,000	-	-	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	180,092	180,092	-	-	-	82,000	-	74,107	5,985	-	18,000	-	-	-	-
Caribbean Regional	35,268	20,568	5,750	14,700	14,818	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central America Regional (LAC)	29,348	23,177	5,391	6,171	17,786	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South America Regional	57,959	56,871	5,400	1,088	51,471	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South America Regional	6,484	6,484	5,300	-	1,184	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Asia Middle East Regional</b>	<b>55,506</b>	<b>54,856</b>	<b>5,500</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>49,356</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Complex Crises Fund</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>50,000</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000
<b>Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)</b>	<b>2,404,438</b>	<b>2,404,438</b>	<b>13,000</b>	-	<b>108,438</b>	<b>37,500</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>1,295,500</b>	<b>950,000</b>
<b>Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (DRL)</b>	<b>70,000</b>	<b>70,000</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>70,000</b>

**Table 3a: Country/Account Summary  
FY 2010 Estimate**

(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
<b>Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)</b>	270,334	270,334	-	-	270,334	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Food Security Strategic Reserve</b>	19,810	19,810	-	-	19,810	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons (G/TIP)</b>	21,262	21,262	-	-	-	12,000	-	9,262	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Global Health</b>	316,742	316,742	316,742	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Global Health - International Partnerships</b>	372,045	372,045	372,045	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL)</b>	193,961	193,961	-	-	-	-	-	193,961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>International Organizations</b>	394,000	394,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	394,000
<b>International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)</b>	262,485	262,485	-	-	-	-	-	-	262,485	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Multilateral Food Security Programs</b>	66,600	66,600	-	-	66,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Office of Development Partners (ODP)</b>	56,637	56,637	-	-	56,637	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES)</b>	178,800	178,800	-	-	-	178,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Political-Military Affairs (PM)</b>	242,764	242,764	-	-	-	-	-	-	65,295	5,105	54,464	117,900	-	-	-
<b>Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM)</b>	1,738,000	1,738,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,693,000	-	45,000
<b>Unallocated</b>	84,151	84,151	-	-	30,395	53,756	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism (S/CT)</b>	125,175	125,175	-	-	-	-	-	-	125,175	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator (S/GAC)</b>	1,402,579	-	-	1,402,579	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>USAID Administrative Expenses</b>	1,658,900	1,658,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,658,900
Civilian Stabilization Initiative	30,000	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
USAID Capital Investment Fund	185,000	185,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	185,000
Admin	8,600	8,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,600
Expense	46,500	46,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,500
USAID Operating Expense	1,388,800	1,388,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,388,800
<b>USAID Program Management Initiatives</b>	2,800	2,800	-	-	2,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Independent Agencies</b>	1,529,080	1,529,080	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,529,080
Peace Corps	400,000	400,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400,000
Millenium Challenge Corporation	1,105,000	1,105,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,105,000
Inter-American Foundation	23,000	23,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,000
African Development Foundation	30,000	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
Treasury Technical Assistance	25,000	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000
Debt Restructuring	60,000	60,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,000
Export-Import Bank	2,380	2,380	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,380
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)	-171,500	-171,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-171,500
Trade and Development Agency	55,200	55,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,200
<b>International Financial Institutions</b>	2,043,670	2,043,670	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,043,670
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	86,500	86,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86,500
International Clean Technology Fund	300,000	300,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300,000
International Strategic Climate Fund	75,000	75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75,000
International Development Association	1,262,500	1,262,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,262,500

**Table 3a: Country/Account Summary  
FY 2010 Estimate**

(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	DA	ESF	AECCA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	25,000	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000
Inter-American Investment Corporation	4,670	4,670	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,670
Asian Development Fund	105,000	105,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	105,000
African Development Fund	155,000	155,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	155,000
European Bank of Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) Trust Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
European Bank of Reconstruction and Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Fund for Agricultural Development	30,000	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian Development Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Food Security Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

\* Other includes IDA, TI, USAID Administrative Expenses (OE), ERMA, Democracy Fund, International Organizations & Programs, Complex Crises Fund, International Financial Institutions, and Independent Agencies.

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

**Table 3b: Country/Account Summary  
FY 2010 Forward Funding Supplemental**

(\$000)

	Total	GHCS- USAID	INCLE	FMF
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,369,000	50,000	94,000	1,225,000
<b>Near East</b>	965,000	-	-	965,000
Egypt	260,000	-	-	260,000
Israel	555,000	-	-	555,000
Jordan	150,000	-	-	150,000
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	354,000	-	94,000	260,000
Mexico	354,000	-	94,000	260,000
<b>GH - International Partnerships</b>	50,000	50,000	-	-
Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats	50,000	50,000	-	-

Note: Funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32) was considered to be forward funding for FY 2010.

**Table 3c: Country/Account Summary**  
**FY 2010 Supplemental Request**  
(\$000)

	Total	ESF	INCLE	FMF
<b>TOTAL</b>	861,440	244,000	557,440	60,000
Afghanistan	1,776,000	1,576,000	200,000	-
Iraq	517,440	-	517,440	-
Pakistan	344,000	244,000	40,000	60,000

**Table 4: Country/Account Summary**  
**FY 2011 Request**  
(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
<b>TOTAL</b>	40,989,814	35,489,814	3,013,000	5,500,000	2,980,896	7,811,982	716,354	2,136,041	757,613	110,000	5,473,348	285,950	1,605,400	1,690,000	8,909,230
<b>Africa</b>	7,606,071	3,972,521	1,443,593	3,633,550	1,310,959	594,289	-	107,165	42,600	15,975	23,790	138,150	-	296,000	-
Angola	77,175	66,875	39,925	10,300	18,950	-	-	-	7,500	500	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	33,407	33,407	27,750	-	4,557	-	-	850	-	250	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	77,473	1,030	-	76,443	-	-	-	-	-	690	340	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	21,250	21,250	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	15,000	-
Burundi	40,456	40,456	12,160	-	11,971	-	-	-	-	325	-	-	-	16,000	-
Cameroon	3,035	1,785	1,500	1,250	-	-	-	-	-	285	-	-	-	-	-
Cape Verde	1,135	1,135	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	135	-	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	125	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	-	-	-	-	-
Chad	7,380	7,380	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	380	400	-	-	6,000	-
Comoros	125	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	137,545	4,240	-	133,305	-	4,200	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	213,284	193,649	68,500	19,635	-	64,199	-	6,000	1,000	500	1,450	22,000	-	30,000	-
Djibouti	6,600	6,450	400	150	2,450	-	-	750	-	350	2,500	-	-	-	-
Equatorial Guinea	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	583,519	259,840	116,350	323,679	90,265	-	-	500	-	725	2,000	-	-	50,000	-
Gabon	420	420	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	220	200	-	-	-	-
Ghana	174,761	167,761	77,000	7,000	87,786	-	-	1,700	-	825	450	-	-	-	-
Guinea	18,317	18,317	7,500	-	10,277	-	-	500	-	40	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	3,725	3,725	-	-	600	-	-	3,000	-	125	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	713,951	185,191	87,000	528,760	86,191	-	-	2,000	8,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	28,150	6,500	6,400	21,650	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	218,017	217,217	33,350	800	-	137,342	-	17,000	-	525	9,000	5,000	-	15,000	-
Madagascar	80,440	79,940	53,300	500	9,600	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	17,000	-
Malawi	178,987	142,539	79,400	36,448	44,839	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	18,000	-
Mali	169,021	167,521	65,000	1,500	91,971	-	-	-	-	350	200	-	-	10,000	-
Mauritania	5,680	5,680	-	-	200	-	-	330	-	150	-	-	-	5,000	-
Mauritius	150	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	415,071	153,118	80,300	261,953	49,818	-	-	600	2,000	400	-	-	-	20,000	-
Namibia	102,909	2,100	1,950	100,809	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	18,540	18,540	2,000	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	15,000	-
Nigeria	647,748	176,521	95,400	471,227	76,271	-	-	2,500	-	1,000	1,350	-	-	-	-
Republic of the Congo	125	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	240,219	116,147	50,000	124,072	65,247	-	-	-	-	500	400	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	200	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	136,935	135,400	57,350	1,535	75,150	-	-	1,500	-	1,000	400	-	-	-	-
Seychelles	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	30,310	29,810	-	500	-	16,210	-	1,200	-	400	-	-	-	12,000	-
Somalia	84,958	84,958	1,550	-	-	25,818	-	2,000	2,000	40	-	53,550	-	-	-
South Africa	586,350	40,381	14,500	545,969	19,916	-	-	3,000	1,300	865	800	-	-	-	-
Sudan	439,979	432,943	32,083	7,036	-	270,210	-	53,950	3,900	800	-	42,000	-	30,000	-
Swaziland	27,700	7,000	6,900	20,700	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	549,622	213,368	112,000	336,254	99,818	-	-	950	-	400	200	-	-	-	-
The Gambia	620	620	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	120	-	-	-	-	-
Togo	550	550	-	-	-	-	-	400	-	150	-	-	-	-	-

**Table 4: Country/Account Summary**  
**FY 2011 Request**  
(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS-USAID	GHCS-STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
Uganda	480,302	186,218	89,500	294,084	69,283	-	-	1,535	-	600	300	-	-	25,000	-
Zambia	408,760	125,099	62,300	283,661	49,499	-	-	900	-	400	-	-	-	12,000	-
Zimbabwe	99,070	74,740	24,500	24,330	-	50,200	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-
African Union	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional (AF)	64,910	64,910	-	-	-	25,110	-	4,500	16,900	-	2,800	15,600	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	237,594	237,594	105,584	-	132,010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Africa Regional	18,300	18,300	-	-	18,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Africa Regional	74,848	74,848	9,935	-	64,913	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Africa Regional	40,600	40,600	2,000	-	38,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Africa Regional	104,583	104,583	14,206	-	90,377	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	<b>754,875</b>	<b>647,907</b>	<b>134,820</b>	<b>106,968</b>	<b>346,137</b>	<b>61,320</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>21,490</b>	<b>28,385</b>	<b>9,250</b>	<b>46,505</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Burma	36,850	36,850	2,100	-	-	34,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	84,010	81,010	35,500	3,000	35,800	5,000	-	670	2,940	100	1,000	-	-	-	-
China	12,850	9,850	4,000	3,000	-	5,000	-	850	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	227,456	222,206	36,950	5,250	142,886	-	-	11,570	7,000	1,800	22,000	-	-	-	-
Laos	6,055	6,055	1,000	-	1,455	-	-	1,500	1,900	200	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	2,250	2,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,300	950	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	560	560	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia	500	500	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	13,050	13,050	-	-	6,800	-	-	-	250	1,000	5,000	-	-	-	-
North Korea	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	2,500	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	132,752	132,752	32,520	-	71,307	-	-	2,450	9,525	1,950	15,000	-	-	-	-
Samoa	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	250	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taiwan	250	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	13,501	13,001	1,000	500	6,151	-	-	1,740	1,550	1,500	1,060	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	18,345	18,345	4,000	-	12,635	-	-	860	-	350	500	-	-	-	-
Tonga	600	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	123,446	28,468	-	94,978	24,103	-	-	550	2,020	450	1,345	-	-	-	-
Regional Development Mission for the Pacific (RDM/P)	9,500	9,500	-	-	9,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific Regional	17,620	17,620	-	-	-	14,070	-	1,300	1,400	850	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	49,990	49,750	15,250	240	34,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	<b>856,367</b>	<b>837,839</b>	<b>14,600</b>	<b>18,528</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>599,164</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>19,985</b>	<b>30,500</b>	<b>162,090</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Albania	30,650	30,650	-	-	-	-	22,000	-	2,650	1,000	5,000	-	-	-	-
Armenia	45,200	45,200	400	-	-	-	40,000	-	850	450	3,500	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	29,285	29,285	1,250	-	-	-	22,120	-	1,515	900	3,500	-	-	-	-
Belarus	14,000	14,000	-	-	-	-	14,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	53,474	53,474	-	-	-	-	44,784	-	1,250	1,000	6,440	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	14,900	14,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,700	13,200	-	-	-	-
Croatia	6,350	6,350	-	-	-	-	-	-	450	900	5,000	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	11,500	11,500	-	-	-	11,000	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	9,000	9,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	7,000	-	-	-	-
Estonia	4,150	4,150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,150	3,000	-	-	-	-

**Table 4: Country/Account Summary**  
**FY 2011 Request**  
(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS-USAID	GHCS-STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
Georgia	90,085	89,235	-	850	-	-	68,660	-	2,575	2,000	16,000	-	-	-	-
Greece	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Iceland	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	85,450	85,450	-	-	-	-	79,000	-	750	700	5,000	-	-	-	-
Latvia	4,150	4,150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,150	3,000	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	4,450	4,450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,150	3,300	-	-	-	-
Macedonia	29,070	29,070	-	-	-	-	22,500	-	520	1,050	5,000	-	-	-	-
Malta	750	750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	600	-	-	-	-
Moldova	22,650	22,650	-	-	-	-	20,000	-	400	750	1,500	-	-	-	-
Montenegro	11,300	11,300	-	-	-	-	8,000	-	1,000	500	1,800	-	-	-	-
Poland	44,200	44,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,200	42,000	-	-	-	-
Portugal	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	18,300	18,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,800	16,500	-	-	-	-
Russia	68,700	65,700	8,500	3,000	-	-	56,100	-	1,000	100	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	52,550	52,550	-	-	-	-	48,000	-	1,150	900	2,500	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	2,400	2,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	900	1,500	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	1,450	1,450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	700	750	-	-	-	-
Turkey	5,925	5,925	-	-	-	-	-	500	1,425	4,000	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	124,428	109,750	4,000	14,678	-	-	86,000	-	2,700	2,050	15,000	-	-	-	-
Eurasia Regional	39,450	39,450	450	-	-	-	38,000	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe Regional	30,250	30,250	-	-	-	-	30,000	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Near East</b>	<b>7,128,260</b>	<b>7,128,260</b>	<b>21,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>28,495</b>	<b>1,671,350</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>512,960</b>	<b>68,215</b>	<b>18,590</b>	<b>4,781,650</b>	<b>26,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Algeria	2,770	2,770	-	-	400	-	-	870	550	950	-	-	-	-	-
Bahrain	21,700	21,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	700	19,500	-	-	-	-
Egypt	1,558,000	1,558,000	-	-	-	250,000	-	1,000	5,600	1,400	1,300,000	-	-	-	-
Iraq	729,310	729,310	-	-	-	382,950	-	314,560	29,800	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	3,000,000	3,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000,000	-	-	-	-
Jordan	682,700	682,700	-	-	-	360,000	-	1,500	17,500	3,700	300,000	-	-	-	-
Kuwait	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	246,300	246,300	-	-	-	109,000	-	30,000	4,800	2,500	100,000	-	-	-	-
Libya	875	875	-	-	-	-	-	-	275	350	250	-	-	-	-
Morocco	42,500	42,500	-	-	24,500	3,000	-	3,000	1,100	1,900	9,000	-	-	-	-
Oman	16,150	16,150	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	1,650	13,000	-	-	-	-
Qatar	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	370	370	-	-	-	-	-	-	360	10	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	7,200	7,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,300	4,900	-	-	-	-
United Arab Emirates	240	240	-	-	-	-	-	-	230	10	-	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	550,400	550,400	-	-	-	400,400	-	150,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	106,600	106,600	21,000	-	-	34,000	-	11,000	4,500	1,100	35,000	-	-	-	-
Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	86,000	86,000	-	-	-	86,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)	26,000	26,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,000	-	-	-



**Table 4: Country/Account Summary**  
**FY 2011 Request**  
(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS-USAID	GHCS-STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
Near East Regional Democracy	40,000	40,000	-	-	-	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	4,530	4,530	-	-	-	3,000	-	1,030	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Regional (OMEP)	3,595	3,595	-	-	3,595	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	<b>7,610,770</b>	<b>7,586,606</b>	<b>354,450</b>	<b>24,164</b>	<b>149,002</b>	<b>4,677,019</b>	<b>117,190</b>	<b>596,150</b>	<b>111,575</b>	<b>13,120</b>	<b>306,600</b>	-	-	<b>61,500</b>	<b>1,200,000</b>
Afghanistan	3,923,734	3,923,234	70,600	500	-	3,316,334	-	450,000	69,300	1,500	-	-	-	15,500	-
Bangladesh	207,127	207,127	77,300	-	81,902	-	-	850	2,575	1,000	1,500	-	-	42,000	-
India	145,300	136,300	91,700	9,000	34,000	-	-	-	5,200	1,400	-	-	-	4,000	-
Kazakhstan	18,300	17,700	2,200	600	-	-	10,400	-	1,900	800	2,400	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	46,925	46,450	1,200	475	-	-	40,300	-	1,550	1,000	2,400	-	-	-	-
Maldives	1,695	1,695	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	195	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	86,835	86,835	40,000	-	6,000	34,335	-	3,700	900	1,000	900	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	3,053,600	3,053,600	67,000	-	-	1,321,700	-	140,000	24,800	4,100	296,000	-	-	-	1,200,000
Sri Lanka	21,932	21,932	-	-	18,082	-	-	1,600	450	800	1,000	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	47,089	46,565	1,450	524	-	-	41,540	-	1,725	650	1,200	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	13,325	13,250	600	75	-	-	10,000	-	1,075	375	1,200	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	12,140	11,550	2,400	590	-	-	8,250	-	600	300	-	-	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	19,100	6,700	-	12,400	-	-	6,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia Regional (SCA)	6,150	6,150	-	-	-	4,650	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Asia Regional	7,518	7,518	-	-	7,518	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	<b>2,147,402</b>	<b>1,974,841</b>	<b>137,303</b>	<b>172,561</b>	<b>490,863</b>	<b>456,269</b>	-	<b>689,921</b>	<b>26,700</b>	<b>17,155</b>	<b>96,130</b>	-	-	<b>60,500</b>	-
Argentina	1,600	1,600	-	-	-	-	-	400	300	900	-	-	-	-	-
Belize	420	400	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	200	200	-	-	-	-
Bolivia	66,800	66,800	16,410	-	30,000	-	-	20,000	-	390	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	20,850	19,550	5,000	1,300	12,500	-	-	1,000	400	650	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	2,210	2,210	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	960	750	-	-	-	-
Colombia	464,933	464,933	-	-	-	202,988	-	204,000	4,750	1,695	51,500	-	-	-	-
Costa Rica	750	750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	350	-	-	-	-
Cuba	20,000	20,000	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	42,450	33,200	9,050	9,250	23,250	-	-	-	-	900	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	36,253	36,253	-	-	27,465	-	-	7,638	-	400	750	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	36,185	36,165	3,090	20	26,475	-	-	-	-	1,800	4,800	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	96,275	96,275	16,400	-	51,050	2,000	-	-	-	825	1,000	-	-	25,000	-
Guyana	22,450	5,925	-	16,525	5,600	-	-	-	-	325	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	359,061	237,821	34,800	121,240	-	146,281	-	19,420	-	220	1,600	-	-	35,500	-
Honduras	67,934	66,934	11,000	1,000	53,934	-	-	-	-	700	1,300	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	13,148	12,848	1,200	300	10,848	-	-	-	-	800	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	346,562	346,562	3,458	-	26,304	10,000	-	292,000	5,700	1,100	8,000	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	44,547	43,650	5,900	897	35,500	-	-	-	500	950	800	-	-	-	-
Panama	10,550	10,550	-	-	7,500	-	-	-	150	800	2,100	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	7,780	7,780	-	-	5,605	-	-	1,000	-	425	750	-	-	-	-
Peru	120,429	120,379	9,154	50	68,000	-	-	37,000	2,000	725	3,500	-	-	-	-
Suriname	280	280	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	280	-	-	-	-	-
The Bahamas	200	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	180	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	-	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	1,050	1,050	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	480	570	-	-	-	-

**Table 4: Country/Account Summary**  
**FY 2011 Request**  
(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS-USAID	GHCS-STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
Venezuela	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	37,335	22,635	5,750	14,700	16,035	-	-	-	-	850	-	-	-	-	-
Caribbean Basin Security Initiative	79,023	79,023	-	-	-	17,000	-	37,463	6,400	-	18,160	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	129,000	129,000	-	-	-	53,000	-	70,000	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central America Regional	39,562	33,391	5,391	6,171	28,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	67,785	66,697	5,400	1,088	61,297	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South America Regional	6,800	6,800	5,300	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Asia Middle East Regional</b>	<b>31,831</b>	<b>31,181</b>	<b>5,500</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>25,681</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Complex Crises Fund	100,000	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)	2,417,700	2,417,700	13,000	-	224,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,272,000	908,700
Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (DRL)	70,000	70,000	-	-	-	70,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	344,243	344,243	-	-	302,158	42,085	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Security Strategic Reserve	55,250	55,250	-	-	55,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons (G/TIP)	20,400	20,400	-	-	-	-	-	20,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health	347,689	347,689	347,689	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health - International Partnerships	541,045	541,045	541,045	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Engagement	100,000	100,000	-	-	-	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL)	187,455	187,455	-	-	-	-	-	187,455	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Organizations	350,550	350,550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	350,550
International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	274,000	274,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	274,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of Development Partners (ODP)	45,121	45,121	-	-	45,121	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES)	128,650	128,650	-	-	-	128,650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Political-Military Affairs (PM)	231,343	231,343	-	-	-	-	-	-	47,550	5,410	56,583	121,800	-	-	-
Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM)	1,650,400	1,650,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,605,400	-	45,000
Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism (S/CT)	138,603	138,603	-	-	-	-	-	-	138,603	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator (S/GAC)	1,543,579	-	-	1,543,579	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>USAID Operating Expenses</b>	<b>1,703,806</b>	<b>1,703,806</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,703,806
USAID Capital Investment Fund	173,000	173,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	173,000
USAID Development Credit Authority Admin	8,300	8,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,300
USAID Inspector General Operating Expense	46,500	46,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,500
USAID Operating Expense	1,476,006	1,476,006	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,476,006
<b>USAID Program Management Initiatives</b>	<b>3,230</b>	<b>3,230</b>	-	-	3,230	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Independent Agencies</b>	<b>1,743,998</b>	<b>1,743,998</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,743,998

**Table 4: Country/Account Summary**  
**FY 2011 Request**  
(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS-USAID	GHCS-STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
Peace Corps	446,150	446,150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	446,150
Millenium Challenge Corporation	1,279,700	1,279,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,279,700
Inter-American Foundation	22,760	22,760	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,760
African Development Foundation	30,000	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
Treasury Technical Assistance	38,000	38,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38,000
Debt Restructuring	70,000	70,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70,000
Export-Import Bank	-9,458	-9,458	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-9,458
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)	-189,354	-189,354	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-189,354
Trade and Development Agency	56,200	56,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56,200
<b>International Financial Institutions</b>	<b>2,957,176</b>	<b>2,957,176</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,957,176</b>
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	175,000	175,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	175,000
International Clean Technology Fund	400,000	400,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400,000
International Strategic Climate Fund	235,000	235,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	235,000
International Development Association	1,285,000	1,285,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,285,000
Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	25,000	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000
Inter-American Investment Corporation	21,000	21,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,000
Asian Development Fund	115,250	115,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	115,250
African Development Fund	155,940	155,940	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	155,940
European Bank of Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) Trust Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
European Bank of Reconstruction and Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Fund for Agricultural Development	30,000	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian Development Bank	106,586	106,586	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	106,586
Global Food Security Fund	408,400	408,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	408,400

\* Other includes IDA, TI, Complex Crises Fund, USAID Administrative Expenses (OE), ERMA, Democracy Fund, International Organizations & Programs, Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capacity Fund (PCCF), International Financial Institutions, and Independent Agencies.

**Table 5: Objectives, Program Areas: Summary**  
**FY 2009 - FY 2011**  
(\$000)

	FY 2009 Actual Total*	FY 2010 Estimate Total**	FY 2011 Request
<b>TOTAL</b>	32,711,460	32,290,032	36,388,640
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	9,584,611	9,047,299	10,843,611
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	224,952	462,364	537,940
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	410,859	320,560	346,846
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,958,487	6,405,814	7,893,199
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	1,295,251	1,268,198	1,139,139
1.5 Transnational Crime	92,993	95,244	102,513
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	602,069	495,119	823,974
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	2,702,037	2,663,132	3,332,961
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	699,266	736,732	897,188
2.2 Good Governance	1,088,383	975,777	1,613,989
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	432,697	311,063	271,296
2.4 Civil Society	481,691	639,560	550,488
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	10,286,085	10,520,330	10,972,282
3.1 Health	8,224,295	8,747,383	9,386,631
3.2 Education	1,057,494	1,197,226	1,098,880
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	1,004,296	575,721	486,771
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	3,988,834	4,292,263	5,526,925
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	335,941	238,792	236,472
4.2 Trade and Investment	216,745	246,605	322,572
4.3 Financial Sector	142,376	109,423	141,364
4.4 Infrastructure	1,032,318	676,700	1,317,081
4.5 Agriculture	1,083,076	1,393,048	1,766,121
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	563,920	599,345	649,187
4.7 Economic Opportunity	237,326	233,503	278,837
4.8 Environment	377,132	794,847	815,291
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	4,883,934	4,031,157	4,005,825
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	4,658,858	3,889,410	3,860,892
5.2 Disaster Readiness	151,107	99,793	105,333
5.3 Migration Management	73,969	41,954	39,600
<b>6 Program Support</b>	1,265,959	1,735,851	1,707,036
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	78,089	3,980
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,265,959	1,657,762	1,703,056

Note: Includes only State, USAID and Food for Peace Title II resources.

\* FY 2009 Actual Total includes resources from the regular appropriations and two supplementals.

\*\* FY 2010 Estimate Total includes regular appropriations and forward funding supplemental resources.

**Table 6: Objective, Program Areas by Account  
FY 2009 Actual Total**

(\$000)

	Total	GHCS-USAID	GHCS-STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
<b>TOTAL</b>	32,711,460	2,130,000	5,159,000	2,000,000	7,116,901	922,000	1,782,500	631,500	93,000	5,006,500	530,200	1,674,500	2,320,900	3,344,459
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	9,584,611	-	-	108,993	848,905	163,511	1,460,858	631,500	93,000	5,006,500	530,200	3,776	-	737,368
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	224,952	-	-	20,445	31,705	-	2,500	152,350	1,402	10,200	5,000	-	-	1,350
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	410,859	-	-	-	-	25,859	-	316,000	-	69,000	-	-	-	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,958,487	-	-	1,550	53,879	79,635	443,175	163,150	91,598	4,927,300	498,200	-	-	700,000
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	1,295,251	-	-	54,650	277,829	4,643	958,129	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	92,993	-	-	4,400	18,735	9,028	57,054	-	-	-	-	3,776	-	-
Reconciliation	602,069	-	-	27,948	466,757	44,346	-	-	-	-	27,000	-	-	36,018
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	2,702,037	-	-	237,131	1,740,392	249,890	321,642	-	-	-	-	-	-	152,982
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	699,266	-	-	38,981	201,666	68,011	315,627	-	-	-	-	-	-	74,981
2.2 Good Governance	1,088,383	-	-	119,400	911,805	44,706	6,015	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,457
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	432,697	-	-	35,530	330,288	30,008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,871
2.4 Civil Society	481,691	-	-	43,220	296,633	107,165	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,673
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	10,286,085	2,130,000	5,159,000	586,951	1,980,842	79,821	-	-	-	-	-	-	186,971	162,500
3.1 Health	8,224,295	2,115,000	5,159,000	111,050	481,578	47,341	-	-	-	-	-	-	147,826	162,500
3.2 Education	1,057,494	-	-	440,303	592,709	13,918	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,564	-
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	1,004,296	15,000	-	35,598	906,555	18,562	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,581	-
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	3,988,834	-	-	1,031,586	2,245,933	370,094	-	-	-	-	-	-	179,571	161,650
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	335,941	-	-	6,060	291,920	37,961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.2 Trade and Investment	216,745	-	-	93,090	100,543	16,362	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,750
4.3 Financial Sector	142,376	-	-	20,259	95,345	26,772	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.4 Infrastructure	1,032,318	-	-	50,349	800,584	180,007	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,378	-
4.5 Agriculture	1,083,076	-	-	491,013	385,286	45,217	-	-	-	-	-	-	161,560	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	563,920	-	-	102,710	301,158	60,052	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	237,326	-	-	45,353	182,917	2,923	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,633	4,500
4.8 Environment	377,132	-	-	222,752	88,180	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	50,400
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	4,883,934	-	-	35,339	300,829	58,684	-	-	-	-	-	1,670,724	1,954,358	864,000
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	4,658,858	-	-	4,000	239,429	58,684	-	-	-	-	-	1,626,755	1,941,366	788,624
5.2 Disaster Readiness	151,107	-	-	31,339	31,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,992	75,376
5.3 Migration Management	73,969	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,969	-	-
<b>6 Program Support</b>	1,265,959	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,265,959
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,265,959	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,265,959

Note: Includes only State, USAID and Food for Peace Title II

\* Other includes IDA, TI, USAID Administrative Expenses (OE), ERMA, Democracy Fund, International Organizations & Programs, and Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capacity Fund (PCCF).

**Table 7: Objective, Program Areas by Account**  
**FY 2010 Total Estimás**  
(\$000)

	Total	GHCS-USAID	GHCS-STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
<b>TOTAL</b>	32,290,032	2,470,000	5,359,000	2,520,000	6,344,000	741,632	1,691,000	754,000	108,000	5,420,000	331,500	1,693,000	1,690,000	3,167,900
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	9,047,299	-	-	139,486	757,880	151,053	1,330,380	754,000	108,000	5,420,000	331,500	-	-	55,000
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	462,364	-	-	33,660	26,500	-	5,450	295,050	550	89,804	10,000	-	-	1,350
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	320,560	-	-	-	-	24,440	-	295,950	-	170	-	-	-	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,405,814	-	-	3,172	55,553	53,092	384,371	163,000	107,450	5,330,026	295,500	-	-	13,650
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	1,268,198	-	-	58,710	319,313	4,588	885,587	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	95,244	-	-	6,268	21,489	12,515	54,972	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	495,119	-	-	37,676	335,025	56,418	-	-	-	-	26,000	-	-	40,000
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	2,663,132	-	-	287,554	1,580,434	265,149	360,620	-	-	-	-	-	-	169,375
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	736,732	-	-	46,466	223,029	65,082	341,630	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,525
2.2 Good Governance	975,777	-	-	122,887	754,484	60,866	18,990	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,550
Building	311,063	-	-	60,898	189,409	21,256	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39,500
2.4 Civil Society	639,560	-	-	57,303	413,512	117,945	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,800
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	10,520,330	2,470,000	5,359,000	617,541	1,597,820	78,280	-	-	-	-	-	-	193,939	203,750
3.1 Health	8,747,383	2,455,000	5,359,000	142,551	379,449	53,267	-	-	-	-	-	-	167,866	190,250
3.2 Education	1,197,226	-	-	445,990	724,324	18,357	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,555	1,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	575,721	15,000	-	29,000	494,047	6,656	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,518	12,500
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	4,292,263	-	-	1,414,616	2,275,374	235,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	179,098	187,875
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	238,792	-	-	9,717	213,592	15,483	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.2 Trade and Investment	246,605	-	-	100,547	118,891	20,517	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,650
4.3 Financial Sector	109,423	-	-	25,588	62,288	20,922	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	625
4.4 Infrastructure	676,700	-	-	41,024	586,403	35,584	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,189	12,500
4.5 Agriculture	1,393,048	-	-	655,134	520,437	52,318	-	-	-	-	-	-	165,159	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	599,345	-	-	97,691	333,746	66,408	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	100,500
4.7 Economic Opportunity	233,503	-	-	55,638	161,197	8,918	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,750	6,000
4.8 Environment	794,847	-	-	429,277	278,820	15,150	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	61,600
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	4,031,157	-	-	27,608	88,736	11,850	-	-	-	-	-	1,693,000	1,316,963	893,000
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	3,889,410	-	-	5,438	87,076	11,850	-	-	-	-	-	1,651,046	1,291,000	843,000
5.2 Disaster Readiness	99,793	-	-	22,170	1,660	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,963	50,000
5.3 Migration Management	41,954	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41,954	-	-
<b>6 Program Support</b>	1,735,851	-	-	33,195	43,756	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,658,900
6.1 Program Design and Learning	78,089	-	-	33,195	43,756	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,138
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,657,762	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,657,762

Note: Includes only State, USAID and Food for Peace Title II resources.

\* Other includes IDA, TI, USAID Administrative Expenses (OE), ERMA, Democracy Fund, International Organizations & Programs, and Complex Crises Fund.

**Table 8: Objectives, Program Areas by Account**  
**FY 2011 Request**  
(\$000)

	Total	GHCS-USAID	GHCS-STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	IDA	Other*
<b>TOTAL</b>	36,388,640	3,013,000	5,500,000	2,980,896	7,811,982	716,354	2,136,041	757,613	110,000	5,473,348	285,950	1,605,400	1,690,000	860,700	3,447,356
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	10,843,611	-	-	134,388	1,020,177	151,957	1,651,128	757,613	110,000	5,473,348	285,950	-	-	-	1,259,050
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	537,940	-	-	19,857	14,500	1,400	1,030	295,303	1,000	203,500	-	-	-	-	1,350
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	346,846	-	-	-	-	24,491	-	312,185	-	10,170	-	-	-	-	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	7,893,199	-	-	6,700	21,400	55,909	807,987	145,575	109,000	5,259,678	259,950	-	-	-	1,227,000
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	1,139,139	-	-	63,603	305,200	4,404	765,932	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	102,513	-	-	6,700	4,807	10,277	76,179	4,550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	823,974	-	-	37,528	674,270	55,476	-	-	-	-	26,000	-	-	-	30,700
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	3,332,961	-	-	383,212	2,150,000	259,136	484,913	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,700
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	897,188	-	-	66,724	291,009	70,375	453,680	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,400
2.2 Good Governance	1,613,989	-	-	161,497	1,330,734	60,225	31,233	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,300
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	271,296	-	-	78,731	168,185	24,380	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.4 Civil Society	550,488	-	-	76,260	360,072	104,156	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	10,972,282	3,013,000	5,500,000	518,511	1,469,786	72,046	-	-	-	-	-	-	194,939	-	204,000
3.1 Health	9,386,631	2,998,000	5,500,000	106,289	383,390	48,836	-	-	-	-	-	-	172,116	-	178,000
3.2 Education	1,098,880	-	-	387,222	686,698	17,405	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,555	-	1,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	486,771	15,000	-	25,000	399,698	5,805	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,268	-	25,000
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	5,526,925	-	-	1,890,955	3,034,459	223,113	-	-	-	-	-	-	201,598	-	176,800
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	236,472	-	-	8,265	214,831	13,376	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.2 Trade and Investment	322,572	-	-	115,905	176,663	23,204	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,800
4.3 Financial Sector	141,364	-	-	35,093	89,400	15,871	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
4.4 Infrastructure	1,317,081	-	-	72,426	1,186,415	32,051	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,189	-	25,000
4.5 Agriculture	1,766,121	-	-	950,792	582,159	49,261	-	-	-	-	-	-	183,909	-	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	649,187	-	-	121,954	379,161	71,272	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	-	75,300
4.7 Economic Opportunity	278,837	-	-	51,624	209,460	6,753	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	6,000
4.8 Environment	815,291	-	-	534,896	196,370	11,325	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	62,700
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	4,005,825	-	-	50,600	137,560	10,102	-	-	-	-	-	1,605,400	1,293,463	860,700	48,000
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	3,860,892	-	-	8,740	133,750	9,902	-	-	-	-	-	1,565,800	1,284,000	810,700	48,000
5.2 Disaster Readiness	105,333	-	-	41,860	3,810	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,463	50,000	-
5.3 Migration Management	39,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39,600	-	-	-
<b>6 Program Support</b>	1,707,036	-	-	3,230	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,703,806
6.1 Program Design and Learning	3,980	-	-	3,230	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	750
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,703,056	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,703,056

Note: Includes only State, USAID and Food for Peace Title II resources.

\* Other includes IDA, TI, USAID Administrative Expenses (OE), ERMA, Democracy Fund, International Organizations & Programs, and Complex Crises Fund.

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Congressional Budget Justification

# FOREIGN OPERATIONS

**Annex: Regional Perspectives**



Fiscal Year 2011

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## Africa

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

This remains a time of great challenge and opportunity in Africa. After several years of modest improvement, sub-Saharan Africa recently experienced significant setbacks in its progress toward democracy, good governance, and economic growth. According to the Freedom House *Freedom in the World* index, political rights and civil liberties deteriorated in 15 African countries during 2009. Additionally, Africa has the highest poverty rates in the world. In the UN's Human Development Index, 25 of the bottom 26 countries designated in the "low human development" category are in Africa. Sub-Saharan Africa is more heavily affected by HIV/AIDS than any other region of the world. An estimated 22.4 million people are living with HIV in the region - around two thirds of the global total. Economic growth, which was robust at 6 percent in 2007, fell substantially in 2009 due to the global economic crisis - curtailing the ability of African governments to fight poverty and maintain essential services. The decline has affected a range of African countries, including some of the largest and most influential. Economic and democratic backsliding has been epitomized by military takeovers in Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Madagascar, Mauritania, and most recently Niger; growing suppression of civil society in countries such as Zimbabwe and Ethiopia; and conflicts in Somalia and Darfur. Countries such as the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Burundi, Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Cote d'Ivoire are still struggling to recover from long-standing wars and rebuild the physical, political, and human infrastructure needed for continued reconciliation and socioeconomic progress. Political unrest remains a concern in Kenya and Nigeria, while Sudan is entering a critical period of political transition.

Despite Africa's enormous challenges, successes and opportunities exist. Wars in Angola, Burundi, DRC, Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Uganda, and the North-South conflict in Sudan have ended or substantially abated. There have also been significant improvements in key health areas. Mortality among children under five, for example, fell by 14 percent between 1990 and 2008 (from 184 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 144 deaths in 2008). This trend is expected to continue with the expanded coverage of interventions to address malaria and provide services that benefit newborns. Since 1990, there has been significant progress towards the Millennium Development Goal of universal primary education in sub-Saharan Africa, with the primary education completion rate increasing from 51 percent in 1990 to 63 percent in 2007, according to the World Bank. Finally, Africans are increasingly taking control of their collective development through regional organizations such as the Southern African Development Community (SADC), which works to improve economic integration. These regional organizations as well as the African Union have the potential to provide leadership and share best practices, but the influence of poorly governed and autocratic states on these multilateral institutions complicates and stifles the evolution toward better governance in Africa.

The President's budget request reflects U.S. policy priorities in Africa and the United States' overall vision for using American diplomatic and development resources to advance good governance and economic development, and to address such critical issues as health, food insecurity, and climate change. With U.S. support and partnership, it is possible to save lives, prevent instability and the advance of extremism on the continent, and assist Africa as it moves along the path to a stronger future.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	8,242,244	7,059,605	7,606,071	546,466
Development Assistance	876,620	1,078,530	1,310,959	232,429
Economic Support Fund	712,910	629,604	594,289	-35,315
Food for Peace Title II	1,858,098	272,500	296,000	23,500

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
Foreign Military Financing	8,255	18,793	23,790	4,997
Global Health and Child Survival - State	3,482,165	3,633,550	3,633,550	0
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	848,509	1,145,205	1,443,593	298,388
International Military Education and Training	15,339	15,232	15,975	743
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	26,600	30,538	107,165	76,627
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	31,498	48,053	42,600	-5,453
Peacekeeping Operations	382,250	187,600	138,150	-49,450

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Africa</b>	<b>8,242,244</b>	<b>7,059,605</b>	<b>7,606,071</b>	<b>546,466</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	553,172	414,415	399,977	-14,438
<b>Development Assistance</b>	34,200	51,772	44,402	-7,370
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	17,195	27,225	16,325	-10,900
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	250	2,172	2,700	528
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	16,755	22,375	25,377	3,002
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	56,880	63,427	51,540	-11,887
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	10,000	19,500	8,500	-11,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000	500	200	-300
1.5 Transnational Crime	0	1,200	1,200	0
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	45,880	42,227	41,640	-587
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	8,255	18,793	23,790	4,997
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	8,255	18,793	23,790	4,997
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	15,339	15,232	15,975	743
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	15,339	15,232	15,975	743
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	24,750	29,538	83,520	53,982
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,500	450	0	-450
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	19,180	25,200	76,915	51,715
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	1,410	2,853	0	-2,853
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,660	1,035	6,605	5,570
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	31,498	48,053	42,600	-5,453
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	20,025	31,153	25,600	-5,553
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	0	0	600	600
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	11,473	16,900	16,400	-500
<b>Peacekeeping Operations</b>	382,250	187,600	138,150	-49,450
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	5,000	10,000	0	-10,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	377,250	177,600	138,150	-39,450
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>263,765</b>	<b>305,622</b>	<b>348,886</b>	<b>43,264</b>

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Development Assistance</b>	66,980	118,570	147,994	29,424
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,250	7,543	12,791	5,248
2.2 Good Governance	34,996	53,838	64,101	10,263
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	17,059	34,970	35,777	807
2.4 Civil Society	12,675	22,219	35,325	13,106
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	194,935	186,052	177,247	-8,805
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	31,600	26,498	27,800	1,302
2.2 Good Governance	64,435	76,338	80,300	3,962
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	71,963	58,518	36,150	-22,368
2.4 Civil Society	26,937	24,698	32,997	8,299
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	1,850	1,000	23,645	22,645
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,850	1,000	23,645	22,645
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	4,898,029	5,317,489	5,562,091	244,602
<b>Development Assistance</b>	292,139	298,484	265,888	-32,596
3.1 Health	51,200	80,000	61,760	-18,240
3.2 Education	236,112	214,484	204,128	-10,356
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	4,827	4,000	0	-4,000
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	169,550	124,793	102,603	-22,190
3.1 Health	50,856	34,000	23,000	-11,000
3.2 Education	44,755	73,343	69,793	-3,550
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	73,939	17,450	9,810	-7,640
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	105,666	115,457	116,457	1,000
3.1 Health	73,695	94,775	99,025	4,250
3.2 Education	8,009	5,000	4,000	-1,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	23,962	15,682	13,432	-2,250
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - State</b>	3,482,165	3,633,550	3,633,550	0
3.1 Health	3,482,165	3,633,550	3,633,550	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - USAID</b>	848,509	1,145,205	1,443,593	298,388
3.1 Health	848,509	1,145,205	1,443,593	298,388
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	916,735	1,007,270	1,280,108	272,838
<b>Development Assistance</b>	481,631	608,534	851,305	242,771
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	650	478	260	-218
4.2 Trade and Investment	33,563	46,210	51,400	5,190
4.3 Financial Sector	11,190	16,333	24,448	8,115
4.4 Infrastructure	18,121	22,443	36,836	14,393
4.5 Agriculture	312,097	356,899	527,156	170,257
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	30,993	31,084	34,666	3,582
4.7 Economic Opportunity	4,316	14,780	11,600	-3,180
4.8 Environment	70,701	120,307	164,939	44,632
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	291,545	255,332	262,899	7,567
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	3,500	250	2,000	1,750
4.2 Trade and Investment	0	2,000	2,600	600
4.3 Financial Sector	2,000	3,000	3,000	0
4.4 Infrastructure	140,145	92,102	118,115	26,013
4.5 Agriculture	70,910	84,756	84,925	169
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	38,771	43,426	27,911	-15,515

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
4.7 Economic Opportunity	26,200	16,102	13,042	-3,060
4.8 Environment	10,019	13,696	11,306	-2,390
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	<b>143,559</b>	<b>143,404</b>	<b>165,904</b>	<b>22,500</b>
4.4 Infrastructure	1,378	1,189	1,189	0
4.5 Agriculture	125,548	129,465	148,215	18,750
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	0	1,000	1,500	500
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,633	1,750	5,000	3,250
4.8 Environment	15,000	10,000	10,000	0
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>1,610,543</b>	<b>14,809</b>	<b>15,009</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>1,670</b>	<b>1,170</b>	<b>1,370</b>	<b>200</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	0	0	200	200
5.2 Disaster Readiness	1,670	1,170	1,170	0
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	<b>1,608,873</b>	<b>13,639</b>	<b>13,639</b>	<b>0</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,608,873	12,000	12,000	0
5.2 Disaster Readiness	0	1,639	1,639	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Africa</b>	<b>8,242,244</b>	<b>7,059,605</b>	<b>7,606,071</b>	<b>546,466</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>553,172</b>	<b>414,415</b>	<b>399,977</b>	<b>-14,438</b>
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	54,720	88,328	50,425	-37,903
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	0	0	600	600
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	432,747	256,397	274,130	17,733
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	1,410	2,853	0	-2,853
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,660	2,235	7,805	5,570
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	62,635	64,602	67,017	2,415
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>263,765</b>	<b>305,622</b>	<b>348,886</b>	<b>43,264</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	35,700	35,041	64,236	29,195
2.2 Good Governance	99,431	130,176	144,401	14,225
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	89,022	93,488	71,927	-21,561
2.4 Civil Society	39,612	46,917	68,322	21,405
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>4,898,029</b>	<b>5,317,489</b>	<b>5,562,091</b>	<b>244,602</b>
3.1 Health	4,506,425	4,987,530	5,260,928	273,398
3.2 Education	288,876	292,827	277,921	-14,906
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	102,728	37,132	23,242	-13,890
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>916,735</b>	<b>1,007,270</b>	<b>1,280,108</b>	<b>272,838</b>
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	4,150	728	2,260	1,532
4.2 Trade and Investment	33,563	48,210	54,000	5,790
4.3 Financial Sector	13,190	19,333	27,448	8,115
4.4 Infrastructure	159,644	115,734	156,140	40,406
4.5 Agriculture	508,555	571,120	760,296	189,176
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	69,764	75,510	64,077	-11,433
4.7 Economic Opportunity	32,149	32,632	29,642	-2,990
4.8 Environment	95,720	144,003	186,245	42,242
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>1,610,543</b>	<b>14,809</b>	<b>15,009</b>	<b>200</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,608,873	12,000	12,200	200
5.2 Disaster Readiness	1,670	2,809	2,809	0

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	401,558	453,599	472,818	19,219
6.1 Program Design and Learning	76,935	81,302	88,290	6,988
6.2 Administration and Oversight	324,623	372,297	384,528	12,231

### **Peace and Security**

Resources in this objective will be used to support several key U.S. foreign policy priorities in Africa.

Efforts to mitigate extremism, including the Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership and the East Africa Regional Strategic Initiative, will aim to deny terrorists safe havens, operational bases, and recruitment opportunities. U.S. resources will enhance coordination with partnership countries in West Africa and bolster regional activities to resist attempts by al Qaeda and others to impose their radical ideology on the moderate and tolerant Muslim populations of the region.

Stabilization operations and security-sector reform efforts in Somalia, Ethiopia, and the DRC will incorporate awareness training on human rights and gender-based violence. Professionalization of the police and military, particularly in Southern Sudan, will also help to prevent conflict and maintain regional stability.

Peacekeeping operations in Somalia, Sudan, Liberia, and the DRC will promote the stability of the entire continent. 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.

Efforts to strengthen the rule of law through law enforcement and justice sector assistance will focus on combating the destabilizing effect of a dramatic increase in narcotics trafficking in West Africa. If left unchecked, this increase is likely to undermine local governments and the investments that the United States has made to promote stability and development in the region. The transnational crime assistance provided will strengthen both the police and justice sectors.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

President Obama's June 2009 address in Ghana reiterated U.S. support for good governance, and called upon Africans to take ownership and leadership of key reforms. In FY 2011, the United States will seek to expand its support to key processes and institutions that are critical to the improvement of sustainable governance in Africa.

The biggest democratic challenge in Africa during FY 2011 will be the full implementation of the Sudan CPA, particularly the referenda on the future status of Southern Sudan and of Abyei. The United States will continue to assist both the referendum process and efforts to build the capacity of government institutions in Southern Sudan. These activities will support the Sudanese people as they try to move beyond civil war and learn to coexist either as a single, more democratic country, or as two separate entities living peacefully as neighbors. In addition, the United States will support election officials, civil society, political parties, and media to prepare for, monitor, and conduct credible elections in the DRC, Liberia, Nigeria, and Uganda. Other top priorities include Guinea, Kenya, and Zimbabwe, where serious political rivalries threaten destabilization. U.S. assistance is designed to help broker a peaceful way forward.

In the midst of these challenges, the United States will place a renewed emphasis on supporting countries such as Ghana, Mali, Mozambique, and Tanzania, which have adopted progressive policies and are building democratic institutions that promote economic development and improve the lives of their citizens. U.S. assistance will aim to strengthen national and regional institutions essential for governing justly and democratically. The desired outcomes are accountable and responsive parliaments and local governments, independent judiciaries, free and independent media, vibrant civil society, and representative political parties. Supporting good governance will help lower the risks of political backsliding, increase the return on development assistance investments, and strengthen the voices of progressive African countries in regional organizations such as the African Union.

### **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 recipient of PEPFAR program resources, with 12 of the 15 focus countries. Almost two million Africans have received life-saving antiretroviral treatment under this initiative. The President's Malaria Initiative (PMI), announced in June 2005, mobilizes global efforts to combat a disease that kills over 800,000 people annually, the vast majority children under the age of five years, and causes an estimated \$12 billion per year in economic loss in Africa. In 2009, PMI provided protection to over 30 million Africans and procured over 20 million treatments for malaria. These efforts have contributed to significant reductions in childhood death rates in Africa. Major efforts are also under way 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 tropical diseases; strengthening disease surveillance systems for the prevention of, and rapid response to, epidemics; and strengthening health systems. All of these efforts are being implemented as part of the Global Health Initiative (GHI), which the President announced in May 2009. The GHI represents a new business model to deliver the broad range of U.S. health investments that will help to achieve significant health improvements and create an effective, efficient, and country-led platform for the sustainable delivery of essential health care and public health programs.

Access to clean water, sanitation, and hygiene has a huge impact on people's health and, subsequently, their economic well-being and education. For this reason, the United States continues to work with African governments, non-governmental organizations, and service providers to improve access to high quality water and sanitation services. USAID's work has been guided and supported by the Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005. In 2008 alone, more than one million people achieved first-time access to an improved water source, and nearly 600,000 people had first-time access to improved sanitation. Across sub-Saharan Africa, about six billion liters of water have been treated. The FY 2011 request will continue and expand on these achievements by improving the capacity of service providers through training and technical, financial, and operational improvements. Activities will be undertaken to improve the operating environment for service providers (such as regulatory improvements and extension of credit), as well as to work directly with communities, local governments, and utilities responsible for service provision.

An educated population is critical to promoting the changes in governance and institutions, human capacity, and economic systems needed for countries to make economic and social progress. Sub-Saharan Africa is home to 19 percent of the world's primary school-age children, but accounts for 47 percent of out-of-school children worldwide. Regionally, almost one-third of primary-age children (35 million), mostly girls, do not attend school. USAID works to expand opportunities for African children so that they and their families can enjoy the benefits and opportunities derived from an education. The FY 2011 budget request seeks funding for basic education activities that respond to country-specific needs, including in policy formulation, improved education management and planning, curriculum reform, professional development for teachers and administrators, community involvement in education, and greater transparency and accountability, thereby increasing access to educational opportunities for girls and other marginalized populations, and better learning materials.

## **Economic Growth**

African countries need rapid, sustainable, and broad-based growth to reduce hunger and poverty, create jobs (especially for a growing and somewhat disaffected youth), and provide the resources for the expansion of much-needed health and education services. The United States will support the efforts of African countries to achieve this growth by supporting measures that increase agricultural productivity in a sustainable way, strengthen markets, support small and medium business growth, promote trade, and strengthen the institutions of economic and political governance. Trade and investment programs will improve sub-Saharan Africa's capacity for trade and its export competitiveness, with the aim of expanding African trade with the United States under the African Growth and Opportunity Act, as well as its trade with other international trading partners and regionally within Africa.

The new Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative will bring substantially greater resources to address the nutrition and food security problems facing Africa's poor. The FY 2011 request will expand support for sustainable and country-driven agriculture, rural development, and nutrition programs. The United States will provide assistance to increase agricultural productivity and the incomes of small-scale agricultural producers in relatively reform-minded, well-governed African countries that offer strong opportunities for improvement in food security, as well as in three regional economic communities (the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa, the Economic Community of West African States, and the Southern African Development Community). U.S. assistance will also be provided to African countries to promote reforms and build the capacity to support country-led investment plans in the future.

Conserving Africa's natural resource base, and promoting the mitigation of, and adaptation to, climate change will be critical to both the economic prosperity of the continent and the future of our 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. Climate change programs will focus on helping countries assess their vulnerability to climate change and build the information systems and governance mechanisms to adapt to and reduce greenhouse gas emissions through land management, increasing the use of clean energy, and building the capacity of African countries to enter international carbon markets.

The Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) is a key vehicle for delivering transformational economic growth that complements the programs detailed in this request. To maximize the effectiveness of U.S. assistance programs, the State Department and USAID will work to ensure that more countries in Africa qualify for, and effectively implement, compacts with the MCC.

## **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

Angola is one of Africa's most important oil producers, an increasingly important regional power, a potential breadbasket for the sub-region, and a destination for U.S. trade and investment. U.S. foreign assistance focuses on overcoming the many challenges Angola faces - reflected in its poor social indicators, weak democratic structures, and relative lack of transparency - to help create a country that is prosperous, democratic, healthy, peaceful, and secure. The health sector continues to be a priority area. In August 2009, United States Secretary of State Hillary Clinton and the Angolan Minister of Foreign Affairs signed a President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) Partnership Framework, representing a new approach to how both governments are working together to fight HIV/AIDS. U.S. assistance continues to promote stabilization and security sector reform. In the democracy sector, assistance aims to increase the capacity of civil society. To help increase economic growth, U.S. assistance is supporting programs that rebuild the agricultural sector, improve food security, help transform Angola's restrictive business and investment climate, and reduce its vulnerability to climate change.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	55,967	84,217	77,175	-7,042
Development Assistance	9,690	20,192	18,950	-1,242
Global Health and Child Survival - State	11,052	10,300	10,300	0
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	28,550	45,750	39,925	-5,825
International Military Education and Training	375	475	500	25
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	6,300	7,500	7,500	0

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Angola</b>	<b>55,967</b>	<b>84,217</b>	<b>77,175</b>	<b>-7,042</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	6,675	7,975	8,000	25
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	375	475	500	25
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	375	475	500	25
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	6,300	7,500	7,500	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,300	7,500	7,500	0
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	4,390	8,914	6,490	-2,424
<b>Development Assistance</b>	4,390	8,914	6,490	-2,424
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	800	0	-800
2.2 Good Governance	3,190	5,178	2,490	-2,688
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	500	1,700	2,000	300
2.4 Civil Society	700	1,236	2,000	764
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	41,602	61,050	55,225	-5,825
<b>Development Assistance</b>	2,000	5,000	5,000	0
3.1 Health	2,000	3,000	3,000	0
3.2 Education	0	2,000	2,000	0



(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - State</b>	11,052	10,300	10,300	0
3.1 Health	11,052	10,300	10,300	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - USAID</b>	28,550	45,750	39,925	-5,825
3.1 Health	28,550	45,750	39,925	-5,825
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	3,300	6,278	7,460	1,182
<b>Development Assistance</b>	3,300	6,278	7,460	1,182
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	300	478	260	-218
4.2 Trade and Investment	0	400	300	-100
4.3 Financial Sector	500	400	400	0
4.5 Agriculture	2,000	4,500	4,500	0
4.7 Economic Opportunity	500	500	500	0
4.8 Environment	0	0	1,500	1,500

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Angola</b>	<b>55,967</b>	<b>84,217</b>	<b>77,175</b>	<b>-7,042</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	6,675	7,975	8,000	25
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,675	7,975	8,000	25
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	4,390	8,914	6,490	-2,424
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	800	0	-800
2.2 Good Governance	3,190	5,178	2,490	-2,688
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	500	1,700	2,000	300
2.4 Civil Society	700	1,236	2,000	764
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	41,602	61,050	55,225	-5,825
3.1 Health	41,602	59,050	53,225	-5,825
3.2 Education	0	2,000	2,000	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	3,300	6,278	7,460	1,182
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	300	478	260	-218
4.2 Trade and Investment	0	400	300	-100
4.3 Financial Sector	500	400	400	0
4.5 Agriculture	2,000	4,500	4,500	0
4.7 Economic Opportunity	500	500	500	0
4.8 Environment	0	0	1,500	1,500
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	1,732	5,002	4,171	-831
6.1 Program Design and Learning	502	0	483	483
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,230	5,002	3,688	-1,314

### Peace and Security

Angola is a major regional power and has one of the largest and most capable militaries on the continent. U.S. assistance supports humanitarian landmine clearance and excess ordnance and weapons removal to enhance personal security and open roads and rural areas for greater economic opportunity while building capacity in the Angolan Government. This facilitates agriculture, allows people and commerce to move freely, and increases access to social services. U.S. assistance to non-governmental organizations (NGOs) accounts for approximately 10 percent of the total territory cleared of landmines. NGOs are the primary providers of humanitarian landmine clearance in six provinces, and are facing a reduction in funding from other international donors. U.S. assistance will bolster professionalism in the Angolan armed forces. Medical training and humanitarian assistance exercises will also promote goodwill.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): Angola has one of the most professional armed forces in Africa. IMET funding will support several objectives to continue military professionalization, including a focus on English-language training, maritime security, and peacekeeping. IMET activities will promote goodwill and build a deeper military-to-military relationship with Angola's forces.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR): Destruction of excess munitions and removal of landmines and unexploded ordnance are crucial to promoting internal stability and enabling increased use of rural Angola's most important resource: land. NADR funds will be used to enable NGOs to clear one million square meters of land and roads, and allow the destruction of 280 tons of excess munitions stockpiled by the army and air force in densely-populated areas.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

Angola conducted peaceful parliamentary elections in 2008, the first in 16 years. The country is now in the process of a constitutional revision that should lead to presidential and parliamentary elections and potentially increase power at the local level. Challenges remain in expanding the capacity to run elections, promoting a more level playing field among political actors, enhancing the independent media, strengthening civil society, building capacity in local government, and helping a new parliament carry out its roles and responsibilities.

Development Assistance (DA): U.S. assistance programs continue to build local government capacity for transparent, accountable, and participatory governance, as well as citizens' participation in consolidating democracy. Resources will also be used to continue to train local government officials and civil society in public administration. Angola requires effective local level planning, budgeting, and development, and U.S. resources will help improve interaction and decision-making between these sectors while enhancing basic services.

U.S. assistance helped shape the Government's nascent decentralization program, which thus far has been mostly administrative and is now moving towards fiscal decentralization. The constitutional revision process is expected to lead to further political decentralization, with local elections likely. U.S. funding will not only help local governments adhere to new fiscal responsibilities, but also foster democratic practices. At the national level, assistance to the public sector will increase transparency and accountability in fiscal management. Support for the legislature will further institutionalize democratic political processes.

U.S. assistance helped the Angolan Government prepare for its 2008 elections and reinstate public confidence in Angola's electoral process. The elections, however, revealed challenges in election administration and a weak and disorganized opposition. The United States will continue to strengthen the logistical infrastructure, as well as the roles of civil society and the media. Training of National Electoral Commission officials will be provided to strengthen their capacity to conduct elections.

Much of Angola's media is either controlled by the state or in the hands of interests close to the party in power. Independent media, particularly radio, the source of news for most Angolans, is limited to the capital. Key democratic concepts and the views of political and non-governmental actors fail to reach a wide segment of the population. The United States will work to enhance the quality and quantity of independent media coverage of important issues and look for ways to expand this coverage outside the capital.

### **Investing in People**

Lack of access to quality health and education services has constrained the social development of Angola's population. Infant, child, and maternal mortality rates are some of the most abysmal in the world. The high fertility rate of 5.8 births per woman contributes to the problem, as does the lack of access to clean water. Malaria is widespread and is the number-one killer of children. The United States is on track to meet its goal of halving deaths among children under five by FY 2010 (the

under-five mortality rate would go from an estimated 240 per 1,000 live births in 1995 to 120 in FY 2010). HIV/AIDS prevalence in Angola is relatively low, which presents the United States with the opportunity to prevent the spread of this scourge before it rises to disastrous regional rates. The education sector also has tremendous needs; lack of access to quality education hampers many development and reconstruction efforts.

Development Assistance (DA): Basic Education: Poorly trained teachers limit the educational development of a new generation of Angolans. New education activities begun in FY 2010 will continue to focus on improving teacher training for basic education.

Water Supply and Sanitation: Approximately 18 percent of child deaths are attributable to water and sanitation-related diseases. Activities will promote good sanitation practices, expanded access to purified water, and increased well construction.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - USAID: Malaria: U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will expand efforts to scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions. The aim is to reach 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups in support of the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related mortality of children under five by 50 percent. The FY 2011 request level for Angola does not include the total projected funding for the PMI. Decisions on allocations of centrally-managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2011 operating year budget is set.

Maternal and Child Health: Improving the health status of women and children is a critical health challenge confronting Angola. Activities will continue to support the Ministry of Health with polio surveillance, routine immunizations, and nationwide health campaigns.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health: Health professionals will receive training in antenatal care and family planning methods. Capacity building of family planning and reproductive health services should enhance the ability of couples to decide the number and spacing of births.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - State and GHCS - USAID: Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): Angola 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**

The global economic downturn and its impact on Angola's commodity-dependent economy brought home to Angolan decision-makers the need to diversify. Angola's poor business environment and overdependence on oil and diamonds have not created sufficient employment, and the country's non-oil sectors currently do not adequately contribute to the economy. While oil production has increased dramatically in recent years, the share of the non-oil sector in the Gross Domestic Product has dwindled. Greater economic diversification by improving the competitiveness in non-oil sectors is needed for sustained, real growth.

Development Assistance (DA): Activities will strengthen the agriculture sector as a means of diversifying Angola's economy, reducing its overdependence on oil, expanding participation and economic benefits, and enhancing its resilience to climate change. Access to production inputs, finance, and commercial linkages will continue to provide improvements to value chains for select crops. U.S. assistance will further strengthen a newly established agribusiness development center that provides technical assistance to agribusiness cooperatives and enterprises. This assistance will help Angola reduce its dependency on imported food and become a source of employment for under-skilled workers in non-urban areas.

Efforts in the financial sector will focus on improving the restrictive business and investment climate and promoting greater transparency. Assistance to the Central Bank will support the establishment of the credit bureau. Establishing financial regulations will be fundamental to raising consumer awareness of financial services and increase transparency associated with financial operations.

Support to both the Ministry of Finance and Central Bank will also help establish a certified professional accountant qualification program. Activities will ultimately increase public and investor confidence in the Angolan accounting and financial systems through improved accountability and transparency of resources. The U.S. Department of Treasury will provide one or more experts to work with the Finance Ministry and Central Bank in areas such as debt management and taxation.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: A formal program review was conducted of the humanitarian demining and weapons destruction programs in FY 2009, which included site visits in several provinces. In addition, two informal reviews were conducted of the same programs by U.S. Government personnel.

USAID's integrated health program went through a mid-term evaluation in FY 2009 which revealed that positive gains in human capacity strengthening have greatly improved access to quality health services.

An evaluation of USAID's agricultural program was conducted in FY 2009. One of its main recommendations was to refocus on smallholder cooperatives in order to improve the poverty reduction strategy.

Given the political transition in Angola and the implications of the democratic process, a sectoral assessment of the democracy and governance enabling environment will be carried out in March 2010. This will help identify priority areas and serve as the foundation for a new strategy in this sector. In FY 2009, two mid-term evaluations were completed for the decentralization and civil society strengthening programs. One recommendation calls for joint planning of work plans with local government officials to strengthen the relationship between the project implementer and beneficiary.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: Program reviews concluded that NADR funds were being effectively and efficiently used and that a key agricultural (and formerly heavily mined) province may be landmine free within the next five years. IMET program reviews determined that the military-to-military relationship and capacity building are moving forward. This foundation will yield increasing results in FY 2010, with the start of a long-term English training program for the military.

The health program continues to build upon the strength of the capacity building component which will be incorporated into the FY 2010 work plan for the Essential Health Services Program. The agricultural program will incorporate more smallholder cooperatives for FY 2010 and FY 2011. In the civil society activity, joint planning that includes local government officials is being applied in the implementation plans.

Relationship between FY 2011 Budget Request and Performance: Program reviews determined that extensive demining was needed in one additional province not currently being demined. Discussions with one NGO implementer led to exploring the destruction of man-portable air defense systems with the Angolan Government, and future activities may include destruction activities.

The new PEPFAR Partnership Framework with the Government of Angola is expected to boost activities in HIV/AIDS prevention and increase the amount of strategic information available to improve planning and decision-making for the national program.

## 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 the low quality of the health and educational systems present major obstacles to economic growth. The United States supports Benin's efforts to consolidate democracy, strengthen institutions, and reduce poverty. U.S. assistance seeks to improve the availability and quality of public services in the education and health sectors. The United States 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 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	30,962	36,499	33,407	-3,092
Development Assistance	7,000	5,364	4,557	-807
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	23,700	30,900	27,750	-3,150
International Military Education and Training	262	235	250	15
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	0	0	850	850

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Benin</b>	<b>30,962</b>	<b>36,499</b>	<b>33,407</b>	<b>-3,092</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	262	235	505	270
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	262	235	250	15
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	262	235	250	15
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	0	0	255	255
1.5 Transnational Crime	0	0	255	255
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	0	0	595	595
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	0	0	595	595
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	0	595	595
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	30,700	36,264	32,307	-3,957
<b>Development Assistance</b>	7,000	5,364	4,557	-807
3.2 Education	7,000	5,364	4,557	-807
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - USAID</b>	23,700	30,900	27,750	-3,150
3.1 Health	23,700	30,900	27,750	-3,150

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Benin</b>	<b>30,962</b>	<b>36,499</b>	<b>33,407</b>	<b>-3,092</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	262	235	505	270
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	262	235	250	15
1.5 Transnational Crime	0	0	255	255
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	0	0	595	595

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	0	595	595
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	30,700	36,264	32,307	-3,957
3.1 Health	23,700	30,900	27,750	-3,150
3.2 Education	7,000	5,364	4,557	-807
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	0	4,452	4,495	43
6.1 Program Design and Learning	0	1,095	950	-145
6.2 Administration and Oversight	0	3,357	3,545	188

### **Peace and Security**

International Military Education and Training (IMET): Funds aim to 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 for the military. Benin has also taken a leadership role in maritime security for the Gulf of Guinea--a key U.S. objective in the region. U.S. assistance programs will support efforts to ensure regional stability by enhancing the military's capacity to maintain control of its territorial waters and coastline.

International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INCLE): U.S. assistance will also support the development of more effective crime fighting forces. Building on recent successes in military cooperation, especially in maritime security, additional assistance will include training for police and judicial authorities to address transnational crime issues, with special focus on counternarcotics in Benin and in neighboring countries.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INCLE): Narcotrafficking is a threat to security, good governance, and stability in Benin, a transit country for drugs trafficked from Latin America to Europe. INCLE funding will support the development of effective, professional, and accountable criminal justice sector institutions, which will be able to contribute to Benin's counternarcotics efforts and strengthen investigation and prosecution capacities.

### **Investing in People**

U.S.-funded programs will continue to address substantial challenges in the health and education sectors with the goal of improving the health and educational status of the people of Benin.

Development Assistance (DA): Basic Education: Building on achievements to date in the basic education sector, U.S. funded programs 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 associations of parents and mothers to improve local school management, enrollment, and retention. The goal is to reduce the persistent gap between the number of girls and boys who complete primary school.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - USAID: Maternal Child Health: Funding will address high maternal, infant, and under-five mortality rates. Maternal and child funds will be used to provide proven, high-impact interventions in neonatal health care, immunization, nutrition, sanitation, and community case management. These include treatment of malaria, diarrhea, and pneumonia. Addressing these illnesses will further reduce infant and children morbidity and mortality.

**Family Planning:** U.S. assistance for Family Planning and Reproductive Health will continue expanding and developing sustainable access to high-quality, voluntary family planning services and information and reproductive health care on a sustainable basis. Voluntary family planning services will enhance the ability of couples to decide the number and spacing of births, including the timing of first birth. They will also make substantial contributions to reducing abortion; and maternal and child mortality and morbidity; and help mitigate adverse effects of population dynamics on natural resources, economic growth, and state stability.

**HIV/AIDS:** Benin will receive funding to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR).

**Malaria:** 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 2011 request level for Benin does not include the total projected funding for the PMI. Decisions on allocations of centrally-managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2011 operating year budget is set.

### **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 builds on the efforts of other U.S. foreign assistance programs to reduce poverty and improve economic growth. It seeks to remove barriers to growth and reinforce investments made in the health and education of Benin's people, which are essential for development. MCC projects focus on reforming the judicial sector, strengthening financial services, developing port infrastructure, and reforming land tenure policies.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

**Performance Monitoring and Evaluation:** In FY 2009, the Operating Unit (OU) performed several activities to evaluate programmatic and financial performance. Four program portfolio reviews were held. Quarterly budget pipeline assessment review meetings also monitored financial performance. OU staff also conducted quarterly activity site visits and monthly individual meetings with implementing partners to review progress, results, and obstacles in implementation as reported during the previous quarter. In addition, OU staff conducted periodic data spot checks to determine implementing partner data quality.

**Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices:** Health and education program staff revised program Performance Management Plans to clarify desired outcomes, measure performance, and provide information for decision making. Review of program performance data and consolidated performance report data have been used to reallocate resources in numerous cases. In health, following a review of data on frequent drug shortages, the OU decided to allocate additional funds for Benin's commodity logistics system and to increase orders for HIV test kits and contraceptives. Sales data for diarrhea treatment kits was used to reevaluate the price and explore the possibility of subsidizing costs to increase the purchase and use of the kits. Under PMI, data on the effectiveness of indoor spraying as a means of malaria control was evaluated. Information on community acceptance of the practice, as well as the impact on reducing mosquitoes in sprayed areas, led to a substantial increase in funds for additional spraying campaigns. As a result of challenges in receiving accurate and timely data from the public health system, future Malaria Operation Plans will include a revised focus on strengthening Benin's Health Management Information System.

In education, review of implementing partner data on girls enrollment and retention in primary school, particularly within Muslim communities, led to a decision to allocate additional resources to expand activities to new school districts in northern Benin, where rates of girls' education are the lowest.

Relationship between FY 2011 Budget and Request and Performance: With the FY 2011 funding requested, the OU expects the most significant program impact to occur in the Investing in People objective. Specifically, the additional resources requested for education in FY 2011 would improve the quality of primary and middle school education by increasing the number of teachers trained and learning materials provided with U.S. assistance. Funding for FY 2010 and FY 2011 for health will increase contraceptive use, as measured by years of protection by couple; the number of people trained in family planning and reproductive health; and the number of U.S.-assisted service delivery points providing family planning counseling and services. Sound case management approaches will be used to handle cases of diarrhea, malaria, and pneumonia. The case management approach will increase the number of people trained in malaria treatment or prevention and child health and nutrition; the number of cases of child diarrhea treated; and number of cases of child pneumonia treated with antibiotics by trained facility or community health workers. Immunization coverage will increase, as measured by the number of children less than 12 months of age who are vaccinated against diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus. Under PMI, more houses will be sprayed for mosquito control, expanding the number of communities treated from the current four to six. The number of insecticide-treated bed nets purchased and distributed or sold will also increase.



## 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 for regional security and participation in peacekeeping efforts.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	81,494	77,333	77,473	140
Foreign Military Financing	0	200	340	140
Global Health and Child Survival - State	80,675	76,443	76,443	0
International Military Education and Training	819	690	690	0

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Botswana</b>	<b>81,494</b>	<b>77,333</b>	<b>77,473</b>	<b>140</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	819	890	1,030	140
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	0	200	340	140
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	200	340	140
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	819	690	690	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	819	690	690	0
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	80,675	76,443	76,443	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - State</b>	80,675	76,443	76,443	0
3.1 Health	80,675	76,443	76,443	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Botswana</b>	<b>81,494</b>	<b>77,333</b>	<b>77,473</b>	<b>140</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	819	890	1,030	140
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	819	890	1,030	140
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	80,675	76,443	76,443	0
3.1 Health	80,675	76,443	76,443	0
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>3,106</b>	<b>3,106</b>	<b>3,106</b>	<b>0</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	965	965	965	0
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,141	2,141	2,141	0

### 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 U.S. Africa Command (AFRICOM) in the Southern African region.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): Resources will be used to meet equipment and operational needs and provide technical service updates and training for items such as C-130 operations and maintenance.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): U.S. assistance seeks 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 the country's capacity to participate meaningfully in peacekeeping and humanitarian operations both within the Southern African Development Community and throughout Africa. Funding will be used to send Botswana Defense Force officers and non-commissioned officers to courses at the Command and General Staff College and the Sergeant Major's Academy and to participate in tailored professional enhancement courses. These courses reinforce democratic principles by teaching the role of the military in a democracy, the centrality of human rights, and the rule of law.

### **Investing in People**

Botswana continues to have one of the highest HIV/AIDS prevalence rates in the world, at 25.9 percent among adults ages 15 to 49. Three hundred thousand Botswana are estimated to be living with HIV/AIDS.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - State: HIV/AIDS: Through 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.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Botswana's Country Operational Plan (COP) development process and related budgetary allocations follow an interagency portfolio review by the in-county PEPFAR team. Program managers, technical advisors from the Regional HIV/AIDS Program, and the Strategic Information team provide key qualitative and quantitative data. The review examines the accomplishments of all partners against targets, costs per target, costs per achievement, remaining pipeline, the status of current work plan, absorptive capacity, and quality of the results being achieved. The interagency team compares the results of the review with the strategic plan (as captured in National Strategic Frameworks and PEPFAR Partnership Frameworks), then allocates funds by program area and partner for the upcoming year. Allocations are captured in the annual COP, which is then submitted to the Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator for final approval.

Reviews focused on program needs and efficiency analysis resulted in the dismantling of an existing activity into smaller, more-specialized activities, minimizing management burden, and maximizing efficacy.

Based on performance against the goals stated in the Commander's Intent and country-level projections for resources needed to further U.S. objectives, reviews at AFRICOM and in Washington determine IMET funding level requests for each country.

## Burkina Faso

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Burkina Faso is one of the world's poorest countries. In the 2009 UNDP Human Development Index, Burkina Faso was ranked 177 out of 182 countries. About 85 percent of its 15.8 million people reside in rural areas, and most are dependent on subsistence agriculture. Malnutrition persists at a crisis level for a high percentage of children. The lack of basic health care and potable water engender serious health problems. United States assistance to Burkina Faso focuses on the following goals: increasing the production capacity of high potential agricultural zones; creating conditions that result in more girls completing primary school; reducing the number of malaria cases; improving food security; strengthening reproductive health and child nutrition services; and addressing key health threats, including meningitis and influenza. Also of importance is providing continued support for counterterrorism and counter-trafficking efforts, as well as for democracy and human rights.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	19,572	21,235	21,250	15
Food for Peace Title II	13,306	15,000	15,000	0
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	6,000	6,000	6,000	0
International Military Education and Training	166	235	250	15
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	100	0	0	0

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	<b>19,572</b>	<b>21,235</b>	<b>21,250</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	266	235	250	15
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	166	235	250	15
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	166	235	250	15
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	100	0	0	0
1.5 Transnational Crime	100	0	0	0
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	16,081	15,750	13,000	-2,750
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	10,081	9,750	7,000	-2,750
3.1 Health	874	2,500	3,000	500
3.2 Education	5,349	5,000	4,000	-1,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	3,858	2,250	0	-2,250
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - USAID</b>	6,000	6,000	6,000	0
3.1 Health	6,000	6,000	6,000	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	3,225	5,250	8,000	2,750
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	3,225	5,250	8,000	2,750
4.5 Agriculture	2,592	3,500	4,500	1,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	633	1,750	3,500	1,750

## Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	<b>19,572</b>	<b>21,235</b>	<b>21,250</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	266	235	250	15
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	166	235	250	15
1.5 Transnational Crime	100	0	0	0
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>16,081</b>	<b>15,750</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>-2,750</b>
3.1 Health	6,874	8,500	9,000	500
3.2 Education	5,349	5,000	4,000	-1,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	3,858	2,250	0	-2,250
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>3,225</b>	<b>5,250</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>2,750</b>
4.5 Agriculture	2,592	3,500	4,500	1,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	633	1,750	3,500	1,750
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>0</b>
6.2 Administration and Oversight	0	1,500	1,500	0

### Peace and Security

Burkina Faso has evolved in recent years into a strong regional ally in the fight against extremist activities and transnational crime, including the trafficking of drugs and people. Burkina Faso has also become an important participant in humanitarian and peacekeeping operations in various countries. It is a partner in the Africa Contingency Operations and Training Assistance program, and in 2009, it became part of the Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership. Burkina Faso continues to demonstrate an active interest in developing close working relationships with the U.S. Government in support of regional peace and stability. The increasingly responsible leadership role Burkina Faso is playing contributes positively to maintaining peace and security in West Africa.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): Funding will provide for the training of military leaders in the United States and at U.S. military installations in Germany. The main objective of this training is to increase the level of professionalism and technical competency among military and security forces, and at the same time, raise their respect for civilian leadership and democratic institutions. In addition, the training of military personnel for participation in peacekeeping operations will continue. An overarching goal is to enhance the capacity of Burkina Faso to contribute to regional peace and security and counterterrorism efforts.

### Investing in People

The high level of poverty that most of Burkina Faso's people struggle with on a daily basis presents huge development challenges. Child malnutrition persists at a crisis level for many children, resulting in an overall stunting rate of near 40 percent. Adult literacy rates (less than 27 percent average for all, and 14 percent for women) are among the lowest in the world. Lack of basic health care and potable water contribute heavily to a generally poor state of health for most Burkina Faso citizens. A high population growth rate of about 3.3 percent adds to the development challenges faced by Burkina Faso. In spite of serious efforts to the contrary, it is doubtful that Burkina Faso will achieve any of the Millennium Development Goals by the FY 2015 target date.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - USAID: Malaria: The third year of a five-year malaria control program will continue in FY 2011. This funding will be used to fill gaps in the Government of Burkina Faso's national malaria control program and to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions. The ultimate aim is to achieve a national coverage of 85 percent of vulnerable groups and to reduce nationwide malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health: U.S. assistance will seek to increase the use of family planning and reproductive health services, with a focus on the informed and voluntary use of long-acting and permanent methods of contraception. A state-of-the-art approach will be used to strengthen programming for supply, demand, and the enabling environment for reproductive health services.

Food for Peace Title II: In FY 2011, the second year of a five-year program, USAID will continue work to improve the health of pregnant and lactating mothers, and children of less than 24 months of age in selected chronically food insecure areas. Additional funding will be used for activities that strengthen and support basic education in these areas.

Health: Food for Peace Title II resources will support activities implemented by selected U.S. non-governmental organizations to improve the health of mothers and their children. These activities focus on achieving improved maternal and child nutrition, including child feeding and hygiene practices; expanding access to potable water and to services that prevent and treat childhood illnesses; and increasing dietary diversity and quality.

Education: Efforts to increase and maintain preschool and primary school enrollment will continue with the provision of school lunches at all schools located in targeted geographic areas.

### **Economic Growth**

The land-locked geographic position of Burkina Faso makes it harder to be competitive in international markets with its main agricultural exports (cotton and shea butter nut) and raises the cost of doing business. A low level of job creation and slow economic growth result in too few opportunities for people to participate in the market place. When the annual harvest in September and October is good, Burkina Faso enjoys positive economic growth and produces enough food to feed its people. However, as agriculture in Burkina Faso is mostly dependent on rainfall and drought is recurrent, the country has suffered historically from frequent food shortages and consequent lower annual economic growth.

Food for Peace Title II: Funds will be used to support the implementation of the second year of a five-year program working in chronically food-insecure areas. Key program objectives are to strengthen and diversify agricultural smallholder production and productivity, and increase and diversify rural household incomes. Priority activity aims are to transform subsistence cereals farming into integrated food and cash crop production schemes; strengthen the integration of livestock and poultry production; improve natural resource management; expand market gardening; augment the marketing capacity of producer groups; expand access to credit; and increase the number of women involved in the production and marketing of agricultural produce. Diversifying smallholder farmer production of agriculture and strengthening other livelihood sectors will decrease the vulnerabilities of poor households to shocks and provide avenues for more economic opportunity.

### **Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation**

Following the successful implementation of a three-year Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) threshold program, Burkina Faso's five-year, \$481 million MCC compact program entered into force on July 31, 2009. This compact program seeks to reduce poverty by building roads to open up high potential agriculture production areas, improving rural land tenure, and aiding farmers with agricultural and irrigation projects. USAID received \$28.9 million of the compact program funding to implement the second phase of a girls' primary school education program (spanning three years) in 132 communities in 10 of Burkina Faso's 45 provinces.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Joint quarterly and annual reviews of activity performance are used to make performance determinations on which activities should be continued as designed, which activities should be re-designed, and which should be expanded or dropped. These programmatic determinations

naturally lead to revisions in activity budgets. Evaluation results and recommendations are used to improve the design of future activities, and to document success stories, best practices, and key lessons learned. A key element of these evaluations is to highlight good development investments in terms of results achieved for the funds disbursed.

Recently, the results of the final in-depth evaluations of two five-year Food for Peace Title II Multi-Year Assistance Programs were used in formulating the guidance for soliciting proposals for the next five-year Food for Peace Title II programming cycle in Burkina Faso. Accordingly, these comprehensive evaluation reports document lessons learned that will be applied to future program design and implementation. The lessons learned include improved child feeding and food-crop cultivation practices. For example, it was found that teaching mothers how to prepare enriched foods for young children was not sufficient to improve child nutrition. The provision of clean water and regular health checks, including de-worming, was also necessary to ensure good child health and regular weight gains. Providing information on the prevention and treatment of malaria, the biggest killer of children, also led to positive health outcomes.

## Burundi

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance in Burundi focuses on promoting domestic and regional peace and security; democratization, including post-election processes, orderly installation of the elected government, and the protection of human rights; broad-based economic development; improving health care delivery; and food assistance programming in vulnerable areas.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	39,482	40,459	40,456	-3
Development Assistance	6,530	12,124	11,971	-153
Food for Peace Title II	20,116	16,000	16,000	0
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	12,060	12,060	12,160	100
International Military Education and Training	403	275	325	50
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	373	0	0	0

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Burundi</b>	<b>39,482</b>	<b>40,459</b>	<b>40,456</b>	<b>-3</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	776	275	325	50
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	403	275	325	50
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	403	275	325	50
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	373	0	0	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	373	0	0	0
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	2,030	4,300	4,700	400
<b>Development Assistance</b>	2,030	4,300	4,700	400
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	1,200	1,000	-200
2.2 Good Governance	1,030	1,300	1,800	500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	0	500	0	-500
2.4 Civil Society	1,000	1,300	1,900	600
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	25,461	23,060	23,160	100
<b>Development Assistance</b>	250	0	0	0
3.1 Health	250	0	0	0
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	13,151	11,000	11,000	0
3.1 Health	13,151	11,000	11,000	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - USAID</b>	12,060	12,060	12,160	100
3.1 Health	12,060	12,060	12,160	100
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	7,113	12,824	12,271	-553
<b>Development Assistance</b>	4,250	7,824	7,271	-553
4.2 Trade and Investment	500	800	800	0
4.3 Financial Sector	0	600	300	-300
4.5 Agriculture	3,500	4,224	4,771	547

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	0	800	800	0
4.7 Economic Opportunity	250	800	0	-800
4.8 Environment	0	600	600	0
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	<b>2,863</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>0</b>
4.5 Agriculture	2,863	5,000	5,000	0
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>4,102</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	<b>4,102</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	4,102	0	0	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Burundi</b>	<b>39,482</b>	<b>40,459</b>	<b>40,456</b>	<b>-3</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>50</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	776	275	325	50
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>2,030</b>	<b>4,300</b>	<b>4,700</b>	<b>400</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	1,200	1,000	-200
2.2 Good Governance	1,030	1,300	1,800	500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	0	500	0	-500
2.4 Civil Society	1,000	1,300	1,900	600
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>25,461</b>	<b>23,060</b>	<b>23,160</b>	<b>100</b>
3.1 Health	25,461	23,060	23,160	100
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>7,113</b>	<b>12,824</b>	<b>12,271</b>	<b>-553</b>
4.2 Trade and Investment	500	800	800	0
4.3 Financial Sector	0	600	300	-300
4.5 Agriculture	6,363	9,224	9,771	547
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	0	800	800	0
4.7 Economic Opportunity	250	800	0	-800
4.8 Environment	0	600	600	0
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>4,102</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	4,102	0	0	0
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>2,659</b>	<b>2,281</b>	<b>2,458</b>	<b>177</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	350	100	100	0
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,309	2,181	2,358	177

### Peace and Security

As a small country in a conflict-prone region, Burundi is under extreme pressure to increase its military capacity and ability to secure its borders, meet growing concerns over terrorism, and provide peacekeeping assistance in eastern Africa. As part of the peace process that ended 13 years of civil war, many untrained and largely uneducated former rebels were integrated into their ranks of the Burundi security forces. The United States provides training and education to Burundi's security services and improves health services for military personnel.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): Continued support for the military and security services in Burundi is critical for the region's 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 will be continued in FY 2011. 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. Planned programming will also support the construction of an HIV/AIDS clinic and HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention programs for military personnel.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

U.S. assistance under this objective is a policy priority, given the continued anti-democratic pressures, corruption, lack of respect for human rights, and the very real potential for renewed conflict, particularly after the 2010 elections. Through USAID, U.S. assistance will focus on improving the rule of law and human rights, good governance, and the strengthening of civil society. United States assistance in these areas will be complemented by the coordinated support of other donors, such as the European Union, the United Nations Development Program, Belgium, and Switzerland.

Development Assistance (DA): Population growth and the return of former refugees and displaced persons have put extraordinary pressure on Burundi's limited land resources, aggravating land conflicts. U.S. assistance will continue to support reform of the land code throughout the country. In addition, U.S. assistance will continue to facilitate advocacy activities with local human rights groups to encourage the Government of Burundi (GOB) to recognize and legislate women's rights, including their right to inherit land.

USAID programming will focus on good governance following the 2010 elections, including improved mechanisms to mitigate election and land-related conflicts, and the protection and promotion of human rights. Good governance programming will help strengthen the performance of Burundi's new executive, legislative, and judicial branches as well as civil society, emphasizing fair and transparent governmental processes; respect for human rights/due process, including recognition of women's inheritance rights; and an end to impunity.

USAID programming will continue to strengthen civil society's monitoring of corruption, further train officials to report on corruption within the government, and help protect the independence of Burundi's fledgling anti-corruption court to foster transparency and oversight.

### **Investing in People**

Burundi suffers from the negative impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic, insufficient reproductive health care, poor maternal and child health (MCH), nonexistent or damaged health services infrastructure, and a critical shortage of trained health care professionals. As a part of the Global Health Initiative, U.S. assistance provided through USAID will support continuing broad-based health programming with respect to HIV/AIDS, MCH, nutrition, and malaria. In FY 2009, 63,741 individuals and 44,358 pregnant women received counseling and testing. Another 2,409 people living with HIV/AIDS were placed under antiretroviral therapy, and 4,364 received home-based care. Support was provided to 6,000 orphans and vulnerable children. In the MCH program, 1,404 health providers were trained in MCH interventions, over 53,000 children under one year old received immunizations, and over 27,000 deliveries occurred in the presence of a skilled birth attendant. In nutrition, more than 68,000 children under five years old benefited from good nutrition and supplements. In FY 2011, U.S. assistance will build on these important, measurable gains. In these areas, U.S. assistance will work closely with other donors involved in the health sector.

Global Health Child Survival (GHCS) - USAID: HIV/AIDS: Burundi 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 (MCH): MCH programming will continue to improve the management of maternal and child health care and associated health information systems, primarily at provincial and local levels, with a focus on decentralization. Target populations will include children under five and pregnant and lactating women.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health: Through 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 sustainable reproductive health care.

**Malaria:** U.S. assistance will also target malaria through the promotion and distribution of insecticide-treated mosquito nets, indoor residual spraying strategy, strengthening malaria laboratory diagnosis, treatment with artemisinin-based combination drugs, preventive treatment of pregnant women, and improved pharmaceutical and logistics management. U.S. assistance will be aligned with Burundi's National Malaria Control Program and will complement the contributions of other major donors.

**Nutrition:** U.S. assistance will focus on increased awareness among vulnerable households of common childhood illnesses, such as diarrhea, malaria, and acute respiratory infections that often coexist with malnutrition.

**Food for Peace Title II and MCH:** U.S. assistance will focus on community-based best-practices that promote infant and child feeding through behavior change communication and comprehensive growth monitoring, including the prevention of malnutrition in children under two years old. USAID assistance will continue to support multi-year food assistance activities in targeted areas and vulnerable populations living with HIV/AIDS under antiretroviral therapy.

### **Economic Growth**

Approximately 90 percent of Burundi's population live in rural areas, and depend on subsistence farming for their livelihoods. U.S. assistance will continue to support broad-based and sustainable economic development through a mix of increased agriculture production, agribusiness, private sector development, and environment protection. USAID activities will coordinate with other donors and complement planned GOB agriculture development investments, as recorded in the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program compact signed by the GOB in August 2009.

**Development Assistance (DA):** Planned programming by USAID will significantly expand trade knowledge and skills transfer to allow producers in coffee, horticulture, dairy, and other value chains to expand their market penetration and get better returns on their production. The number of individuals targeted to receive trade and investment capacity training in FY 2011 is 10,000, versus 4,463 in FY 2009. Likewise, the number of firms targeted to receive capacity building assistance to export is 100 in FY 2011, versus 67 in FY 2009.

A loan portfolio guarantee program established in FY 2008 will continue to help stimulate lending to the agricultural sector. Through this facility, \$551,453 was loaned to producers' organizations by the end of FY 2009. FY 2011 resources will be used to establish financial service mechanisms to respond to an increasing demand for investment credit.

In support of agriculture development, USAID will continue to work with Burundian agro-entrepreneurs, microenterprises, and producer associations within the coffee, dairy, horticulture, and other value chains to stimulate production and improve natural resources management and governance. The number of producer organizations, water users associations, trade and business associations, and community-based organizations receiving U.S. assistance will expand from 363 in FY 2009 to 450 in FY 2011. A three-year higher education partnership, established in FY 2008 with the University of Ngozi, will continue to support university teaching, research, and community and private sector outreach related to agriculture.

USAID programming will continue support for competitive small and medium enterprise development that will leverage Burundi's competitiveness in the East African Community. Activities will be closely linked to progress made and lessons learned from a three-year joint Dutch Cooperation-USAID Business Incubator Program initiated in FY 2010.

USAID environmental programming will continue to support clean and environmentally-sustainable agriculture and agribusiness production. Programming will address environmental threats related to management of effluents from coffee washing stations and appropriate use of fertilizers and pesticides in

coffee, horticulture, dairy, and other productions. Additionally, programming will promote improved soil, water, and other natural resources conservation, including biodiversity conservation in key target areas.

Food for Peace Title II: USAID will continue programming in targeted watersheds. These activities will include rehabilitation of lowland valley infrastructure. USAID will equip local communities by multiplying and distributing mosaic-resistant cassava and will continue restocking goats. In addition, in order to protect soil fertility, anti-erosive embankments will be dug and fodder crops will be planted in targeted areas. Farming communities will be trained to produce market-based cash crops, as well as traditional food security crops.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: USAID conducted various program appraisals and assessments in FY 2009 to evaluate programmatic and financial performance. These evaluations significantly informed FY 2010 and FY 2011 budget and planning decisions. Since FY 2009, USAID has supported a diverse set of studies to monitor and evaluate program performance, in order to inform investments in FY 2010 and FY 2011. Through a feasibility study of milk collection centers and a study of the dairy and horticulture value-chain, USAID brought together key actors from the dairy industry to discuss a plan of action for moving forward. USAID also conducted an assessment and feasibility study on the treatment of wastewater from post-harvest coffee washing stations, in order to assess environmental risks and mitigating actions in relation to FY 2009 programming.

USAID/East Africa conducted a portfolio review on all of USAID's programs to assess programmatic impacts and financial performance. Overall, USAID achieved most of its targets for FY 2009 and there were no pipeline issues identified.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: Program design and learning resources under the Governing Justly and Democratically objective will be used in FY 2010 to conduct an assessment of current and planned programs in this area. In FY 2010, program development and learning resources under the Investing In People objective will be used to inform multi-year health programming. In addition, as the GOB and development partners are also planning to conduct a demographic and health survey to provide reliable, up-to-date data for program planning purposes, USAID will contribute resources to that effort. In FY 2010, USAID program development and learning resources under the economic growth objective will be used to carry out a sector assessment to review the trends and emerging opportunities over the last several years, and to assess the impact of those developments on current and future programming.

As a result of the data collected during the assessment and feasibility studies conducted in FY 2009, USAID plans to support the growth of larger dairy and horticultural companies, with the goal of creating market outlets that will stimulate production and, in turn, generate more revenues. It will also support alternative economic opportunities for small farmers; strengthen farmers associations to enable them to mobilize the funds needed to create micro and small enterprises; and assist farmers in adopting a new fermentation technique that uses less water and produces better coffee parchment.

Relationship between FY 2011 Budget Request and Performance: The upcoming FY 2010 health, economic growth, and governance assessments will inform strategic planning and help ensure that future activities are in accordance with foreign assistance priorities, and effectively leverage the coordinated investments of various development partners.

## Cameroon

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Cameroon's democratic institutions are ineffective and its democratic practices uneven. Its relatively stable and diversified economy remains plagued by problems ranging from endemic corruption to infrastructure shortfalls. The country is located in a rough neighborhood, with the Gulf of Guinea, the Niger Delta, Chad, and Central African Republic all presenting unique security challenges. U.S. assistance programs will seek to improve Cameroon's security forces, especially in the area of maritime security. Social indicators, particularly in the health sector, are in decline. The percentage of HIV-positive individuals in Cameroon is one of the highest in the central Africa region. U.S. assistance programs will continue efforts to combat HIV/AIDS by focusing on prevention, care, and treatment. Increased health funding will directly support the Mission's efforts to expand its engagement in the fight against HIV/AIDS.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	7,154	4,379	3,035	-1,344
Development Assistance	0	1,344	0	-1,344
Food for Peace Title II	4,869	0	0	0
Global Health and Child Survival - State	500	1,250	1,250	0
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	1,500	1,500	1,500	0
International Military Education and Training	285	285	285	0

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Cameroon</b>	<b>7,154</b>	<b>4,379</b>	<b>3,035</b>	<b>-1,344</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	285	285	285	0
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	285	285	285	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	285	285	285	0
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	0	1,344	0	-1,344
<b>Development Assistance</b>	0	1,344	0	-1,344
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	0	1,344	0	-1,344
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	2,000	2,750	2,750	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - State</b>	500	1,250	1,250	0
3.1 Health	500	1,250	1,250	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - USAID</b>	1,500	1,500	1,500	0
3.1 Health	1,500	1,500	1,500	0
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	4,869	0	0	0
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	4,869	0	0	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	4,869	0	0	0

## Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Cameroon</b>	<b>7,154</b>	<b>4,379</b>	<b>3,035</b>	<b>-1,344</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	285	285	285	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	285	285	285	0
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	0	1,344	0	-1,344
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	0	1,344	0	-1,344
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	2,000	2,750	2,750	0
3.1 Health	2,000	2,750	2,750	0
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	4,869	0	0	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	4,869	0	0	0
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	0	284	150	-134
6.2 Administration and Oversight	0	284	150	-134

### Peace and Security

U.S. assistance focuses on enhancing Cameroon's capacity to defend its territorial integrity and contribute to regional and maritime security through training programs supported with International Military Education and Training (IMET) resources.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): 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 and understands the principles of good governance and democracy, and that supports security in the Gulf of Guinea.

### Investing in People

As many as 6.9 percent of Cameroonian adults are infected with HIV/AIDS and upwards of 40,000 Cameroonians die of the disease each year, leaving hundreds of thousands of children and family members affected.

Global Health and Child Survival - State and GHCS - USAID: Cameroon will receive funding to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR).

## Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

The U.S. Mission to Cameroon continued to advance Mission Strategic Plan goals in line with Cameroon's status as a developing country in the Foreign Assistance Framework. In addition to bilateral foreign assistance resources received from the Department of State's annual appropriations, Cameroon also benefits from U.S.-funded programs conducted by other federal agencies. These funds support activities ranging from the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Food for Education Program to individual National Institutes of Health research grants. The agencies responsible for these funding streams are not always able to monitor their activities directly, so Department of State personnel in the Mission conduct follow-up monitoring and evaluation for a number of these activities. Such monitoring and evaluation includes site visits and liaison with local project implementers.

Following the conclusion of USAID's Action for West Africa Region HIV/AIDS project, USAID/West Africa conducted a needs assessment prior to developing an HIV/AIDS strategy for Cameroon. From this strategy, a three-year project focusing on prevention among the most-at-risk populations will begin in FY 2010. USAID/West Africa will fund a country coordinator position to be based with the U.S. Mission in Yaounde to monitor implementation of this and other assistance activities in Cameroon.

## Cape Verde

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

United States foreign assistance to Cape Verde is used to further strengthen security, economic development, and democracy through education. Cape Verde is one of Africa's success stories and is an important partner for the United States in the region. Given Cape Verde's high literacy rate, per capita income, and health indicators, it is a nation where assistance focuses on capacity building and institutions, so Cape Verde can continue to develop and share its political and economic successes with neighbors in West Africa.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	674	723	1,135	412
International Military Education and Training	174	120	135	15
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	500	603	1,000	397

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Cape Verde</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>1,135</b>	<b>412</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	674	723	435	-288
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	174	120	135	15
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	174	120	135	15
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	500	603	300	-303
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	500	603	0	-603
1.5 Transnational Crime	0	0	300	300
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	0	0	700	700
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	0	0	700	700
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	0	700	700

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Cape Verde</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>1,135</b>	<b>412</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	674	723	435	-288
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	174	120	135	15
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	500	603	0	-603
1.5 Transnational Crime	0	0	300	300
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	0	0	700	700
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	0	700	700

### Peace and Security

U.S. assistance will enhance Cape Verde's counternarcotics capabilities to protect its maritime borders against narcotrafficking, the Mission's highest priority. Assistance also aims at bringing criminal traffickers to justice and ensuring that Cape Verde law enforcement has the forensic

capabilities to conduct counternarcotics and other criminal investigations. Counternarcotics assistance focuses on reinforcing Cape Verde's control over its maritime borders and strengthening its ability to bring narcotraffickers and other criminals to justice.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): IMET funding will provide for the training of military personnel in the United States and at U.S. military installations in Germany. The main objective of this training is to increase the level of professionalism and technical competency among military and security forces and, at the same time, raise their respect for civilian leadership and democratic institutions. An overarching goal is to enhance the capacity of Cape Verde to contribute to regional peace and security and counternarcotics efforts.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): U.S. INCLE funding will be used to train Cape Verdean law enforcement personnel (particularly the Coast Guard) and support joint law enforcement operations in efforts to combat narcotrafficking and other transnational crime and improve border security.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

Cape Verde benefits from a stable democracy, an active civil society, an apolitical military, and a good human rights record. Cape Verdean executive power has exchanged hands regularly and peacefully five times since 1991. U.S. assistance will help consolidate Cape Verde's democracy, improve governance, and prevent the corruption that often develops in countries threatened by narcotics trafficking.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): INCLE assistance will be used to promote the rule of law and human rights in Cape Verde, including anti-corruption training for judicial personnel and enabling Cape Verde's criminal justice sector to support transparent elections during the 2011-12 national election cycle.

### **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; reform the financial sector; improve infrastructure to support increased economic activity; raise the income in rural populations; 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 have an integral role in the program's implementation. In December 2009, MCC recognized Cape Verde's excellent progress by approving Cape Verde for consideration for a second compact starting in 2010.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Beginning in 2008, U.S. counternarcotics assistance funded with INCLE money has trained almost 100 law enforcement officials on important counternarcotics strategies and measures to counter organized crime. In FY 2009, the State Department monitored program performance by keeping track of the number of law enforcement and judicial officials trained in countering organized crime. Although it is not possible to link the training directly to the number of prosecutions against organized crime, it is likely that Cape Verde will have increasing numbers of successful cases as more Cape Verdean officials go through training.

## Central African Republic

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance priorities for the Central African Republic (CAR) 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 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	7,493	125	125	0
Economic Support Fund	2,000	0	0	0
Food for Peace Title II	5,431	0	0	0
International Military Education and Training	62	125	125	0

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Central African Republic</b>	<b>7,493</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	62	125	125	0
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	62	125	125	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	62	125	125	0
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	250	0	0	0
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	250	0	0	0
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	250	0	0	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	1,750	0	0	0
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	1,750	0	0	0
4.4 Infrastructure	1,750	0	0	0
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	5,431	0	0	0
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	5,431	0	0	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	5,431	0	0	0

#### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Central African Republic</b>	<b>7,493</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	62	125	125	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	62	125	125	0
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	250	0	0	0
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	250	0	0	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	1,750	0	0	0
4.4 Infrastructure	1,750	0	0	0
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	5,431	0	0	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	5,431	0	0	0
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	175	0	0	0
6.2 Administration and Oversight	175	0	0	0



### **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 CAR to professionalize its security forces, a necessary precursor to effective border protection and stability within the country.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): Assistance will focus on English-language training programs and programs that help develop a professional military that respects human rights and understands the principles of good governance and democracy.

## Chad

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign policy priorities in Chad include addressing the humanitarian emergency in eastern Chad resulting from the Darfur crisis and restoring regional security essential to resolving that crisis; promoting a stronger and more legitimate polity by implementing electoral reform to ensure credible democratic elections in 2010 and 2011; and strengthening Chad's capacity to deal with terrorist threats and the potential for intolerance and extremism.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	156,886	7,853	7,380	-473
Development Assistance	5,000	473	600	127
Economic Support Fund	5,000	0	0	0
Food for Peace Title II	146,592	6,500	6,000	-500
Foreign Military Financing	0	500	400	-100
International Military Education and Training	294	380	380	0

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Chad</b>	<b>156,886</b>	<b>7,853</b>	<b>7,380</b>	<b>-473</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	7,294	880	780	-100
<b>Development Assistance</b>	5,000	0	0	0
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	5,000	0	0	0
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	2,000	0	0	0
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	2,000	0	0	0
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	0	500	400	-100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	500	400	-100
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	294	380	380	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	294	380	380	0
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	3,000	473	600	127
<b>Development Assistance</b>	0	473	600	127
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	0	473	600	127
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	3,000	0	0	0
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,000	0	0	0
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	4,055	3,250	3,000	-250
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	4,055	3,250	3,000	-250
3.1 Health	4,055	3,250	3,000	-250
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	4,055	3,250	3,000	-250
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	4,055	3,250	3,000	-250
4.5 Agriculture	4,055	3,250	3,000	-250
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	138,482	0	0	0
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	138,482	0	0	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	138,482	0	0	0

## Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Chad</b>	<b>156,886</b>	<b>7,853</b>	<b>7,380</b>	<b>-473</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	7,294	880	780	-100
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	5,000	0	0	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	294	880	780	-100
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	2,000	0	0	0
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	3,000	473	600	127
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,000	473	600	127
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	4,055	3,250	3,000	-250
3.1 Health	4,055	3,250	3,000	-250
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	4,055	3,250	3,000	-250
4.5 Agriculture	4,055	3,250	3,000	-250
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	138,482	0	0	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	138,482	0	0	0
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	750	697	660	-37
6.2 Administration and Oversight	750	697	660	-37

### Peace and Security

Under the Peace and Security Objective, the key changes sought include improvements in the behavior and societal role of Chadian military and security services, an enhanced capacity to combat rising criminality along the eastern border and counter terrorist threats, a reduction in conflict between the Government and opposition groups, an increase in youth opportunities, and improved community governance. An emphasis on Chad's security forces is crucial because of their historic involvement in unconstitutional regime change, suppression of dissent, and lack of adherence to standards of good governance. A combination of bilateral and multilateral programs contributes to the Peace and Security objective, some of which are managed from the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) regional platform for West Africa.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): Resources from the FMF account will focus on modernization of Chad's military in the areas of Equipment Modernization (computer upgrades, uniforms, and communications equipment), C-130 spare parts and equipment, possible mechanics training, and counterterrorism training. Post expects to continue efforts to train the Chadian police force in a number of important areas, including major crimes investigation, crime prevention, and border control.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): In FY 2011, bilateral resources through IMET will be used to send Chadian military personnel to attend courses in the fields of International Officer Tactical Intelligence, Intelligence in Combating Terrorism, Legal Aspects in Combating Terrorism, Civil Military Responses to Terrorism, and English Language Instruction.

### Governing Justly and Democratically

A political transition carried out through a credible electoral process in line with constitutional procedures continues to be the best hope for Chad's political evolution. A process to reform the manner in which elections are conducted, leading to legislative and municipal elections in 2010 and presidential elections following in 2011 has been accepted by both the opposition and the Government. The United States is working with bilateral and multilateral partners to support Chad's democratic process.

Development Assistance (DA): By FY 2011, local elections will have occurred and resources from the DA account have been requested to strengthen the capacity of local government officials to plan, manage, deliver, and account for public goods and services. Another focus will be the empowerment

of women through education by building on the hugely successful Ambassador's Girls Scholarship Program that has benefited more than 5,000 girls attending primary and secondary schools.

### **Investing in People**

Chad is one of the poorest countries in the world, ranking 170<sup>th</sup> out of 177 countries in the 2008 United Nations Development Program human development index, with infant mortality of 191 out of every 1,000 and maternal mortality of 1,099 out of every 100,000.

Food for Peace Title II: Resources from the Food for Peace Title II account will be directed toward alleviating poverty and improving health care, including in areas such as maternal and infant health and nutrition and disease prevention through improved hygiene and access to clean water. Programs will address the vulnerability of mothers and children to malnutrition and other health risks through community capacity building and distribution of iron and vitamin supplements. Food for Peace Title II resources will also be used to create or rehabilitate four community-based health and nutrition training centers attached to health centers and to support community-based growth monitoring of children, from birth through 36 months.

### **Economic Growth**

U.S assistance will improve prospects for economic growth by applying resources to the agricultural sector. Increased desertification and demographic pressure have increased competition for access to land and water resources, exacerbating inter-ethnic tensions throughout the country.

Food for Peace Title II: Resources from the Food for Peace Title II account will help to address the risk factor associated with rain-fed agriculture in Chad's semi-arid desert region by tapping into water resources through impoundment and diversion of runoff; digging of garden wells for vegetable production during the off-season; and the use of improved agricultural technologies such as animal traction, improved seeds, mixed cropping, organic fertilizer, and post-harvest storage.

## **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

To evaluate program and financial performance of activities funded from its foreign assistance budget, the Chad Operating Unit (OU) utilizes differing methodologies that vary depending upon the program. Generally, it relies heavily on the USAID Program Manager who works at the Embassy to monitor and assess project and program effectiveness. Frequent contact with implementing partners, regular site visits, and responsibility for compiling both the Operational Plan and the annual Performance Plan and Report allow the Program Manager to stay current of program issues and advise accordingly on progress. Oversight support is provided by the USAID West Africa regional office.

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: The largest component of the OU's annual foreign assistance budget goes towards health (Investing in People) and agricultural development (Economic Growth), funded from the Food for Peace Title II account. This five-year project (2008-2012) is managed by the regional USAID Food for Peace (FFP) Office in Dakar. During FY 2009, an FFP Officer from Dakar conducted a monitoring visit of the project and discussions have been initiated with USAID/W for a permanent monitoring system to be put in place using a local contractor. The project will also be subjected to a mid-term evaluation and a final evaluation. The non-governmental implementing partner has developed its own Performance Management Plan for this project.

With Chad preparing in 2009 for legislative and presidential elections, the OU took the lead in programming FY 2008 funds from the regional OU budget towards the organization of a national population census, a necessary precondition for a credible electoral process. Though the implementing partner was an international organization, the OU provided regular oversight and liaison with the regional USAID office. Involvement with this census activity positioned the OU to participate actively in the programming of FY 2009 Economic Support Fund resources for 2010-11 elections, an activity that is directly supportive of the United States' second strategic goal in Chad. The final piece in the OU's bilateral assistance program comprises IMET and FMF resources that are targeted annually towards the professionalization and modernization of Chad's military. The

program is managed by the Defense Attaché Overseas section of the Embassy, which obtains performance information through the contact it maintains with host country counterparts and with the trainees who benefit from the program.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: Various assessment missions comprising USAID and State Department personnel were also conducted during FY 2009, the results of which permitted the OU to recommend changes in policy, and allowed it to redirect complementary assistance resources to areas of need. Two USAID teams and one State Department visitor participated on three visits to project sites funded under the Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership. Funding for the visited activities originated from the FY 2008 budget of the regional OU (USAID/West Africa), but additional resources from the DA account were included in the OU's FY 2009 bilateral budget for an expansion of this program.

In addition, results of evaluations from previous phases of the five-year health and agricultural development project guided and informed the design of the current project.

Programmatic choices for IMET and FMF are made based on observed performance and demonstrated commitment of the Chadian military establishment to meet the conditions for participation in these programs.

Relationship between Budget and Performance: The Chadian Government's ability to hold credible elections in 2010 and 2011 will be critical to the country's long-term stability and continued economic progress. After legislative and local elections are held in 2010, newly created decentralized governing bodies will attempt to become operational. The OU anticipates that FY 2011 democracy and governance funding to strengthen these units will have considerable programmatic impact.

## Comoros

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Comoros is emerging from decades of political instability after the 2006 free and fair election of President Ahmed Sambi, and subsequent first democratic transfer of power. These developments bring new hope for a brighter future in Comoros and enhanced relations with the United States. U.S. foreign assistance to Comoros focuses on training military and security forces, and developing a maritime defense force.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	184	125	125	0
International Military Education and Training	184	125	125	0

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Comoros</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	184	125	125	0
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	184	125	125	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	184	125	125	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Comoros</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	184	125	125	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	184	125	125	0

### 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 military leaders, with an emphasis on subordination to civilian authority. 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.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): IMET funds will be used to train the military and security forces with a focus on raising the professional level of senior officers, as well as developing a maritime defense force with enhanced capacity to provide oversight for coastal patrol, counterterrorism, drug interdiction, fishing rights, and search and rescue operations.

## Cote d'Ivoire

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Cote d'Ivoire is experiencing a period of political turmoil. Most recently, President Laurent Gbagbo has dissolved the government and electoral commission ahead of upcoming controversial elections. Cote d'Ivoire was once one of the most prosperous states in West Africa, but political instability over the past decade has taken a heavy toll on the population and the economy. The poverty rate among the population is nearly 50 percent, and malnutrition has become a serious problem in many areas. This low level of development can be directly attributed to the poorly functioning Government. The politicization of virtually every Government ministry has resulted in a severe reduction of public services. Sanctions imposed following the 1999 coup d'état restrict non-humanitarian assistance to Cote d'Ivoire. Looking toward the country's future, the fundamental issue is whether its political system following the upheavals in recent years will provide for enduring stability, which is critical for further economic development. This budget assumes that by FY 2011, the political situation will be resolved to such an extent that U.S. assistance can help restore stability and promote good governance. The goals of the U.S. foreign assistance program in Cote d'Ivoire are to promote credible and peaceful elections, support a deep and broad nationwide reconciliation process, restore the rule of law and combat impunity, raise public awareness of the costs of corruption, expose Ivoirian youth to nontraditional ideas of civil society, help young political leaders develop new approaches and adopt better political platforms, fight trafficking in persons, stem the HIV/AIDS epidemic, and increase economic productivity.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	113,744	133,637	137,545	3,908
Economic Support Fund	0	0	4,200	4,200
Food for Peace Title II	6,608	0	0	0
Global Health and Child Survival - State	107,136	133,305	133,305	0
International Military Education and Training	0	32	40	8
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	0	300	0	-300

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Cote d'Ivoire</b>	<b>113,744</b>	<b>133,637</b>	<b>137,545</b>	<b>3,908</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	0	332	1,240	908
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	0	0	1,200	1,200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	0	200	200
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	0	0	1,000	1,000
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	0	32	40	8
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	32	40	8
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	0	300	0	-300
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	0	300	0	-300
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	0	0	2,000	2,000
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	0	0	2,000	2,000
2.2 Good Governance	0	0	500	500

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	0	0	500	500
2.4 Civil Society	0	0	1,000	1,000
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	107,136	133,305	133,305	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - State</b>	107,136	133,305	133,305	0
3.1 Health	107,136	133,305	133,305	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	0	0	1,000	1,000
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	0	0	1,000	1,000
4.8 Environment	0	0	1,000	1,000
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	6,608	0	0	0
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	6,608	0	0	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	6,608	0	0	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Cote d'Ivoire</b>	<b>113,744</b>	<b>133,637</b>	<b>137,545</b>	<b>3,908</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	0	332	1,240	908
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	0	300	0	-300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	32	240	208
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	0	0	1,000	1,000
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	0	0	2,000	2,000
2.2 Good Governance	0	0	500	500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	0	0	500	500
2.4 Civil Society	0	0	1,000	1,000
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	107,136	133,305	133,305	0
3.1 Health	107,136	133,305	133,305	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	0	0	1,000	1,000
4.8 Environment	0	0	1,000	1,000
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	6,608	0	0	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	6,608	0	0	0
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	8,671	8,671	9,021	350
6.1 Program Design and Learning	6,991	1,680	1,680	0
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,680	6,991	7,341	350

### Peace and Security

Political uncertainty is the most pressing problem in Cote d'Ivoire. The uncertainty is mainly attributed to the repeated postponement of presidential and legislative elections. The presidential election originally scheduled for late 2005, with legislative elections scheduled to follow soon after, has been postponed numerous times. The National Government's influence is slowly returning to the northern part of the country, but it still exercises little or no power there. Former rebel forces have de-facto control over much of the north, including the northern border. The disarmament and reintegration of the rebel forces into society is critical to the country's ability to break the political stalemate of the last five years. Programs funded under the Peace and Security objective will be managed by the U.S. Department of State, and will focus on professional development in the security sector; capacity building for Ivoirian institutions to ensure human rights and democratic values are respected while order is maintained; and 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.



Economic Support Fund (ESF): The main objective of ESF funding will be to ensure that border security is maintained in an effort to deter or reduce cross-border trafficking of weapons, people, and valuable raw materials. U.S. assistance activities will support Ivorian security sector reform through training and operational support. In terms of conflict mitigation and reconciliation, U.S. assistance will support an in-depth and broad-based reconciliation process. Activities will bring Ivorian leaders from across the political and social spectrum together to promote a respect for free speech and open debate, the need for tolerance, the value of diversity, and the need for all public officials to be accountable.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): The main objective of IMET funding will be to support the development and professionalization of the new army, which the Ouagadougou Political Accord stipulates is to be put in place immediately after the presidential election. Activities will have a particular focus on respect for human rights and improved military justice systems.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

Free and fair elections are essential if Cote d'Ivoire is to resolve its political and economic crisis, which has undermined governance and human rights and hampered the economy. The U.S. will work with the international community, notably the United Nations, the European Union, the African Union, and international financial institutions, to assist the Ivorian Government, political opposition, and civil society to establish a democratic framework with more transparent and accountable governing institutions. U.S. funding will support the development of an indigenous electoral monitoring capability and an active dialogue among the Ivorian Government, 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.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): The main objective of ESF-funded programs is to work with local and international NGOs to support panel discussions with Ivoirians of differing political, ethnic, and religious backgrounds aimed at promoting reconciliation and tolerance.

Under the good governance program area, U.S. assistance activities will support increased transparency of government expenditures. To complete the requirements for debt relief under the Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) program, Cote d'Ivoire must demonstrate that it is taking concerted action to combat corruption. U.S. funding will be used to support an anti-corruption strategy and an anticipated anti-corruption commission. Activities will include training for commission members, corruption hot lines, and reformation of the judiciary. U.S. assistance will also be used to raise awareness of the cost of corruption and encourage the public to resist and denounce actively the misuse of public funds.

U.S. assistance activities will support peaceful political competition and the negotiation of disputes through a democratic and representative political process. Activities will create and support venues and mechanisms for people to debate public priorities, air alternative solutions, win support for proposed remedies, and provide input to decisions that affect their lives.

U.S. assistance will create and strengthen frameworks (media, civil society organizations, advocacy groups, associations, etc.) through which citizens can freely organize, advocate, and communicate with their Government and with each other. Activities will develop and strengthen a democratic political culture that values citizen and civic engagement, tolerance, and respect for human rights. They will empower citizens to participate in decision-making on matters affecting them, and they will mobilize constituencies to advocate for political reform, good governance, and the strengthening of democratic institutions and processes.

### **Investing in People**

The main objective of this funding will be to reduce the transmission and impact of HIV/AIDS through support for prevention, care, and treatment programs.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - State: Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): Cote d'Ivoire will continue to receive significant support from PEPFAR to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country, and to support orphans and vulnerable children.

### **Economic Growth**

The declining productivity of the Ivoirian cocoa sector, the most important agricultural sector of the economy, could have a significantly negative effect on both farm income and Government revenues. This sector is a major concern to the international cocoa and chocolate industry. Cote d'Ivoire is still the world's largest producer of cocoa, and its agricultural sector continues to attract laborers from Burkina Faso, Guinea, Mali, Ghana, and Liberia. An estimated 23 percent of the population is from these neighboring states. Cote d'Ivoire's economy accounts for nearly 40 percent of the West African Economic and Monetary Union's gross domestic product. The port of Abidjan is one of the best on the west coast of the continent, and despite political upheavals, remains a primary transportation hub for regional trade. A stable, well-governed Cote d'Ivoire could be a significant engine of growth for the region. Debt relief under the HIPC initiative could provide additional resources that could be devoted to strengthening the country's education and health sectors, once the envy of West Africa.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): Under the environment program area, U.S. assistance activities will conserve biodiversity and manage natural resources in ways that maintain their long-term viability, and improve sustainability of a productive and clean environment by reducing risks to the health of the workforce and the population in general.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: The USAID West Africa Regional Mission (USAID/WA), which oversees the U.S. assistance program in Cote d'Ivoire, conducts portfolio implementation reviews twice a year as a normal part of performance monitoring and evaluation. Assessments and evaluations across all technical areas have been or will be conducted by the end of 2010. The information gleaned from these assessments and evaluations is used to guide program direction and increase program impact for FY 2011. For example, in late 2009, the regional health program Action for West Africa Region (AWARE I) was assessed to identify lessons learned to inform the development of a new flagship health project, AWARE II.

A program assessment and strategy development exercise for the West Africa Regional Program will be carried out in FY 2010 to produce new analyses and identify key priorities and best practices in the use of U.S. assistance. In addition, an institutional capacity building assessment for key regional institutions in the agriculture sector will be conducted to inform future capacity-building programming for the entire regional portfolio.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID/WA has specific management tools to ensure that performance information is taken into consideration in the decision making process. Through its activity review process, USAID/WA conducts mission-wide reviews for all new activities. During this process, lessons learned are discussed to ensure performance information is incorporated into the design of new activities. Additionally, portfolio reviews are conducted biannually where performance is discussed in detail. As part of the review, pipeline analyses are also included, as they can uncover project-specific financial issues. Findings and follow-up recommendations are prepared at the conclusion of portfolio reviews and regular updates are required.

Relationship between Budget and Performance: With respect to the U.S. assistance program in Cote d'Ivoire, requested FY 2011 funds will contribute to increased citizen participation, which will lead to more just and democratic systems and fewer incidents of conflict; an increased number of countries implementing selected evidence-based practices for health service delivery; and improved health policies in family planning, reproductive health, maternal and child health, and HIV/AIDS.

## Democratic Republic of the Congo

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) ranks among the ten lowest countries in the world on a range of basic indicators in the United Nations Development Programme *Human Development Report* 2009, with 80 percent of the population living below the poverty line. The DRC is attempting to consolidate its democratic gains, meet the expectations of its people, and fulfill its role in terms of bringing stability to Central Africa. Ongoing conflict in the eastern provinces, however, underscores the continuing need to support the country's transition from conflict to stability. U.S. assistance in the DRC is focused on establishing a culture of democratic and accountable governance, promoting respect for human rights, and fostering broad economic development. This assistance will be critical in aiding the DRC to establish the conditions for long-term stability and increase the country's capacity to provide basic services for its people.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	296,582	183,085	213,284	30,199
Development Assistance	5,000	0	0	0
Economic Support Fund	52,800	59,100	64,199	5,099
Food for Peace Title II	125,997	16,000	30,000	14,000
Foreign Military Financing	600	1,450	1,450	0
Global Health and Child Survival - State	18,114	19,635	19,635	0
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	51,265	65,700	68,500	2,800
International Military Education and Training	506	500	500	0
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,500	1,700	6,000	4,300
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	300	1,000	1,000	0
Peacekeeping Operations	40,500	18,000	22,000	4,000

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Democratic Republic of the Congo</b>	<b>296,582</b>	<b>183,085</b>	<b>213,284</b>	<b>30,199</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>48,906</b>	<b>25,350</b>	<b>33,150</b>	<b>7,800</b>
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>5,500</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>2,200</b>	<b>-500</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	500	0	-500
1.5 Transnational Crime	0	200	200	0
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	5,500	2,000	2,000	0
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>1,450</b>	<b>1,450</b>	<b>0</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	600	1,450	1,450	0
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>0</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	506	500	500	0
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>4,300</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,500	1,700	6,000	4,300

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	300	1,000	1,000	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	300	1,000	1,000	0
<b>Peacekeeping Operations</b>	40,500	18,000	22,000	4,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	40,500	18,000	22,000	4,000
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	16,050	13,400	24,900	11,500
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	16,050	13,400	24,900	11,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	5,800	3,700	6,000	2,300
2.2 Good Governance	6,494	4,500	10,400	5,900
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,500	2,950	4,000	1,050
2.4 Civil Society	1,256	2,250	4,500	2,250
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	105,459	115,835	113,635	-2,200
<b>Development Assistance</b>	5,000	0	0	0
3.2 Education	5,000	0	0	0
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	21,750	26,500	19,500	-7,000
3.1 Health	5,000	7,000	5,000	-2,000
3.2 Education	8,000	10,000	12,000	2,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	8,750	9,500	2,500	-7,000
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	9,330	4,000	6,000	2,000
3.1 Health	6,339	4,000	6,000	2,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	2,991	0	0	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - State</b>	18,114	19,635	19,635	0
3.1 Health	18,114	19,635	19,635	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - USAID</b>	51,265	65,700	68,500	2,800
3.1 Health	51,265	65,700	68,500	2,800
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	14,513	28,500	41,599	13,099
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	9,500	16,500	17,599	1,099
4.4 Infrastructure	0	500	500	0
4.5 Agriculture	7,000	9,000	12,599	3,599
4.7 Economic Opportunity	2,500	5,000	2,500	-2,500
4.8 Environment	0	2,000	2,000	0
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	5,013	12,000	24,000	12,000
4.5 Agriculture	5,013	12,000	24,000	12,000
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	111,654	0	0	0
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	111,654	0	0	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	111,654	0	0	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Democratic Republic of the Congo</b>	<b>296,582</b>	<b>183,085</b>	<b>213,284</b>	<b>30,199</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	48,906	25,350	33,150	7,800
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	43,406	23,150	30,950	7,800
1.5 Transnational Crime	0	200	200	0
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	5,500	2,000	2,000	0

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	16,050	13,400	24,900	11,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	5,800	3,700	6,000	2,300
2.2 Good Governance	6,494	4,500	10,400	5,900
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,500	2,950	4,000	1,050
2.4 Civil Society	1,256	2,250	4,500	2,250
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	105,459	115,835	113,635	-2,200
3.1 Health	80,718	96,335	99,135	2,800
3.2 Education	13,000	10,000	12,000	2,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	11,741	9,500	2,500	-7,000
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	14,513	28,500	41,599	13,099
4.4 Infrastructure	0	500	500	0
4.5 Agriculture	12,013	21,000	36,599	15,599
4.7 Economic Opportunity	2,500	5,000	2,500	-2,500
4.8 Environment	0	2,000	2,000	0
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	111,654	0	0	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	111,654	0	0	0
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	7,875	8,501	8,980	479
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,060	1,646	1,700	54
6.2 Administration and Oversight	5,815	6,855	7,280	425

### Peace and Security

As the Government of the DRC (GDRC) strengthens state and civilian authority in the majority of the country, violence in the eastern provinces continues to disrupt development and highlights the country's continued fragility. In these limited areas of eastern DRC, armed groups, including foreign and indigenous militia, continue to fight for control of land, natural resources, and economic and political influence. The national army and police have very limited capacities, and there is a culture of impunity and ongoing human rights violations across all armed groups, including the military. U.S. resources are focused on programs that support professionalization training for the DRC military and police forces, with an emphasis on human rights, as an integral part of overall security sector reform. Funding also is sought to provide essential support for police and related justice sector training and infrastructure to address the critical need to extend state authority, which will build the capacity of the Congolese state effectively to address human rights abuses.

Economic Support Funds (ESF): Funds will bolster the GDRC's stabilization and recovery program through support to community recovery and reconciliation, conflict mitigation and resolution, and the extension of state authority. Funds will also be used to address the prevention of trafficking in persons (TIP) and protection of TIP victims.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): FMF will be used to support Department of Defense assistance to the Congolese defense sector reform program, as part of a holistic approach to security sector reform. Funding will support U.S. military advisors to the Congolese military and provide some equipment to enhance the professionalization of the military.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): U.S. assistance will support professionalization training for the Congolese military, primarily through mobile training teams providing basic soldier training, basic officer training, training of trainers, drill instructors, and staff college support to build the capacity of the national army and ensure sustainability.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): Funds will support activities that strengthen law enforcement and the justice sector, particularly through police training and law enforcement-related infrastructure.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): Funds will complement IMET and FMF funds to support the professionalization of the Congolese military.

Peacekeeping Operations (PKO): Funds will support officer professionalization training, as well as technical advising and monitoring related to professionalization and security sector reform.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

More than three years after the 2006 presidential elections, the Congolese citizens still need to see improvement in government performance and accountability, particularly in addressing impunity and corruption. The new institutions created through the constitution have been operational for only three years or less, and other new institutions still require enabling legislation, budgets, internal procedures, and physical structures. With political decentralization, these institutions will be further required to function at the provincial and sub-provincial levels, as well as at the national level. Some institutions, most notably in the justice sector, barely exist after decades of under-investment, corruption, and neglect.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): U.S. programs will support the development of core transparent and accountable governance institutions, strengthen judicial independence, promote civic participation in political process and decision-making, and support provincial and local autonomy. Programs will address policy reforms, institutional capacity building, and access to services, balancing national support with assistance in four provinces.

- Funding will be used to support an ongoing rule of law program that includes technical assistance, training, and material support to strengthen the civilian justice system and expand access to justice for vulnerable populations.
- Resources will be used to support an ongoing good governance program that seeks to strengthen national and provincial assemblies and provide support for the decentralization process through technical assistance, training, and material support.
- Funding will also be used to lay the groundwork for local, parliamentary, and presidential elections through support for civic education and voter registration activities that aim to increase women's participation in elections.
- Assistance will also support a new media program aimed at empowering and strengthening media institutions as true agents of change by improving their organizational and financial sustainability, and the use of media as a tool to achieve and reinforce the outcomes of existing governing justly and democratically programs.

### **Investing in People**

The DRC has limited capacity to provide even the most basic social services for its people. The country's health system has fallen to among the lowest standards in the world. Access to services is very low, with estimates that 70 percent of the population has little or no access to primary health care. The DRC faces serious health issues, with life expectancy estimated at 43 years, and very high infant and under-five mortality. Its education system is equally weak, characterized by limited access to schools, poor quality, and low pass and completion rates. More than 4.4 million school-aged children, including 2.5 million girls, are not enrolled in school, and less than half of primary school girls reach completion. Government social services for vulnerable populations, including survivors of sexual and gender-based violence and at-risk children, are extremely limited, if not nonexistent in most areas.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - USAID: Funding will be used for interventions to improve quality maternal, newborn, and child health services, as well as prevention, care, and treatment services to populations at high risk for tuberculosis (TB), HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other infectious diseases. The primary health care program provides technical and financial assistance to strengthen the fragile health care system, while improving access to integrated, quality care, consistent with the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative.

**Tuberculosis:** Funds will be used to support TB prevention, detection, and treatment activities.

**Maternal Child Health:** Funds will be used to strengthen capacity and service delivery in birth preparedness and maternity services, treatment of obstetric complications and disabilities, newborn and child care and treatment, immunizations, and nutrition.

**Family Planning:** This funding will be used to expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and information and reproductive health care on a sustainable basis.

**Malaria:** Funding will be focused on selected regions, expanding efforts to scale up proven preventative and treatment interventions, including insecticide-treated bed nets, artemisinin-combination therapy, and intermittent preventive treatment of malaria for pregnant women to achieve 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups.

**Nutrition:** Funds will be used to expand and improve on community-level nutrition activities including breastfeeding promotion, improved household hygiene, and investigation of locally made child food supplements.

**Global Health and Child Survival - State and GHCS - USAID:** Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): The DRC 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 Support Fund (ESF):** USAID will use funding to support water and sanitation activities for health-related programs, investments in basic education, and activities centered on social and economic services and protection for vulnerable populations.

**Water:** Funding will support programs to reduce illness and death from water-borne disease through support for water sources and latrines in targeted health zones. Activities will include support for increased availability of water treatment products in both rural and urban areas, and will incorporate communications activities to promote improved hygiene practices.

**Basic Education:** Resources will be used to expand access to quality basic education in targeted geographic areas through teacher training, provision of textbooks and learning materials, and school rehabilitation. Special emphasis will be placed on increasing access for the most disadvantaged populations, including girls, by providing incentives to encourage school retention and completion rates.

**Social Services:** Funding will support programs to address sexual and gender-based violence through provision of care and treatment services to survivors of sexual and gender-based violence and other vulnerable individuals. Services will include medical care and fistula repair, counseling and family mediation, legal assistance, and activities to support the social and economic reintegration of individuals. Assistance will also build the capacity of local service providers.

**Food for Peace Title II:** Funds will be used to support maternal and child health activities through multiyear assistance programs in targeted geographic areas.

## **Economic Growth**

The majority of Congolese people live on less than one dollar per day in an economy that is largely rural, agricultural, and based on subsistence food production with very little commercial agricultural production, processing, or marketing. Collapsed infrastructure, corruption along transport corridors, degraded productive land, lack of inputs, and emergent and continuing crop diseases reduce the productivity and competitiveness of the agricultural market. U.S.-sponsored agriculture programs will focus on achieving broad-based agricultural growth, which supports the overall goal of increasing food security and reducing hunger and poverty.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): USAID programs will use these funds to promote agricultural productivity and processing and to increase the productivity of the DRC's human, capital, and natural resources, with an emphasis on market efficiency and competitiveness. Programs will address supply side and policy constraints, including government capacity at the provincial and national levels, and support the harmonization of the DRC's economy within the Central Africa region.

- Funding will be used for an agriculture production, processing, and marketing program that will assist the GDRC to improve the business environment and help private sector firms and farmers improve productivity, processing, and marketing of agricultural commodities. Through technical assistance and training, the program will support the processing and transport of commodities from rural centers of production to important urban markets. U.S. assistance will help develop key market linkages between producers, traders, and agribusinesses, and develop local capacity to respond to agricultural production, processing, and marketing opportunities.
- Policy support will include technical assistance and capacity building to assist the DRC to participate in the Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Program. Activities will establish a foundation for trade within regional economic communities and 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.

Food for Peace Title II: Funds will be used to continue to support multi-year assistance programs that seek to re-establish livelihood alternatives for vulnerable populations.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: For the upcoming fiscal year, USAID will put in place additional mechanisms to strengthen its performance management system, including evaluation. Part of this work will include updating Performance Management Plans for each technical area: democracy and governance, economic growth, education, peace and stability, health, and social protection based on the approved Country Assistance Strategy.

In FY 2009, USAID DRC conducted eight evaluations to assess program and financial performance with an additional 10 scheduled in FY 2010 that will significantly inform FY 2011 planning decisions. Program evaluations completed in FY 2009 include an assessment to inform a new governance program design, an evaluation of the primary health care project, and an evaluation to inform a new energy sector program.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID's flagship Primary Health Care program was evaluated in April 2009. The evaluation highlighted the program's achievements within two and a half years in an extremely difficult operating environment. Specifically, the evaluation revealed that the program had established a strong platform and the systems needed to accelerate improved performance and results. Evaluation recommendations resulted in the extension of the program for an additional year.

A number of assessments, impact evaluations, and internal performance evaluations are scheduled for FY 2010 to expand current work being done, identify lessons learned, establish best practices, and inform new programs, such as an assessment to develop a follow-on program for a TB project.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: USAID DRC expects to see large programmatic impacts in all sectors. FY 2011 funding for peace and security could contribute to the professionalization of the national army and mitigate conflicts over land and natural resources in eastern DRC. Under the governing justly and democratically objective, additional funds could enable the United States to maintain support for justice reform, parliamentary strengthening, decentralization, and local and national elections. USAID supports primary health care for more than 11 million people in 80 health zones in four provinces, and will continue to scale up health activities with increased funds. A new education project launched in FY 2010 in multiple provinces will reach



thousands of schoolchildren and demonstrate how the United States is committed to helping improve the quality of and access to basic education. As agriculture is the principal activity of the majority of the population, funding for agricultural projects will assist the GDRC to improve the business environment, help private sector firms and farmers improve productivity, and develop local capacity to respond to agricultural production and marketing opportunities.

## Djibouti

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Djibouti is a strategic U.S. partner located in a volatile region. Djibouti's prosperity is affected by its proximity to neighboring Somalia, Eritrea, and Yemen; serious unemployment (60 percent); poor health indicators, including the third highest tuberculosis rate in the world; food insecurity affecting more than half its population; and nascent government and political systems. Critical U.S. assistance will provide food aid, health assistance, education, and job training opportunities, and support peace, security, and democracy initiatives that promote stability in this pro-Western, Muslim-majority country. This assistance will build upon ongoing U.S. efforts to improve election management, voter education, and political party structure in preparation for Djibouti's third presidential and second regional council election in March 2011.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	5,823	9,418	6,600	-2,818
Development Assistance	2,500	6,542	2,450	-4,092
Foreign Military Financing	2,000	2,000	2,500	500
Global Health and Child Survival - State	150	150	150	0
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	496	396	400	4
International Military Education and Training	377	330	350	20
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	300	0	750	750

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Djibouti</b>	<b>5,823</b>	<b>9,418</b>	<b>6,600</b>	<b>-2,818</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	2,677	2,330	3,600	1,270
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	2,000	2,000	2,500	500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000	2,000	2,500	500
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	377	330	350	20
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	377	330	350	20
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	300	0	750	750
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	0	750	750
1.5 Transnational Crime	300	0	0	0
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	1,000	1,542	600	-942
<b>Development Assistance</b>	1,000	1,542	600	-942
2.2 Good Governance	0	1,000	0	-1,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,000	542	600	58
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	2,146	5,546	2,200	-3,346
<b>Development Assistance</b>	1,500	5,000	1,650	-3,350
3.2 Education	1,500	5,000	1,650	-3,350
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - State</b>	150	150	150	0
3.1 Health	150	150	150	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - USAID</b>	496	396	400	4

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
3.1 Health	496	396	400	4
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	0	0	200	200
<b>Development Assistance</b>	0	0	200	200
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	0	0	200	200

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Djibouti</b>	<b>5,823</b>	<b>9,418</b>	<b>6,600</b>	<b>-2,818</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	2,677	2,330	3,600	1,270
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,377	2,330	3,600	1,270
1.5 Transnational Crime	300	0	0	0
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	1,000	1,542	600	-942
2.2 Good Governance	0	1,000	0	-1,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,000	542	600	58
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	2,146	5,546	2,200	-3,346
3.1 Health	646	546	550	4
3.2 Education	1,500	5,000	1,650	-3,350
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	0	0	200	200
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	0	0	200	200
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	191	1,182	230	-952
6.1 Program Design and Learning	0	175	0	-175
6.2 Administration and Oversight	191	1,007	230	-777

### Peace and Security

Instability in the Horn of Africa and the presence of Camp Lemonier, the only U.S. military base on the African continent, enhances the United States' strategic interest in this small nation. Djibouti is threatened by ongoing conflict in Somalia, border incursions by Eritrea, and piracy south of its territorial waters. U.S. assistance to the Government of Djibouti (GODJ) includes land and maritime border protection initiatives. The United States also works with naval contingents from the European Union and other allies (e.g., Japan) on counter-piracy operations based there.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): U.S. security cooperation seeks to ensure that Djibouti can protect its land and maritime borders and resist the spread of extremism and terrorism. Programs will focus on improving existing facilities, modernizing key equipment, and assisting in the operation and maintenance of U.S.-supplied systems. Support related to past FMF programs that provided navy supply boats to interdict pirates, regional maritime awareness capability, and enhanced surveillance will continue.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): U.S. security cooperation will enhance peace and security by providing training to military security personnel who monitor and protect land and maritime borders. This program links directly to the FMF program that provides equipment and materials for the same purpose.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): The national police play a key role in monitoring Djibouti's porous borders, and have assumed greater responsibility for internal security in light of the relatively large number of military forces deployed to defend the northern frontier against Eritrea. Funding for training and equipment will be used to enhance the professionalism and capability of the national police, particularly in the fields of forensics and border security. Enhanced capacity will aid in countering potential threats from criminals and extremists operating in neighboring Somalia, Yemen, the Ogaden region of Ethiopia, and Eritrea.

## **Governing Justly and Democratically**

Djibouti's democracy is at a fragile stage. In 2011, Djibouti will hold its third presidential and second regional council election since independence. These will be crucial to moving Djibouti toward a more pluralistic, broad-based, and representative political environment. U.S. assistance aims to lay the groundwork for free, fair, transparent, and inclusive elections in 2011 that serve as a major milestone in which the Government begins to share power. Credible presidential and regional elections in 2011 will help reduce levels of political apathy and cynicism and reverse a growing tendency of the public to disengage from formal political processes. In addition to the United States, the United Nations, the European Union, and France will likely support election-related activities.

Development Assistance (DA): During critical national and regional elections, DA funds will support efforts promoting the meaningful inclusion of Djibouti's multi-ethnic population. USAID will work with Government electoral officials to organize the election process, including voter registration, citizen documentation, and designation of polling stations. Assistance will be provided to civil society members selected to form the Electoral Commission to help political parties develop platforms and communicate with constituents, and to support voter education.

## **Investing in People**

U.S. assistance, in collaboration with a committed host government partner, has led to remarkable progress in maternal and child health by increasing immunization coverage rates by 300 percent in four years and reducing child mortality by 27 percent, and in education by increasing the primary school access rate from 49 percent to 67 percent. Despite this progress, Djibouti continues to face the challenge of meeting the basic needs of its desperately poor population. To ensure continued internal stability in Djibouti, funding will support health and education programs that increase social equity and enhance workforce participation of the average Djiboutian. In health and education, USAID efforts are complemented by support from the U.S. African Command's Combined Joint Task Force/Horn of Africa, France, the World Bank, and the United Nations. Other donors in the education sector include Japan, Francophone International Organization, Arab countries, and the Arab Development Bank.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - State: Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): Djibouti will receive funding to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of PEPFAR.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - USAID: Maternal and Child Health (MCH): Djibouti's MCH program will specifically focus on polio prevention efforts. Djibouti has the distinct disadvantage of being surrounded by countries that experience continual outbreaks of the Wild Polio Virus. This makes Djibouti a high risk country with respect to the danger for polio importation. The fragility of the national surveillance infrastructure and the epidemiological weaknesses of this system in neighboring countries is an added danger, as importation may not be detected early enough to allow for a rapid response. Hence, FY 2011 funds will enable USAID to assist the host country in maintaining the highly sensitive Acute Flaccid Paralysis surveillance system in order to ensure early detection and a timely response.

**Tuberculosis:** The United States will continue to address and mitigate tuberculosis (TB) in Djibouti. With the third highest TB prevalence rate in the world and an estimated mortality rate of 128 per 100,000 persons, USAID's support to TB control activities is critical. Support will be provided through technical assistance in program and laboratory management, creating a quality assurance network for microscopy, and expanding Directly Observed Treatment coverage. GHCS funds will support the National Tuberculosis Program through capacity building in quality assurance, infection control, and addressing the increasing numbers of Multi Drug Resistant Tuberculosis.

Development Assistance (DA): Basic Education: The education program will continue to focus on basic education, promoting quality education, particularly for girls, and skills development to enhance the potential employability of both in-school and out-of-school youth. Assistance will build on the

successes of U.S.-funded activities and address the disparity in enrollment and attendance of girls relative to boys. Program components will focus on teacher training, Parent Teacher Associations, an education information management system, and training for out-of-school youth. Activities will be planned to ensure education and skills training are linked to market-oriented growth sectors.

### **Humanitarian Assistance**

Years of drought and recurring food crises in the Horn of Africa have had deleterious effects on nutrition and health. The level of acute and chronic malnutrition in pregnant women and children under five is staggering. The overall acute malnutrition rate ranges from 17 percent to 25 percent, exceeding the critical threshold of 15 percent, as defined by the World Health Organization. High prices for food and other essential commodities contribute to the erosion of food security. The GODJ has revitalized its nutrition program in an effort to reduce malnutrition-related mortality and morbidity in the framework of humanitarian activities. The United Nations, supported by USAID, is the primary donor for initiatives to improve acute malnutrition case management in Djibouti.

Development Assistance (DA): The United States will continue to support the GODJ's efforts to fight malnutrition through a community-based approach to the identification and management of malnutrition cases, and through technical assistance on case management, communication, and social mobilization.

## **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: The Mission conducted two evaluations over the past two years: one for the FY 2008 health program and the other for the FY 2009 education program. The independent evaluation of USAID's four-year MCH program, which ended in September 2008 indicated that that program, achieved impressive results in improving health service delivery and contributing to a decline in child mortality. From 2002 to 2008, the under-five mortality rate per 1000 live births fell from 127 to 94. USAID collaborated with the U.S. military and the Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance to ensure that key elements of this successful health program continued in FY 2009 after USAID program funding ended. The Health Management Information System that collects data for improved planning, policymaking, and financial management also resumed under alternate funding. In addition, USAID/Djibouti participated in a Portfolio Review by the USAID/East Africa Regional Mission in order to evaluate program performance, management (including the Performance Management Plan), and the financial status of the programs.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: In FY 2009, USAID conducted a comprehensive evaluation of U.S. investments and achievements to date in the education sector. The results identified included an increase in the primary access rate from about 49 percent to 67 percent between 2003 and 2008; the formation of an in-service teacher training policy that resulted in 93 percent of teachers being trained; the publication of a government decree that legalized parent-teacher associations and formalized their role in school management; the establishment of an Education Management Information System that produced reliable education data for the first time; and out-of-school youth training that focused on non-traditional fields, such as truck driving and computer maintenance, especially for girls and women. These findings laid the groundwork for the design of a four-year education program that will address outstanding challenges to teaching and learning and build on the results of past U.S. investment.

Relationship between Budget and Performance: With FY 2011 funding, Djibouti expects to achieve significant programmatic impact in support of free and fair elections. Upcoming elections in 2011 present a major opportunity to introduce competition and pluralism into governance, and to achieve the Mission goal of a broad-based and representative political environment that will ensure meaningful participation by the population. Election assistance, together with a better-educated citizenry, will help ensure that Djibouti is a more prosperous and democratic nation.

## Equatorial Guinea

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Equatorial Guinea focuses on introducing the country's military and police forces to the principles of human rights, good governance and democracy, and on improving regional maritime security.

#### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	0	0	40	40
International Military Education and Training	0	0	40	40

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Equatorial Guinea</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	0	0	40	40
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	0	0	40	40
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	0	40	40

#### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Equatorial Guinea</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	0	0	40	40
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	0	40	40

#### 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.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): U.S. assistance will focus on English-language training programs and programs that help develop a professional military that respects human rights, understands the principles of good governance and democracy, and supports security in the Gulf of Guinea.

## Ethiopia

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

A relatively stable partner in a neighborhood riddled with instability and conflict, Ethiopia faces serious challenges. Population pressure, low rainfall, the global economic crisis, and restrictive private sector policies exacerbate domestic poverty. U.S. assistance to Ethiopia capitalizes on Government of Ethiopia (GOE) programs aimed at poverty alleviation and basic service delivery, with a focus on strengthening private sector and civil society actors. Key to these efforts are agricultural development, professionalization of security forces, strengthening health systems, and sustainable economic growth.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	864,846	533,225	583,519	50,294
Development Assistance	80,000	80,803	90,265	9,462
Food for Peace Title II	386,482	40,000	50,000	10,000
Foreign Military Financing	843	843	2,000	1,157
Global Health and Child Survival - State	333,687	323,679	323,679	0
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	63,200	87,200	116,350	29,150
International Military Education and Training	634	700	725	25
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	0	0	500	500

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Ethiopia</b>	<b>864,846</b>	<b>533,225</b>	<b>583,519</b>	<b>50,294</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	5,477	7,793	8,750	957
<b>Development Assistance</b>	4,000	6,250	5,525	-725
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	4,000	6,250	5,525	-725
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	843	843	2,000	1,157
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	843	843	2,000	1,157
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	634	700	725	25
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	634	700	725	25
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	0	0	500	500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	0	500	500
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	6,000	1,603	3,175	1,572
<b>Development Assistance</b>	6,000	1,603	3,175	1,572
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,600	0	775	775
2.2 Good Governance	1,130	563	1,300	737
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,720	0	0	0
2.4 Civil Society	1,550	1,040	1,100	60
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	422,887	445,379	475,029	29,650
<b>Development Assistance</b>	23,000	25,500	26,000	500
3.1 Health	5,000	7,500	5,000	-2,500
3.2 Education	18,000	18,000	21,000	3,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	3,000	9,000	9,000	0
3.1 Health	0	6,000	6,000	0
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	3,000	3,000	3,000	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - State</b>	333,687	323,679	323,679	0
3.1 Health	333,687	323,679	323,679	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - USAID</b>	63,200	87,200	116,350	29,150
3.1 Health	63,200	87,200	116,350	29,150
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	100,947	77,450	95,565	18,115
<b>Development Assistance</b>	45,500	46,450	54,565	8,115
4.2 Trade and Investment	3,171	1,800	1,800	0
4.3 Financial Sector	1,000	0	0	0
4.5 Agriculture	24,620	29,000	33,000	4,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	13,833	12,700	14,265	1,565
4.8 Environment	2,876	2,950	5,500	2,550
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	55,447	31,000	41,000	10,000
4.5 Agriculture	40,447	21,000	31,000	10,000
4.8 Environment	15,000	10,000	10,000	0
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	329,535	1,000	1,000	0
<b>Development Assistance</b>	1,500	1,000	1,000	0
5.2 Disaster Readiness	1,500	1,000	1,000	0
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	328,035	0	0	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	328,035	0	0	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Ethiopia</b>	<b>864,846</b>	<b>533,225</b>	<b>583,519</b>	<b>50,294</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	5,477	7,793	8,750	957
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,477	1,543	3,225	1,682
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	4,000	6,250	5,525	-725
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	6,000	1,603	3,175	1,572
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,600	0	775	775
2.2 Good Governance	1,130	563	1,300	737
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,720	0	0	0
2.4 Civil Society	1,550	1,040	1,100	60
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	422,887	445,379	475,029	29,650
3.1 Health	401,887	424,379	451,029	26,650
3.2 Education	18,000	18,000	21,000	3,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	3,000	3,000	3,000	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	100,947	77,450	95,565	18,115
4.2 Trade and Investment	3,171	1,800	1,800	0
4.3 Financial Sector	1,000	0	0	0
4.5 Agriculture	65,067	50,000	64,000	14,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	13,833	12,700	14,265	1,565
4.8 Environment	17,876	12,950	15,500	2,550
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	329,535	1,000	1,000	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	328,035	0	0	0



(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
5.2 Disaster Readiness	1,500	1,000	1,000	0
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>28,342</b>	<b>27,981</b>	<b>29,541</b>	<b>1,560</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	3,459	2,739	3,442	703
6.2 Administration and Oversight	24,883	25,242	26,099	857

### **Peace and Security**

U.S. foreign policy objectives in Ethiopia promote stability, democratic reform, and respect for human rights. Ethiopia is an important counterterrorism partner and a robust contributor to international peacekeeping operations. U.S. conflict management and mitigation programming will continue to work as permitted to stabilize border regions with Sudan and Somalia and the pastoralist areas throughout the southern part of the country.

Development Assistance (DA): FY 2011 DA funds will promote improved conflict management policies and practices at the national, regional, and local levels, through support for joint Government-community efforts to build effective and sustainable institutional capacity and to prevent local conflicts. Support for the Ministry of Federal Affairs will focus on the establishment of a nationwide conflict early warning and response system, as well as local-level, conflict-sensitive humanitarian, development, and livelihood activities in targeted areas. Students, faculty, and staff at selected universities will also receive support for inter-ethnic and inter-religious tolerance.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): The primary focus of the FMF funds continues to be the successful and well-received support for the Ethiopian Defense Command and Staff College, which provides a full curriculum of tasks for senior level officers, including management, strategy, the role of a military in a democratic society, human rights, and the history of warfare. In addition, the United States will continue to use FMF funds to maintain the C-130 fleet, which plays a vital role in counterterrorism and peacekeeping operations, as well as for the creation of a viable communications network.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): Professional military officer education remains a high priority for the Ethiopian Military. Using IMET funds in FY 2011, the United States will continue to assist the training of the Ethiopian military to become a more professional defense force. Courses at the Army War College, Naval Command College, Army Command and Staff College, Air Command and Staff College, Squadron Officers School, and African Center for Strategic Studies seminars are highly coveted. These military courses serve as a key benchmark in the identification of future leadership in the Ethiopian National Defense Force, and are viewed by the GOE as necessary for building the personnel skill sets needed to transform the Ethiopian Army into a professional conventional force.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): This program will address issues of criminal justice sector and police reform. Training and assistance will focus on investigative techniques, collection of information, and information sharing among law enforcement and border agents. The thematic emphasis of this training may include both counterterrorism and anti-trafficking. Counterterrorism efforts will complement programs implemented by the Diplomatic Security Service. Anti-trafficking efforts would improve the investigative capacity of police and enhance judicial understanding of trafficking to allow for more prosecutions of trafficking offenders, particularly perpetrators of child trafficking. Finally, INCLE funds may be used to increase the professionalism and responsiveness of the police service to citizen needs.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

While Ethiopia has arguably Africa's most "pro-poor" national budget and is moving ahead with decentralization and improved local governance, it is backsliding in its transition towards multiparty democracy. New electoral, political party, mass media, broadcast, civil society, and counterterrorism laws, and associated Government policies have effectively dismantled political space. As a result, opposition parties are constrained, independent civil society and the private media are hindered, and

donors' ability to promote democratic reform and respect for human rights is limited, all potentially pointing to a less than free and fair election in 2010.

Development Assistance (DA): In the post-2010 election period, FY 2011 DA-funded activities will continue to promote improved service delivery in the border regions with Somalia and Sudan; improve legal education at selected law schools and the national and regional Judicial Training Centers; and increase the lawmaking, representational, and oversight capacity of the National Parliament and Regional State Councils. Depending on the extent of the implementation of the new civil society law, the United States will support informed, inclusive, and constructive dialogue on important national issues, policies, and legislation, and more accurate, balanced, and non-partisan reporting in state and private media. Building on achievements, new programs will be established to promote respect for human rights in the police and courts, and build the capacity of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) focused on human rights.

### **Investing in People**

Ethiopia has embarked on an ambitious program of universal access to healthcare and primary education. To realize its health targets, the GOE recruited, trained, and deployed 30,000 health extension workers and established an extensive supervisory system. In support of these efforts, U.S. programs, undertaken as part of the Global Health Initiative, will focus on broadening access to family planning, maternal, newborn, and child health for communities in rural, peri-urban, and underserved areas. Such programs will also combat tuberculosis (TB) 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. Furthermore, programs will work with the Ministry of Education and Regional Education Bureaus to create an education sector that has the capacity to manage and lead its schools, narrow regional and gender gaps in enrollment rates and achievement, and improve early grade reading proficiency.

Development Assistance (DA): Education: U.S. assistance will improve delivery of, and increase access to, quality primary education in Ethiopia by continuing to build the capacity of teachers through updated instructional content and methodology; improve the capacity of education officers in planning and management at all levels, from primary schools to the Ministry of Education; develop and distribute high-quality, low-cost textbooks and other learning materials; enhance community involvement in delivery of quality education; and increase access to quality basic education to children and adults in marginalized areas.

Water and Sanitation: The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will continue its support for the construction of protected water systems, improved pit latrines for schools and health centers, and pit latrines for household use. Water, sanitation, and hygiene committees will be established for overall management, operation, and maintenance of all constructed water and sanitation systems. Particular attention will be paid to women's access to water resources and involvement in decision-making. The GOE actively encourages partnerships with communities, NGOs, and donor agencies on water, sanitation, and hygiene issues.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - USAID: The underlying causes for high mortality and morbidity rates in Ethiopia are poor health and human resource management, weak service delivery infrastructure, limited health financing mechanisms, deficient supply chain management and information systems, and overall weak governance structures. The Global Health Initiative responds to these causes in FY 2011 by supporting the GOE's health system and strengthening services related to maternal and child health and family planning and reproductive health, increasing prevention and control of infectious diseases (HIV/AIDS, malaria, and TB), and increasing access to clean water and sanitation.

Maternal and Child Health: U.S. assistance for maternal and child health issues focuses on birth preparedness and maternity services; treatment of obstetric complications and disabilities, including fistula; newborn care and treatment; immunization; maternal and young child nutrition; treatment of childhood illnesses; and household water, sanitation, and hygiene improvement. These efforts

address gender inequality by increasing rural women's access to health services. In FY 2011, the United States will continue providing technical assistance and health commodities to support the GOE's Health Extension Program, which trains and deploys health extension workers, community-based reproductive health agents, and community health promoters. Those trained then provide community health education; child health services, including immunization and community-level integrated management of childhood illnesses; clean and safe delivery services; and birth preparedness and complication readiness education.

With FY 2011 GHCS-USAID funds, support will be provided to the GOE and health professionals to strengthen communication and referral between communities and healthcare networks; to promote safe and clean delivery; to improve links to emergency obstetric care services; to expand access to quality, comprehensive fistula treatment and care services at the regional level; and to increase awareness about obstetric fistula and where to obtain care. Regarding the latter, USAID collaborates with the Hamlin Foundation and their Fistula Hospitals around the country on case detection, repair and rehabilitation, and with GOE and international partners UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, and others on prevention of obstetric fistula.

**Family Planning:** In FY 2011, the United States will continue to help the GOE meet the demand for contraceptives and increase community access to comprehensive family planning services by scaling up the availability of various methods, including long-acting and permanent methods. Emphasis will be placed on more integrated assistance programs between HIV/AIDS, family planning, and maternal and newborn child health to improve family health and reach underserved communities. USAID supports the GOE's five-year plan to increase the contraceptive prevalence rate to 45 percent and reduce the total fertility rate to four children per woman by 2015. The United States is the main supporter of GOE voluntary family planning programs. However, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, and others also contribute some commodities and technical assistance.

**Tuberculosis (TB):** The U.S.-funded TB programs help the GOE achieve the universal targets for TB control of an infectious case detection rate of 70 percent and at least a 85 percent treatment success rate. With more than 300,000 new TB cases and 75,000 TB deaths expected yearly and very low case detection, a new activity aims to detect 95,000 infectious cases and successfully treat at least 85 percent of these cases. The approach emphasizes community-level interventions, expands Directly Observed Treatment Short (DOTS) courses, and strengthens Multi Drug Resistant case management. The United States coordinates with other donors (e.g., the Global Fund, the German Leprosy Relief Association, World Health Organization, and the Italian Government) through a national task force to help the GOE's Ministry of Health achieve its objectives for combating TB.

**Nutrition:** The Nutrition program will build on the success of USAID's investment to date, namely to continue to promote the GOE National Nutrition Strategy and the Essential Nutrition Actions, which includes seven nutrition interventions at six health contacts; focus on improving women's nutrition throughout the phases of life; expand women's points of contact between the community and local clinics; and expand counseling about exclusive breastfeeding, complementary feeding, and childhood nutrition. Behavioral Change Communication is the central element of the program, tapping into missed opportunities for reinforcing appropriate home behaviors and care seeking. The program covers 283 districts of Ethiopia.

**Malaria:** U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2011 request level for Ethiopia does not include the total projected funding for the PMI. Decisions on allocations of centrally managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2011 operating year budget is set.

Finally, GHCS funds will increase crosscutting health system strengthening, including support to the GOE's Health Sector Development Program-Health Extension Program; healthcare reform; more developed healthcare workforce; improved infection prevention and quality of services; and increased

healthcare access through insurance programs.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - State: 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.

Food for Peace Title II: With Food for Peace Title II resources, USAID will work with implementing partners to provide basic services to the most vulnerable populations, including orphans and vulnerable children, and hospice care for those suffering from HIV/AIDS. This support provides for basic needs, including nutritious food and shelter.

### **Economic Growth**

Ethiopia has a huge natural, human, and livestock resource base that can be more efficiently used to contribute to the country's economic development and mitigate hunger and poverty. With 82 percent of Ethiopia's 80 million people living in rural areas, agriculture development is crucial to breaking the perpetual cycle of hunger and emergency assistance. Promoting food security, increasing agricultural productivity, and reducing the crippling impacts of famine, especially on women and young children, remain critical imperatives to Ethiopia's development. U.S.-funded economic growth programs focus on private sector and civil society development that supports increased agriculture productivity, while also linking farmers to more profitable markets both within and outside of Ethiopia.

Development Assistance (DA): The United States will support trade promotion programs in agriculture and non-agriculture products, and assist the GOE in its bid to meet World Trade Organization accession through market liberalization. USAID, as part of the new Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, will help Ethiopia design and implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy to enhance agriculture productivity through continued support for livestock, fruit, and vegetable cultivation. Improvement in land tenure will continue to emphasize long-term investments by farmers. Innovative work with pastoralists to strengthen their livelihoods will continue, based on rigorous impact assessments. Activities will use a value chain approach to support several key commodities, including coffee, oilseeds, hides and leather, horticulture, and dairy. In addition, DA funds will help vulnerable farmers diversify their agricultural production, access microfinance, and foster market linkages. Continued support will also link rural communities to the ecotourism sector. Agricultural productivity will increase and transaction costs will be reduced. In FY 2011, new programs will increase the availability of improved seeds and access to finance, and maintain the natural resource base through watershed management and conservation agriculture. Finally, food security programs will support off-farm employment opportunities for 100,000 chronically food insecure farming households via agriculture processing, service provision and other microenterprise activities.

Food for Peace Title II: Food for Peace Title II funds will continue support for the GOE-led, multi-donor supported Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP). In FY 2011, PSNP will provide 8.2 million vulnerable farmers and pastoralists with cash or food in exchange for labor to build market roads, water supplies, schools, clinics, and soil conserving terracing. These activities in turn should help increase the livelihoods of the PSNP beneficiaries.

### **Humanitarian Assistance**

Ethiopia's population remains one of the most vulnerable in the world, subject to repeated disasters, including droughts, floods, and disease. The United States will help the GOE reduce vulnerability and improve emergency response by enhancing coping mechanisms and livelihood options for vulnerable households to meet their basic needs and increase their resiliency through building assets. Other support will better estimate emergency needs, develop a more transparent and accurate process to predict and respond to food and non-food needs, and institutionalize these improvements through advocacy for multi-sector disaster management policy reform and improved legislation.

Development Assistance (DA): To continue to help the GOE improve its capacity to anticipate, prepare for, and respond to its regularly occurring floods, droughts, and other disasters, 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. A primary focus of intervention is disaster risk reduction, which includes work with the U.S. Forest Service to improve the GOE's capacity to work across Government ministries and administrative zones in responding to a disaster through implementation of a National Incident Management System.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

In FY 2009, performance data and information were gathered and analyzed from five evaluations, four baseline studies and assessments, and two monitoring reports. Performance information was also discussed and analyzed in regular project quarterly review meetings, semiannual pipeline and portfolio reviews, and mid-term and closeout evaluation reports for contracts, grants, and cooperative agreements. The Mission utilized the performance data and information obtained from the above studies and reviews to inform budget and programmatic decisions, within the lens of managing for results, as highlighted below.

USAID conducted evaluations for several ongoing agricultural projects that provided useful data and information for the development of a Five Year Implementation Plan for food security. These include the Agribusiness and Trade Expansion Program; Pastoralist Livelihoods Initiative; Ethiopian Sheep and Goat Productivity Improvement Program (ESGPIP); and Israeli Government's MASHAV project, which transfers new or improved irrigation, dairy, and fruit tree technology. The ESGPIP evaluation has already helped the formation of the Ethiopian Breeds Registry Association, while the MASHAV project will be linked with other USAID-funded agricultural projects to expand its intervention in scale and scope.

Based on lessons learned from a mid-term evaluation, DELIVER (a health logistic improvement project) has taken significant steps in clarifying its mandate, and is now more effectively coordinated with another USAID-funded Supply Chain Management System project and the GOE's Pharmaceutical Logistic Master Plan.

A mid-term evaluation of the adult functional literacy project revealed that women were not attending classes because they did not see the direct benefits of being literate. After introducing a new program integrating economic activities and savings into the literacy training, female enrollment doubled.

The recommendations of the final evaluation of the Millennium Water Alliance project were used to inform the design of a follow-on Water Supply and Sanitation Hygiene project.

Baseline surveys completed for several projects under the President's Malaria Initiative yielded important information for their implementation plan and for the GOE's malaria control program.

## Gabon

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Gabon is a key player in conflict resolution in Central Africa. The Government of Gabon provides peacekeeping forces in the Central African Republic and is a driving force behind 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. In September 2009, a Presidential Determination found it is in the U.S. national interest to support ECCAS. U.S. assistance in Gabon seeks to improve the professionalism of the country'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, where it also is a leader in maritime security efforts.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	366	400	420	20
Economic Support Fund	155	0	0	0
Foreign Military Financing	0	200	200	0
International Military Education and Training	211	200	220	20

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Gabon</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	211	400	420	20
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	0	200	200	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	200	200	0
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	211	200	220	20
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	211	200	220	20
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	155	0	0	0
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	155	0	0	0
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	155	0	0	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Gabon</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	211	400	420	20
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	211	400	420	20
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	155	0	0	0
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	155	0	0	0

### Peace and Security

U.S. assistance, provided by the Department of State, focuses on training that bolsters the professionalism of the Gabonese military, and specifically enhances its ability to contribute to peacekeeping operations and other regional security initiatives.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): FY 2011 efforts will focus on providing C-130 training and equipment used to identify HIV/AIDS prevalence in the military.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): Because Gabon has better transport capabilities (including airlift) than many of its neighbors, FY 2011 IMET-supported training will continue to focus on logistics, equipment maintenance, and effective logistics tracking and maintenance systems. IMET programs are assisting the Gabonese in strengthening their maritime and border security efforts, a key U.S. priority in the Gulf of Guinea.

## Ghana

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States promotes democracy, good governance, economic growth, peace, health, and education in Ghana. The country is a model for good governance and development in Africa. The USAID mission seeks to help Ghana achieve its goal of middle-income status by 2020 by providing technical assistance designed to help the country emerge as a provider of assistance to other countries in the region. In FY 2011, United States assistance in Ghana will focus on consolidating democratic gains; supporting the Government in the transparent management and development of the new oil and gas sector; implementing the Global Health Initiative and new Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, and address climate change and the global financial crisis. Additional funding will also respond to the emerging problem of narcotics trafficking in West Africa by working with the Ghanaian judiciary.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	147,516	138,872	174,761	35,889
Development Assistance	59,500	71,122	87,786	16,664
Economic Support Fund	32,000	0	0	0
Food for Peace Title II	4,500	0	0	0
Foreign Military Financing	300	350	450	100
Global Health and Child Survival - State	11,500	7,000	7,000	0
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	38,495	59,100	77,000	17,900
International Military Education and Training	721	800	825	25
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	500	500	1,700	1,200

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Ghana</b>	<b>147,516</b>	<b>138,872</b>	<b>174,761</b>	<b>35,889</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	1,521	1,650	1,275	-375
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	300	350	450	100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	300	350	450	100
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	721	800	825	25
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	721	800	825	25
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	500	500	0	-500
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	500	500	0	-500
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	3,000	3,000	6,600	3,600
<b>Development Assistance</b>	3,000	3,000	4,900	1,900
2.2 Good Governance	3,000	3,000	4,900	1,900
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	0	0	1,700	1,700
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	0	1,700	1,700
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	102,695	96,100	116,350	20,250
<b>Development Assistance</b>	18,000	30,000	32,350	2,350
3.1 Health	2,000	5,000	3,500	-1,500



(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
3.2 Education	16,000	25,000	28,850	3,850
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	32,000	0	0	0
3.2 Education	23,700	0	0	0
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	8,300	0	0	0
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	2,700	0	0	0
3.1 Health	2,700	0	0	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - State</b>	11,500	7,000	7,000	0
3.1 Health	11,500	7,000	7,000	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - USAID</b>	38,495	59,100	77,000	17,900
3.1 Health	38,495	59,100	77,000	17,900
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	40,300	38,122	50,536	12,414
<b>Development Assistance</b>	38,500	38,122	50,536	12,414
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	350	0	0	0
4.4 Infrastructure	750	1,122	2,536	1,414
4.5 Agriculture	35,000	35,000	42,000	7,000
4.8 Environment	2,400	2,000	6,000	4,000
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	1,800	0	0	0
4.5 Agriculture	1,800	0	0	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Ghana</b>	<b>147,516</b>	<b>138,872</b>	<b>174,761</b>	<b>35,889</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	1,521	1,650	1,275	-375
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,021	1,150	1,275	125
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	500	500	0	-500
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	3,000	3,000	6,600	3,600
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	0	1,700	1,700
2.2 Good Governance	3,000	3,000	4,900	1,900
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	102,695	96,100	116,350	20,250
3.1 Health	54,695	71,100	87,500	16,400
3.2 Education	39,700	25,000	28,850	3,850
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	8,300	0	0	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	40,300	38,122	50,536	12,414
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	350	0	0	0
4.4 Infrastructure	750	1,122	2,536	1,414
4.5 Agriculture	36,800	35,000	42,000	7,000
4.8 Environment	2,400	2,000	6,000	4,000
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	11,540	14,257	14,058	-199
6.1 Program Design and Learning	4,304	5,015	3,831	-1,184
6.2 Administration and Oversight	7,236	9,242	10,227	985

### Peace and Security

Ghana faces a host of security challenges, both internally and regionally. United States assistance will support Ghanaian efforts to fight corruption and maintain a professional and apolitical military that contributes to security in Ghana and the region.

Foreign Military Financing Account (FMF): For FY 2011, FMF will continue to support Ghana's efforts to support regional stability and expand its peacekeeping role in the region. Funds will be used to purchase equipment, spare parts, and maintenance support. In particular, funds are intended to support Ghana's ongoing effort to consolidate and modernize its individual rifles, moving away from the Soviet-era AK47 to the U.S. M16A4. When complete, all Ghanaian military personnel will train and deploy to peacekeeping missions with the same weapon, thereby standardizing training maintenance and reducing the need to maintain several different types of ammunition and repair parts.

International Military Education and Training Account (IMET): In FY 2011, IMET funds will continue to enhance the professional, technical, and tactical proficiency of the Ghanaian Armed Forces through U.S. professional military education courses. IMET funds will also support the continued development of efficient defense resource management and enhance Ghanaian professionalization in maritime security and peacekeeping operations.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

Ghana benefits from stable democracy, an active civil society, an apolitical military, and a good human rights record. Increased funding will help consolidate democracy and improve governance. There is a significant funding increase for programs in rule of law, good governance, and civil society in order to protect and sustain the democratic impacts made with U.S. assistance.

Development Assistance (DA): U.S. assistance will advance the decentralization process, strengthen social service delivery at the local government level, combat corruption through fiscal decentralization, and build the capacity of civil society organizations and parliamentary committees in oversight functions, in particular with respect to extractive industries. To maximize the impact and avoid duplication of development assistance efforts, the U.S. Government is working closely with other development partners. USAID is coordinating local government and civil society capacity building programming with British, Canadian, and French partners. This will strengthen the principles of accountability and transparency and consolidate the principles of good governance in Ghana.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): U.S. assistance will support expanded counternarcotics efforts and judicial cooperation between the United States and Ghana. Specifically, the funding will enable the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) to place a regional officer in Embassy Accra, part of an overall Department effort to increase the number of INL officers in Africa. West Africa has become a major transshipment point for cocaine from South America to Europe. Though the vast majority of the cocaine goes to Europe, the proceeds flow to the same drug trafficking organizations that move cocaine to the United States. Narcotrafficking through West Africa is also a significant threat to national and regional stability.

### **Investing in People**

U.S. assistance will help Ghanaians tackle a wide range of challenges that can impede growth and slow improvements in people's lives, including endemic malaria, poor maternal and child health, and low levels of literacy. Ghana will receive funding increases in maternal and child health, family planning and reproductive health, and nutrition programs.

Global Health Child Survival (GHCS) - State and GHCS - USAID: Linkages with PEPFAR: Ghana will receive significant support to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention and care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.

Global Health Child Survival (GHCS) - USAID: Tuberculosis (TB): Ghana detection rates for TB are well below the average for Africa, and significantly lower than global targets set by the World Health Organization. Despite a relatively low HIV prevalence in the general population, TB fatality remains disturbingly high at 9 percent. Very little assistance is provided by the donor community in this area. U.S. assistance to Ghana for TB control will support the implementation of standard operating procedures for TB case detection previously developed with USAID support. USAID will work with the Ministry of Health to train clinicians to manage the threat of simultaneous illnesses,

thereby averting avoidable deaths.

**Malaria:** U.S. assistance under PMI will expand efforts to scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. This FY 2011 request level for Ghana does not include the total projected funding for the PMI. Decisions on allocations of centrally managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2011 operating year budget is set.

**Maternal and Child Health:** The 2008 Demographic and Health Survey, released in 2009, shows dramatic progress in reducing infant and child mortality - a decrease of 28 percent. This significant achievement is a testament to the long-term investments made by the United States, the Government of Ghana, and its many partners in improving access, quality, and use of priority maternal and child health services. Improving maternal mortality, however, remains a challenge. In FY 2011, U.S. resources will be used to improve maternal and child health care through provider training and supportive supervision, while building local management capacity and accountability among the health authorities in the most underserved areas. Health systems will be strengthened to improve management of financial, pharmaceutical, and human resources. U.S. support will also target the Ministry of Health as it makes a strategic shift to focus on results-based management and performance-based financing. Target populations will be informed and mobilized to address proactively their own health needs; messages communicated in a variety of media will particularly focus on increasing utilization of preventative health measures, home management of common illnesses, and demanding quality health services. These efforts will improve maternal and child health, increase coverage of voluntary family services, and reduce malnutrition rates. The United States is unique in providing technical and direct project support in maternal child health services, as all other donors provide budget support in this particular area.

**Nutrition:** The 2008 Demographic and Health Survey indicated very high levels of chronic, moderate malnutrition among young children in Ghana despite other health improvements. Additional resources in nutrition will be used to strengthen the Government of Ghana's ability to prevent moderate malnutrition in children, as well as support home-based management of moderate and severe child malnutrition. The program will ensure that existing nutrition protocols are up to date and strengthen the capacity of health staff through both pre-service and in-service training and supportive supervision; and provide equipment, supplies, support for improved counseling and support to communities, mothers, and fathers to assure adequate nutrition of their children. The program will also ramp up the in-country production and distribution of ready-to-use therapeutic foods for severely malnourished children through support for infrastructure improvements, quality control, and management systems. These products will also be used to help recuperate malnourished persons living with HIV/AIDS.

**Family Planning and Reproductive Health:** Ghana's requirements for family planning are not currently being met, as evidenced by the fact that 35 percent of married women have reported an unmet need for family planning services and stock-outs of contraceptives are common at the clinic level. To increase the scope and impact of family planning activities, the U.S. Government health program will offer quality family planning information and services in densely populated urban areas and in rural, underserved areas, covering about one third of Ghana's population. USAID will work with health care providers to improve the quality of family planning counseling and clinical services. Contraceptives will be socially marketed to improve the access of Ghanaians to a variety of contraceptive methods at affordable prices. The United States collaborates with the United Nations Population Fund to improve Ghana's commodity management systems, in order to prevent future stock-outs of contraceptives in the public sector.

**Development Assistance (DA):** **Basic Education:** USAID will lead U.S. education efforts to increase school enrollment and retention rates at the junior secondary school level, accelerate the acquisition of literacy rates as a basic building block of development, and strengthen education system management by improving system accountability through support for the implementation of district incentive grants. In FY 2009, enrollment at the primary school level increased to 95 percent. The

transition rate to junior secondary school, however, remains low at 81 percent. Learning achievement remains a critical challenge with only 15 percent of students achieving expected proficiency levels in English language and math. In FY 2011, USAID will increase support for expanded junior secondary school opportunities, in order to improve the transition rate to 85 percent. It is anticipated that ongoing U.S. support for improved literacy instruction will increase the English language proficiency rate to 25 percent. Donor support is coordinated through the Education Sector Working Group. The Education Sector Plan, developed in FY 2009 with donor support and civil society participation, serves as the key planning document that guides the implementation of donor strategy and assistance. U.S. assistance continually seeks to employ greater use of country systems.

**Water and Sanitation:** Building on previous year programs, U.S. assistance will be used to support improved access to safe and adequate water supply and basic sanitation facilities for schools, clinics, and households, and promote complementary hygiene practices to maximize the health impact of improved infrastructure. The program addresses challenges to long-term sustainability by using effective behavior change strategies, promoting community ownership and local capacity to manage infrastructure, and improving coordination between public and private stakeholders. The program will strengthen capacity and provide support to communities, and public agencies in effective management, maintenance, repair, and expansion of services at the local level.

### **Economic Growth**

In coordination with the MCC program, USAID agricultural interventions have made great strides in increasing agricultural productivity in Ghana through the transfer of improved technology and management practices and increased access to finance for businesses along the agricultural value chain. However, many challenges remain as Ghana seeks to fulfill its potential as a regional food provider. U.S. programs will focus on integrating efforts across agencies to assist Ghana in identifying potential solutions to the remaining barriers to improved agricultural productivity at the producer level and in its policy environment.

Development Assistance (DA): In FY 2009, some 65,825 rural households and 2,420 farmer based organizations benefited directly from U.S. Government-supported activities. Activities included agricultural productivity trainings, access to improved agricultural technologies, international standards certification, and market linkages. As a result, over \$31 million worth of agricultural commodities have been sold by U.S.-assisted producer groups.

Building upon these results, USAID, as part of the new Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, will help Ghana design and implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy that is directly linked to Ghana's national development priorities. U.S. programs 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 through the deployment of technologies and management practices. Regional trade in food staples will be increased by improving food staple market structures and the operation of key trade and transport corridors.

USAID is collaborating with the MCC to rehabilitate feeder roads in Ghana. These roads will support agricultural value chains by efficiently moving commodities from production through processing to the intended local and export markets. Assistance will promote sound market-based principles to ensure that staple food systems are working effectively. An integrated coastal and fisheries resource management program will protect coastal ecosystems and biodiversity resources, and an aquaculture development program will increase the supply of freshwater fish in local markets. Support to an improved enabling environment for the financial sector will increase agribusiness' access to credit. Additional resources will contribute to global climate-change adaptation efforts and alternative energy use in Ghana.

USAID collaborates closely with other donors to provide assistance. In coordination with the British and Danish Governments, USAID supports the efforts of business associations and trade unions to advocate more effectively. Working with the World Bank and the Governments of Germany and

Canada, USAID helps build the capacity of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. USAID also collaborates closely with the World Bank to support the development of Ghana's horticulture export industry and address issues such as land tenure and interest structures.

### **Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation**

Ghana signed a five-year \$547 million Compact with the 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, support schools constructed with Compact funds, and build capacity at the district level to monitor and maintain Compact community investments.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: The USAID Ghana Mission conducts semi-annual portfolio reviews as a regular part of its performance monitoring and evaluation process. These reviews were especially important during 2009, due to the closeout of several major activities and the development of new activities across the Mission portfolio. Pipeline analyses are a mandatory part of semi-annual portfolio reviews, and uncover activity-specific financial issues that are resolved through steps agreed upon during the portfolio review process. Findings and follow-up recommendations are prepared in a memo to Mission management following the conclusion of portfolio reviews.

Each technical team has a performance management plan (PMP), which is updated as new activities are developed. In addition, the technical teams work with each of the implementers to develop individual activity PMPs. All data reported to Washington have undergone data quality assessments. The Mission's activity review process also requires an analysis of how past performance and lessons learned are being incorporated into new activity design.

Ghana conducted five program evaluations and performance assessments in FY 2009. Two of these assessments, discussed below, had a considerable impact on the design of new projects.

An assessment of the Trade and Investment Program for Competitive Export, an economic growth project, demonstrated that this USAID project has been an effective model. It relies upon a commodity value chain-focused process for introducing new products and technological packages, management practices, and improving farmer business skills. For example, linking farmers to local commercial buyers has had a considerable positive impact on the success of most value chains. As a result, improving marketing linkages is one of the components of a new four-year project, known as ADVANCE.

A study entitled Increasing Insecticide Treated Nets (ITNs) Usage in Ghana provided lessons learned to improve ITN utilization systems. In January 2009, the implementing partner recognized that, although ownership of ITNs had increased, utilization of the nets was suboptimal. The study examined net utilization intervention that showed that, at a minimum, ITN use in targeted groups could be substantially improved through a multifaceted, community-based intervention. As a result, new activities will include a strong communication and net promotion component.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: Portfolio reviews and assessments across the technical areas revealed that the quality of local governance could either be a major impediment or a major boost to the success of mission activities in health, education, and economic growth. In FY 2009, it was decided that the mission would pull together resources to fund a good governance program for the benefit of all mission activities.

The health team has decided to concentrate its resources in a more limited geographic area in order to increase impact. This is a shift from the previous strategy and is based on results achieved.

Relationship between FY 2011 Budget Request and Performance: A significant increase in resources dedicated to improved agriculture in Ghana could make a considerable impact, especially considering the Government of Ghana's (GOG) focus and attention on this issue. Health indicators would continue to improve, particularly in the areas of malaria, maternal and child health, and HIV/AIDS. Access and quality of education at the junior secondary school level should also improve as the GOG shifts its resources along with those of the development partners to this area.

## Guinea

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Currently, Guinea is experiencing a period of political turmoil. The military junta that seized power hours after the death of long-ruling President Lansana Conte in December 2008 has proven to be unreliable, destructive, and motivated by personal gain. The ruling junta failed to address widespread poverty and deteriorating economic conditions or to provide even the most basic services. Democratic institutions were abolished, promised elections postponed, and abuses perpetrated, culminating in the massacre of more than 150 peaceful protestors in September 2009. As a consequence, the United States suspended assistance to Guinea, with the exception of programs that are humanitarian or supportive of the democratic process. At the same time, Guinean civil society and political opposition, supported by the international community, continues to demand a democratic transition.

As Guinea negotiates its political transition and builds a post-Conte future, it will remain vulnerable to political instability and transnational crime. Assuming a credibly elected, civilian government is in place by FY 2011, U.S. assistance will play a critical role in supporting the transition of this fragile country. U.S. assistance in FY 2011 will focus on fostering more effective law enforcement and judicial systems, greater democracy, good governance, better health services, and improved economic opportunity, all of which are critical to bolstering stability in Guinea and throughout West Africa.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	13,377	22,018	18,317	-3,701
Development Assistance	2,576	14,518	10,277	-4,241
Food for Peace Title II	2,501	0	0	0
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	8,200	7,500	7,500	0
International Military Education and Training	0	0	40	40
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	100	0	500	500

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Guinea</b>	<b>13,377</b>	<b>22,018</b>	<b>18,317</b>	<b>-3,701</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	100	0	290	290
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	0	0	40	40
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	0	40	40
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	100	0	250	250
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	50	0	0	0
1.5 Transnational Crime	50	0	250	250
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	2,576	8,639	5,527	-3,112
<b>Development Assistance</b>	2,576	8,639	5,277	-3,362
2.2 Good Governance	500	4,042	2,500	-1,542
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,076	2,541	1,077	-1,464
2.4 Civil Society	0	2,056	1,700	-356
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	0	0	250	250
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	0	250	250

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	8,950	7,500	7,500	0
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	750	0	0	0
3.1 Health	750	0	0	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - USAID</b>	8,200	7,500	7,500	0
3.1 Health	8,200	7,500	7,500	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	1,751	5,879	5,000	-879
<b>Development Assistance</b>	0	5,879	5,000	-879
4.5 Agriculture	0	2,570	2,500	-70
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	0	623	300	-323
4.7 Economic Opportunity	0	1,630	1,000	-630
4.8 Environment	0	1,056	1,200	144
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	1,751	0	0	0
4.5 Agriculture	1,751	0	0	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Guinea</b>	<b>13,377</b>	<b>22,018</b>	<b>18,317</b>	<b>-3,701</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	100	0	290	290
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	0	40	40
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	50	0	0	0
1.5 Transnational Crime	50	0	250	250
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	2,576	8,639	5,527	-3,112
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	0	250	250
2.2 Good Governance	500	4,042	2,500	-1,542
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,076	2,541	1,077	-1,464
2.4 Civil Society	0	2,056	1,700	-356
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	8,950	7,500	7,500	0
3.1 Health	8,950	7,500	7,500	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	1,751	5,879	5,000	-879
4.5 Agriculture	1,751	2,570	2,500	-70
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	0	623	300	-323
4.7 Economic Opportunity	0	1,630	1,000	-630
4.8 Environment	0	1,056	1,200	144
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	181	1,617	1,320	-297
6.1 Program Design and Learning	52	440	356	-84
6.2 Administration and Oversight	129	1,177	964	-213

### Peace and Security

The Guinean Armed Forces (GAF) took a major step backward in 2008 and 2009. A military mutiny in May 2008 exposed a significant generational chasm between the senior leadership and junior officers. The latter signaled as early as 2005 that they were unhappy with the direction that the GAF was heading, including the perceived high levels of corruption among senior staff, and the resistance of senior staff to evolving new doctrines for the force. The coup d'état in December 2008 not only demonstrated a disregard by some in the military for a constitutional transition of power, but also showcased how deeply this generational split had divided the force. The resulting U.S. suspension of all programs, except for humanitarian aid and support for the democratic process, has dealt a heavy blow to the current military regime through the loss of security assistance. However, assuming Guinea moves back to democratic rule and the suspension is lifted, the U.S. Government will resume its assistance to the country.



International Military Education and Training (IMET): IMET funds will be focused on more civil-military programs, expansion of English language training, and select exchange programs that target junior leaders. IMET funds will also help to modernize and professionalize the military. These funds will be used to prepare the GAF for regional peacekeeping operations, ensure a focus on external security issues, and lessen internal meddling in the domestic political scene. By exposing them to more professional African militaries, this will also result in greater professionalism and a higher regard for human rights on the part of the GAF. Any military-to-military training opportunities that may arise will be focused on the maritime security sector, transnational narcotics, and counterterrorism.

International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INCLE): Guinea's civilian security forces are unable to meet the country's substantial law enforcement and security needs, particularly the control of violent crime and the growing problem of drug trafficking. They lack adequate training and equipment, and are rife with corruption and a lack of respect for human rights. INCLE funds will address these law enforcement needs, including the development of a Narcotics Enforcement Team with training in leadership and management, counter-drug operations, and tactical training. In addition, funds will support the establishment and development of a Guinean Law Enforcement Academy to provide adequate training to improve Guinea's domestic criminal investigative capabilities and regional cooperation against transnational crime.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

Governance and political processes in Guinea are beset by endemic corruption and a lack of transparency, accountability, and management capacity. With power and governance overly centralized in Guinea, decentralization will be important 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 the central government.

Development Assistance (DA): The United States' primary objective is to help the Guinean people obtain the peaceful, democratic change needed to foster greater national stability and economic development. Continued U.S. assistance in FY 2011 will be crucial to ensuring that Guinea's political transition results in the country becoming a stable democracy. It is hoped that both legislative and presidential elections will be held during 2010 and that local elections will follow in FY 2010 or FY 2011. Following these elections, the United States will support longer-term reforms that are necessary to consolidate and sustain what undoubtedly will still be fragile democratic institutions.

Through USAID-managed targeted assistance programs, electoral support will build upon the legislative and presidential elections to strengthen electoral institutions. USAID will continue to build the human and institutional capacity of the National Independent Electoral Commission; increase citizen participation, including youth and women in political processes; 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.

In governance, U.S. assistance will support the newly-elected National Assembly, helping it to become an effective legislative body and helping national executive institutions enact governance reforms designed to increase transparency and accountability and reduce corruption. USAID will also continue to support fiscal decentralization and improved local democratic governance. This is important, not only to support more efficient, transparent, and accountable service delivery to average citizens, but also to foster greater stability through decentralizing key powers in what is currently a highly centralized state. In 2007, USAID began assisting local governments and civil society in the eastern third of Guinea to improve local governance and development planning and to manage funds in a transparent and accountable manner. By the end of FY 2008, USAID had reached 113 municipalities (one-third of the total). Funds in FY 2011 will help the U.S. Government to deepen its

engagement in those municipalities and expand to a small number of new ones.

International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INCLE): The United States will promote greater understanding of, and advocacy for, human rights issues, particularly by supporting the Government of Guinea's efforts to improve the overall capacity of law enforcement.

### **Investing in People**

Guinea's health sector continues to suffer from poor governance and a low government budget to combat corruption. The result has been a scarcity of essential drugs and a decline in quality health services. Low staff salaries and inadequate staffing in rural areas have also caused deterioration in Government health services and led to a burgeoning parallel informal health sector. As a result of the December 2008 military takeover, U.S. programs have shifted their focus away from the national Government to healthcare at the community level.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - USAID: Maternal and Child Health: The requested GHCS-USAID funds for MCH will seek to reduce maternal and child mortality rates. Assistance programs will also support clinical care, health education, and human rights advocacy to help reduce the practice of female genital mutilation, which affects 96 percent of the female population, and of forced and early marriages, as well as the social marginalization caused by fistula and HIV/AIDS. In addition, U.S. assistance will continue to support fistula repair and the social reintegration of women stigmatized by fistula.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health: The purpose of U.S. assistance for family planning and reproductive health programs is to expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and information, and reproductive health care on a sustainable basis. Through technical assistance, the United States will promote the transparent management of health programs and resources, including U.S.-donated contraceptive commodities.

HIV/AIDS: The HIV/AIDS programs will continue to strengthen the Government of Guinea's and civil society's governance and technical capacity, and help Guinea maintain its low HIV/AIDS prevalence rate.

### **Economic Growth**

Even if meaningful democratic change is realized, Guinea will remain vulnerable to widespread discontent and instability without accompanying economic prosperity. Poverty remains pervasive, with much of the population dependent on subsistence agriculture based on unsustainable slash-and-burn cultivation practices.

Development Assistance (DA): The U.S. Government, through USAID, will use DA funds to continue to support agricultural sector productivity and improve conditions for private sector investment and trade. USAID will continue to use an integrated agriculture and natural resources management (NRM) approach, in order to increase farmers' agricultural productivity and incomes. Farmer associations and small enterprise entrepreneurs will continue to receive business development services and financial assistance, including microcredit.

U.S. assistance will also continue to support decentralization policies that promote community-based NRM and explore investment and regional trade opportunities within the Mano River region (Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone). The U.S. program will improve Guinea's trade capacity and private sector by reforming centralized policies, providing farmers and enterprise managers with access to market information, and improving the standards of products to meet market demands. In particular, U.S. assistance will help Guinea identify and take advantage of U.S. trade opportunities under the African Growth and Opportunity Act.

With these funds, U.S. assistance will be able to bring these business support services to more farmers and entrepreneurs around the country. The additional funds requested for workforce development will support new initiatives to provide relevant vocational training for youth in such specialties as

welding, industrial plumbing, electronics, and industrial cold facilities - important skills that will allow Guineans to benefit from new job opportunities in such sectors as mining, fisheries, and food processing and distribution.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: In FY 2009, the Operating Unit (OU) performed a number of routine activities to evaluate programmatic and financial performance. An annual portfolio review and periodic pipeline reviews were held. Performance was measured principally through each project's Performance Management Plan, which tracks progress through indicators and annual targets. USAID staff also conducted regular field visits to monitor the performance of USAID-funded projects. In FY 2009, USAID staff drafted findings and recommendations from these field visits, shared them with implementing partners, and followed up on the implementation of recommendations through subsequent field visits.

In addition, evaluations and financial audits are conducted as needed. In FY 2009, an evaluation was conducted of the Food for Peace program, which has been working since 2004 to improve agriculture and health in two of Guinea's poorest, most food-insecure areas, Pita and Telemele. The evaluation found that the project has led to many positive impacts for beneficiaries in terms of their increased access to food, reduced malnutrition, and improved health. However, the evaluation made a number of recommendations to enhance performance for the program's last year of operation (the project is to end in FY 2010).

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID used performance information to inform programmatic choices made during FY 2009. For example, in part because of the national Government's questionable commitment to improving health services, particularly following the military takeover in December 2008, USAID shifted its focus from assisting the national Government to improving healthcare at the community level through strengthening the service delivery of local governments and the advocacy and oversight capabilities of civil society.

Relationship between Budget and Performance: The FY 2011 budget request is based on an analysis of the country's needs; the solid performance of ongoing assistance programs, even in the face of volatility and uncertainty; and most importantly, the assumption that by FY 2011, a transition to an elected, civilian government that can be a reliable development partner will have taken place. In addition, an evaluation of USAID's multi-sectoral flagship assistance program, "Faisons Ensemble" (Working Together) had been planned, but was delayed due to insecurity. The design of assistance programs supported by FY 2011 resources, especially a new economic growth program to be launched in FY 2010, will be informed by the findings of this as well as other evaluations, such as the recent Food for Peace program evaluation. However, given the uncertainties about the security environment and the political evolution in Guinea, both of which are critical to program performance, programming and budgeting flexibility will be important.

## 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, notably through military education and security sector reform.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	231	1,600	3,725	2,125
Development Assistance	0	0	600	600
International Military Education and Training	131	100	125	25
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	100	1,500	3,000	1,500

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Guinea-Bissau</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>3,725</b>	<b>2,125</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	231	1,600	1,025	-575
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	131	100	125	25
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	131	100	125	25
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	100	1,500	900	-600
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	0	1,500	0	-1,500
1.5 Transnational Crime	100	0	900	900
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	0	0	2,700	2,700
<b>Development Assistance</b>	0	0	600	600
2.2 Good Governance	0	0	300	300
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	0	0	150	150
2.4 Civil Society	0	0	150	150
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	0	0	2,100	2,100
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	0	2,100	2,100

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Guinea-Bissau</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>3,725</b>	<b>2,125</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	231	1,600	1,025	-575
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	131	100	125	25
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	0	1,500	0	-1,500
1.5 Transnational Crime	100	0	900	900
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	0	0	2,700	2,700
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	0	2,100	2,100
2.2 Good Governance	0	0	300	300
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	0	0	150	150
2.4 Civil Society	0	0	150	150

## **Peace and Security**

The United States 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 United States 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.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): The United States supports the European Union-led Security Sector Reform Mission and its multiple recommendations, which the Government of Guinea-Bissau (GoGB) also has endorsed. These recommendations include the provision to retire and pension off about a third of the military, most of whom are aging officers from one ethnic group that have been compromised by Colombian drug traffickers and who have been largely unresponsive to overt civilian control. As these comprehensive reforms are implemented, U.S. assistance will need to surge IMET programs, in order to assist the Government with this essential, but politically difficult, task. This will include more training of select (mostly new) members of the armed forces and civil servants in the Ministry of Defense on civilian control of the military, respect for human rights, and professionalism.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): Guinea-Bissau has become a major transit hub for South American cocaine en route to Europe. Countering narcotrafficking effectively will require a comprehensive approach to strengthening investigative and prosecutorial capacity, and the legal framework, as well as the legal concepts of conspiracy and plea bargaining, which would provide important legal tools for countering organized crime. As Guinea-Bissau does so with the help of European allies, and in line with the U.S. interagency-approved assistance strategy, U.S. funds will be used to complement these efforts through the provision of scanners and surveillance equipment for airport security; basic law enforcement and investigation equipment, and access to counternarcotics infrastructure for the Public Order Police; long-term training, communications equipment, boat oversight, and parts support for the Maritime Police; and office renovation and computer systems for CENTIF (the financial intelligence unit).

## **Governing Justly and Democratically**

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will improve democratic governance by promoting legislative oversight of 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 basic skills, such as policy formation, communicating with constituents, and grassroots policy action. U.S. assistance will also support training, workshops, and exercises for civil society to promote improved transparency and accountability. Elections in this poverty-stricken, fragile, coup-prone democracy traditionally have been peaceful, free, and fair. Justice and the rule of law, however, have often been dominated by historic personal rivalries among political elite co-opted by proceeds from narcotrafficking. The Department of State will work to build capacity in reasonably credible law enforcement institutions, such as the Judicial Police, which have demonstrated a commitment to rule of law and order, despite a serious lack of resources.

Development Assistance (DA): With DA funds, USAID will strengthen the ability of the GoGB's national assembly (the majority of whom are illiterate) to overcome petty internal conflicts, poor leadership, lack of organization, lack of resources, no experience with budgetary oversight, insufficient research material, and poor communication with constituents and civil society. USAID will support political parties to utilize democratic internal procedures for candidate selection, to increase women's and youth participation in the political process, and to implement effective voter-oriented campaigns that provide for open and transparent political competition as a means for strengthening a transparent political process.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): In order to support the rule of law and respect for human rights in line with the priorities of the resident United Nations Mission and of our European allies and other donors, the United States will provide the Judicial Police (the country's most proactive and responsive law enforcement agency) with basic office supplies, training, advanced law enforcement equipment, counternarcotics infrastructure (such as a drug laboratory, evidence control space, and an incinerator), and prisoner transport and police vehicles.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: FY 2010 and FY 2011 budget and planning decisions were informed by a spring 2009 interagency assessment and assistance strategy. This was followed by further team member visits to Guinea Bissau in autumn 2009, in consultation with the European Union (EU) on its resident Security Sector Reform Mission and the United Nations Integrated Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS). Security and administrative concerns delayed the placement in 2009 of a U.S. prosecutorial advisor that had planned to help the GoGB build capacity in its criminal justice sector, especially against narcotics and transnational crime. The deployment of these co-located officers in early FY 2010 to work directly with the EU, UNIOGBIS, and UN agencies will mutually reinforce communication.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: The UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) estimates that transshipments of more than six tons of cocaine over a two-month period in Guinea-Bissau surpass that country's annual Gross Domestic Product. The Prime Minister and his Cabinet, including the Chief of Defense, have acknowledged the problem and recently carried out an unprecedented military operation that resulted in the arrest of six people, one of whom is a senior security officer. In direct correlation to plans for making counternarcotics top priority with FY 2010 monies, the United States will fund experts on legislative drafting, criminal law and prosecution, public administration, as well as police advisors and support for civil society and for greater transparency and accountability in the judiciary and public administration.

Relationship between Budget and Performance: Guinea-Bissau's law enforcement and justice systems are still rather rudimentary. Currently, there are no prisons or detention centers in which to incarcerate convicted criminals or suspects. Efforts to reconstruct its institutions, develop strategic planning, and build capacity will take years. Despite staggering poverty, lack of infrastructure and limited international donor support, the country and the size of its elite are small, and the population has a proven record of accomplishment in the past decade for peaceful engagement in the democratic process. Comprehensive results will take years to achieve, but an increasing number of arrests, prosecutions, and convictions help measure progress. Other GoGB indicators should include compiling statistics on arrests, convictions, drug trafficking, and organized crime; developing and incrementally implementing strategies against narcotics, human trafficking, and crime; application of donated equipment in the execution of justice and rule of law functions; increased non-governmental organizational reporting on drugs and organized crime; and the establishment of drug demand reduction treatment, rehabilitation, and prevention centers. The lead by the EU and Brazil on military reform and by the UN and other donors on other assistance will complement U.S. efforts.

## Kenya

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance in FY 2011 supports Kenya's critical role in the region. The program focuses on health and advancing key political and governance reforms, including fighting corruption and impunity, which are needed to address the root causes of the 2007-08 post-election violence. The reforms are critical to Kenya's future stability and prosperity, and to ensuring fair and open processes prior to the 2012 elections. With one of the worst droughts in the last three decades and the global financial crisis, Kenya is facing economic, health, and environmental challenges that threaten progress made to date in these sectors. Presidential Initiative funding will address some of these issues.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	829,441	687,665	713,951	26,286
Development Assistance	49,577	76,885	86,191	9,306
Economic Support Fund	63,000	0	0	0
Food for Peace Title II	133,723	0	0	0
Foreign Military Financing	250	1,000	1,000	0
Global Health and Child Survival - State	530,850	528,760	528,760	0
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	45,626	71,550	87,000	15,450
International Military Education and Training	915	970	1,000	30
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	0	0	2,000	2,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,500	8,500	8,000	-500

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Kenya</b>	<b>829,441</b>	<b>687,665</b>	<b>713,951</b>	<b>26,286</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	14,965	10,470	12,000	1,530
<b>Development Assistance</b>	700	0	0	0
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	700	0	0	0
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	7,600	0	0	0
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	3,000	0	0	0
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	4,600	0	0	0
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	250	1,000	1,000	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	250	1,000	1,000	0
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	915	970	1,000	30
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	915	970	1,000	30
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	0	0	2,000	2,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	0	2,000	2,000
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	5,500	8,500	8,000	-500
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	5,000	8,000	8,000	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector	500	500	0	-500

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
Reform				
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	22,900	15,490	20,300	4,810
<b>Development Assistance</b>	5,300	15,490	20,300	4,810
2.2 Good Governance	4,300	3,490	3,750	260
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,000	10,000	14,550	4,550
2.4 Civil Society	0	2,000	2,000	0
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	17,600	0	0	0
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,500	0	0	0
2.2 Good Governance	9,900	0	0	0
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,200	0	0	0
2.4 Civil Society	2,000	0	0	0
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	593,303	617,810	634,260	16,450
<b>Development Assistance</b>	16,827	17,500	18,500	1,000
3.1 Health	4,000	7,500	7,500	0
3.2 Education	11,000	10,000	11,000	1,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	1,827	0	0	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - State</b>	530,850	528,760	528,760	0
3.1 Health	530,850	528,760	528,760	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - USAID</b>	45,626	71,550	87,000	15,450
3.1 Health	45,626	71,550	87,000	15,450
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	64,550	43,895	47,391	3,496
<b>Development Assistance</b>	26,750	43,895	47,391	3,496
4.5 Agriculture	19,000	29,000	29,000	0
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	500	1,000	1,000	0
4.7 Economic Opportunity	2,250	4,100	4,100	0
4.8 Environment	5,000	9,795	13,291	3,496
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	37,800	0	0	0
4.5 Agriculture	10,400	0	0	0
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	14,300	0	0	0
4.7 Economic Opportunity	13,100	0	0	0
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	133,723	0	0	0
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	133,723	0	0	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	133,723	0	0	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Kenya</b>	<b>829,441</b>	<b>687,665</b>	<b>713,951</b>	<b>26,286</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	14,965	10,470	12,000	1,530
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	8,000	8,000	8,000	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,665	2,470	4,000	1,530
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	5,300	0	0	0
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	22,900	15,490	20,300	4,810
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,500	0	0	0
2.2 Good Governance	14,200	3,490	3,750	260
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,200	10,000	14,550	4,550
2.4 Civil Society	2,000	2,000	2,000	0
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	593,303	617,810	634,260	16,450



(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
3.1 Health	580,476	607,810	623,260	15,450
3.2 Education	11,000	10,000	11,000	1,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	1,827	0	0	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>64,550</b>	<b>43,895</b>	<b>47,391</b>	<b>3,496</b>
4.5 Agriculture	29,400	29,000	29,000	0
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	14,800	1,000	1,000	0
4.7 Economic Opportunity	15,350	4,100	4,100	0
4.8 Environment	5,000	9,795	13,291	3,496
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>133,723</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	133,723	0	0	0
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>38,916</b>	<b>40,180</b>	<b>41,092</b>	<b>912</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	8,636	9,946	10,446	500
6.2 Administration and Oversight	30,280	30,234	30,646	412

### Peace and Security

Kenya is a critical strategic partner in Africa. It has long played a linchpin role in regional stability, but must manage considerable external and internal challenges. Kenya faces the significant task of securing its porous borders with Somalia and Sudan, as well enhancing maritime security. It must undertake major internal institutional reforms to avoid a repeat of the 2007-08 post-election violence that threatened to destroy the country. These reforms are essential for national peace and stability, particularly during the build-up to the 2012 national elections, and are closely linked to economic and political stability for all of East Africa.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): FMF programs will continue to improve the professionalism of the Kenyan military, strengthen its capabilities in countering extremism, and support its participation in international Peacekeeping Operations, to which Kenya is a major contributor of troops.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): U.S. assistance will focus on counterterrorism in the larger context of Kenyan national security, to include land and maritime border security, and the prevention, investigation, and interdiction of terrorist acts. Post-election violence, ongoing chronic insecurity in several regions, and significant refugee flows from Somalia place competing demands on Kenya's national security resources, and on Kenya's ability to focus on specific counterterrorism initiatives. By building capacity to enhance overall security, U.S. assistance will also contribute significantly to improving Kenya's ability to combat terrorism. U.S. programs will enable the United States to help Kenya address the need for security sector reform, conflict mitigation (small arms, natural resources, boundary disputes, and ethnic differences), and national reconciliation. U.S. programs will provide training and capacity building for coastal, port, aviation, and border security; cyber crime prevention and detection; professionalization of law enforcement officials with counterterrorism responsibilities; improved immigration controls; and combating domestic terrorism and violent crime. All will be approached from a multiagency, integrated, and interrelated perspective. In the Kenyan context, training of security forces will continue to incorporate vital sensitization on human rights, international humanitarian law, gender-based violence, police reform oversight, and civilian-police relations.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): IMET training programs promote United States-Kenyan military-to-military relationships through resident courses in the United States and mobile training teams in Kenya. Training programs and other military cooperation will promote the strong United States-Kenyan security alliance necessary to meet U.S. security objectives in the region. IMET will continue to focus on Kenyan military officers who are emerging leaders, and who will provide positive influences and leadership in their services for years to come.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): U.S. funds will support law enforcement and institutional capacity building in Kenya, with a focus on police reform and criminal justice sector reform. INCLE resources will enable the United States to provide assistance for criminal justice sector reform in areas such as anti-piracy; women's justice and empowerment; and enhancement of community-based policing, technical skills, ethics, and professionalism of the civilian police service.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

The weakness of Kenya's democratic institutions and impunity for corruption and political violence were major factors in the violence that swept Kenya in the wake of the disputed December 2007 elections. Full implementation of the political, institutional, and accountability reforms agreed to under the Kofi Annan-mediated power sharing accords is essential to bring true democracy, prosperity, and more robust stability to Kenya.

Development Assistance (DA): U.S. assistance will be used to improve Government accountability, reduce executive discretion and impunity, advance work on the justice and reconciliation agenda agreed to by the Coalition Government, support election preparations, empower civil society and youth, and promote political competition and consensus-building in anticipation of 2012 elections. This remains the top U.S. policy priority in Kenya. FY 2011 funding will support reforms that address Kenya's governance; political and social deficits, including legal reform; the development of a framework for decentralization; and efforts to promote increased transparency and effectiveness of governance institutions. Of particular concern will be support for the 2012 electoral processes. FY 2011 funding will continue to support a recently strengthened Parliament, the development of more internally democratic political parties, key programs to ensure fair and transparent elections in 2012, and an increase in the organizational and technical capacity of civil society organizations and the media to serve as effective watchdogs and advocates for reform.

### **Investing in People**

U.S. assistance, provided as part of the Global Health Initiative, will focus on reducing the high rates of HIV/AIDS, child mortality, malaria, and tuberculosis (TB). Increased investments in family planning and maternal child health will help build a more balanced approach to sustainable health services throughout the country. Resources in all health programs will be focused on improved, long-term planning and health system strengthening. Resources will also be used to expand access to clean water and improved sanitation. Assistance will also improve the quality and accessibility of education through intensive teacher-training, curriculum development, the provision of educational materials, and girls' scholarship programs.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - State: 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.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - USAID: Programs to combat TB and malaria, and support maternal and child health, nutrition, and family planning are the major focus of GHCS-USAID funding.

**Tuberculosis:** TB funds will continue to complement PEPFAR funds for TB/HIV through USAID's provincial-level projects, reaching 40 percent of health facilities in Kenya and 930 of the 959 laboratories that provide smear microscopy services. In FY 2011, all TB activities will continue through the Tuberculosis Control Assistance Program.

**Malaria:** Kenya became a President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) focus country in FY 2008. U.S. assistance under the PMI will expand efforts to scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2011 request level for Kenya does not include the total projected funding for the PMI. Decisions on allocations of centrally managed funds will be made at the time that the

FY 2011 operating year budget is set.

**Maternal and Child Health (MCH):** MCH 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.

**Family Planning and Reproductive Health:** 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. It will enhance the ability of couples to decide the number and spacing of births, including timing of first birth, and make substantial contributions to reducing abortion; reducing maternal and child mortality and morbidity; and mitigating adverse effects of population dynamics on natural resources, economic growth and state stability.

**Nutrition:** U.S.-supported nutrition programs will expand to target children among the very poor, utilizing integrated programming linked to the Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative.

**Development Assistance (DA):** **Water Supply and Sanitation:** FY 2011 funds will include 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 facilities.

**Basic Education:** Funds will focus on continuing to deliver quality basic education for more than 600,000 children (approximately half of them girls) in marginalized communities in the predominantly Muslim coastal and northeastern regions of Kenya. FY 2011 funds will be used to launch new pre-primary and primary education programs in informal urban settlements, areas that have not received adequate assistance from the Government of Kenya and other donors. FY 2011 Basic Education assistance includes improving the reading and mathematics abilities of young learners; strengthening partnerships between the community, school, and district; working closely with public and private partners to utilize information and communication technologies for more effective teaching and learning; improved educational management that is focused on results, accountability, and the maximization of scarce education resources; and improving pre-service teacher education. In partnership with PEPFAR, USAID will lead the development of curricula and teaching materials for Life Skills and HIV/AIDS education, equipping over 10,000 teachers and administrators with the knowledge and skills they need to help their students to be healthy and productive citizens of Kenya, and provide over 2,000 orphans and vulnerable children with scholarships and other forms of support.

### **Economic Growth**

Kenya is the economic powerhouse of East Africa and an important commercial transportation gateway. However, Kenya's tourism and agriculture-dependent economy took a serious hit in the wake of the 2007-08 post-election violence. The damage was compounded by serious drought, the global financial crisis, and pervasive corruption. The growth in Real Gross Domestic Product, which had topped 7 percent in 2007, was only about 2 percent in 2009. Given Kenya's annual population growth of approximately 2.9 percent, this represents negative per capita growth.

**Development Assistance (DA):** To facilitate sustainable and equitable economic growth, U.S. assistance will support systemic regulatory, trade, agricultural, and land and water policy reform, and private sector investment in agriculture. Assistance will also focus on developing the agriculture sector, due to its central role in poverty reduction and food security. Under the Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, USAID will help Kenya design and implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy to promote the economic integration of smallholders and pastoralists, while addressing critical issues, such as the sustainable and equitable utilization of land, water, and other natural resources. Resources will address the acute and chronic food insecurity and livelihood needs of those in the arid and semi-arid lands who have been largely underserved for many years. U.S. programs will help leverage greater farmer involvement in policy change for a more vibrant, enabling environment. FY 2011 funding will help unleash private investment, improve public investment

decisions, expand access to new technology and information, make supply chains and pricing more transparent, and improve quality and farmer understanding of consumer preferences. Resources will address key impediments to private sector-led economic growth in Kenya and facilitate investment to develop subsectors that hold potential for future economic growth and employment.

Kenya's water, forest, and wildlife resources are key foundation blocks of the nation's economy. U.S. assistance will contribute to the rehabilitation, restoration, and protection of these resources with investments that improve the management of natural ecosystems and that conserve Kenya's rich biodiversity. Funds will support investments in land reform, particularly in ecosystems that are of critical importance to Kenya's biodiversity. Through the Global Climate Change Initiative, resources will support the efforts of Government, local communities, and the eco-tourism industry to manage the environment and natural resources sustainably to benefit rural households and protect biodiversity. U.S. investments will assist rural households to adapt to the impacts of climate change through mitigation and adaptation assistance; advancing policy, legal, and regulatory frameworks for environmental monitoring and compliance; diversifying rural economies with sustainable, nature-based enterprises; and mitigating conflict in the use of and access to natural resources.

### **Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation**

The Kenya Millennium Challenge Account Threshold Program began implementation in October 2007. The \$12.7 million program, which will conclude in 2010, addresses public sector procurement reform, with a particular emphasis on the healthcare sector. USAID will continue its support for procurement reform in Kenya after the conclusion of the Threshold Program as part of its core anti-corruption program.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: USAID performed comprehensive portfolio reviews during FY 2009, evaluating both programmatic and financial performance. Pipeline analyses were a component of these reviews, and it was generally acknowledged that once funding is sub-obligated, most implementing partners are effective in utilizing funds in a timely manner. There were no strategic shifts in the mission portfolio as a result of any of the portfolio reviews or program reviews conducted in FY 2009. However, a FY 2009 cross-sector assessment of at-risk youth in Kenya will inform the design of a new, youth-focused activity, conceived in the wake of the 2007-08 post-election violence.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: For FY 2010, approximately 20 assessments of existing activities and overall sector evaluations are anticipated, encompassing all parts of the Kenya portfolio. The purpose of these exercises will be to inform new activity designs and to support mid-term adjustments in existing activities. For example, an education sector assessment may lead to new initiatives to help mitigate conflict and to equip secondary school-age youth with the knowledge and skills to become economically productive and socially responsible. A conflict vulnerability assessment, which was conducted jointly with the United Kingdom Department for International Development, is currently being evaluated, and may guide the development of expanded programming in conflict mitigation. USAID has developed Performance Management Plans for each of its activities, and will conduct a mission-wide data quality assessment during FY 2010 (following a similar exercise in FY 2008).

Relationship between Budget and Performance: USAID expects to see significant programmatic impacts with FY 2011 funding in multiple sectors. The number of HIV/AIDS patients receiving antiretroviral therapy (ART) is expected to almost double by the end of 2012. Recently revised World Health Organization recommendations, if adopted, may increase the number of patients receiving ART to more than 700,000 persons. In addition, PMI will be scaled-up to support indoor residual spraying in more households and in a wider geographic area, positively influencing the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity. USAID is working with the Government of Kenya and development partners to improve the distribution system for family planning and reproductive health

commodities, and forecasts a significant increase in the Couple Years of Protection indicator as a result of FY 2011 funding.

In the education sector, Basic Education programs will expand for the first time into informal urban settlements in Kenya's two largest cities, Nairobi and Mombasa. FY 2011 funds will enable hundreds of thousands of marginalized children to benefit from U.S. education assistance aimed at increasing access to, and improving the quality and relevance of, their schooling, as well as mitigating potential conflict, extremism, and unrest.

With FY 2011 support for Kenya's national elections, USAID will achieve a significant impact on USAID standard indicators that measure U.S. assistance for strengthening electoral administration procedures and drafting laws that ensure credible elections.

Through the Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, USAID, in collaboration with other U.S. agencies and other development partners, will help Kenya achieve the Millennium Development Goal of eradicating extreme hunger and poverty, including the target of halving the proportion of people who suffer from hunger. FY 2011 resources will positively affect the indicator that measures percent change in rural household incomes.

## Lesotho

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Lesotho's greatest challenges are a severe HIV/AIDS epidemic (it has world's third highest prevalence rate), widespread poverty, high unemployment, few natural resources, and soil erosion. The President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) program in Lesotho has transitioned to a bilateral, multi-agency initiative, and complements a massive HIV/AIDS effort by the Government of Lesotho (GOL) and donors, including many U.S. non-governmental organizations and universities. The GOL has demonstrated substantial political will to fight HIV/AIDS and undertaken many efforts to address the pandemic. However, U.S. assistance in this effort is vital. Assistance is also provided to the Lesotho Defense Force (LDF) to combat HIV/AIDS, enhance domestic humanitarian response capabilities, foster a greater appreciation for the role of a military within a democracy, and promote officer professionalism.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	25,698	28,150	28,150	0
Global Health and Child Survival - State	19,150	21,650	21,650	0
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	6,400	6,400	6,400	0
International Military Education and Training	148	100	100	0

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Lesotho</b>	<b>25,698</b>	<b>28,150</b>	<b>28,150</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	148	100	100	0
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	148	100	100	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	148	100	100	0
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	25,550	28,050	28,050	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - State</b>	19,150	21,650	21,650	0
3.1 Health	19,150	21,650	21,650	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - USAID</b>	6,400	6,400	6,400	0
3.1 Health	6,400	6,400	6,400	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Lesotho</b>	<b>25,698</b>	<b>28,150</b>	<b>28,150</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	148	100	100	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	148	100	100	0
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	25,550	28,050	28,050	0
3.1 Health	25,550	28,050	28,050	0
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	1,633	2,156	2,156	0
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,633	2,156	2,156	0

## **Peace and Security**

The LDF is an integral part of the country's democratic institutions and has been reconstructed in accordance with principals of civilian rule. The LDF's strong support for the establishment of the new U.S. Africa Command (AFRICOM) marks Lesotho as an increasingly productive partner for U.S. security policy on the continent.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): U.S. assistance will further professionalize the LDF 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**

Lesotho has a negative population growth due to its high infant mortality and HIV/AIDS rates. Eight children out of every 100 do not reach the age of five. Lesotho is severely affected by HIV/AIDS, with 23.4 percent of the adult population infected. It is estimated that up to 40 percent of all children in Lesotho have lost at least one parent to the disease.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - State and GHCS - USAID: Linkages to 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**

The \$362.6 million Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Compact went into effect in September 2008. Initiatives funded by MCC increase economic opportunity and reduce poverty through programs in the water, health, and private enterprise sectors.

## **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Lesotho's Country Operational Plan (COP) development process and related budgetary allocations follow the in-country PEPFAR team interagency portfolio review. The portfolio review team, consisting of program managers, technical advisors from the Regional HIV/AIDS Program, and the Strategic Information Team, provides key qualitative and quantitative data. The review provides an analysis of the accomplishments of all partners against targets, costs per target, costs per achievement, remaining pipeline, the status of current work plan, absorptive capacity, and quality of the results being achieved. The interagency team then allocates funds for the upcoming year by program area and partner according to the comparison of the review and the strategic plan (as captured in National Strategic Frameworks and PEPFAR Partnership Frameworks). The resulting allocations are documented in the annual COP and submitted to the Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator for final approval.

In Lesotho, reviews, which were focused on program needs and efficiency, resulted in the termination of a TB activity and a prevention activity. Activities in these areas were redesigned and re-solicited.

IMET funding level determinations are made by AFRICOM and in Washington based on performance against the goals stated in the Commander's Intent and country-level projections for resources needed to further U.S. objectives.

## Liberia

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Liberia remains critical to the stability of that country and the West African region as a whole. This assistance is focused on fostering peace and security, strengthening democratic institutions, and rebuilding the economy in a country recovering from 14 years of civil war. The excellent progress to date on increased social services and economic growth must be maintained during this fragile transition period. In FY 2011, Liberia is expected to consolidate progress made over the past few years, moving clearly from post-crisis activities into sustainable development programs. An important change is the transition from building Liberia's army to police training and justice sector reform. Assistance will also focus on providing election support, changing the culture of corruption, supporting sustainable economic growth, increasing access to quality educational and health facilities, and responding to the emerging problem of narcotics trafficking in West Africa.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	224,021	226,150	218,017	-8,133
Development Assistance	32,000	0	0	0
Economic Support Fund	104,300	153,000	137,342	-15,658
Food for Peace Title II	6,301	15,000	15,000	0
Foreign Military Financing	1,500	6,000	9,000	3,000
Global Health and Child Survival - State	800	800	800	0
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	24,900	34,850	33,350	-1,500
International Military Education and Training	440	500	525	25
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	4,130	6,000	17,000	11,000
Peacekeeping Operations	49,650	10,000	5,000	-5,000

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Liberia</b>	<b>224,021</b>	<b>226,150</b>	<b>218,017</b>	<b>-8,133</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	55,720	22,500	25,325	2,825
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	1,500	6,000	9,000	3,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,500	6,000	9,000	3,000
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	440	500	525	25
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	440	500	525	25
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	4,130	6,000	10,800	4,800
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,130	6,000	9,800	3,800
1.5 Transnational Crime	0	0	1,000	1,000
<b>Peacekeeping Operations</b>	49,650	10,000	5,000	-5,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	49,650	10,000	5,000	-5,000
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	27,201	39,268	43,200	3,932
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	27,201	39,268	37,000	-2,268
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	8,200	8,998	11,000	2,002



(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
2.2 Good Governance	11,800	22,368	20,000	-2,368
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,201	4,610	3,000	-1,610
2.4 Civil Society	3,000	3,292	3,000	-292
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	0	0	6,200	6,200
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	0	6,200	6,200
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	75,530	88,043	77,543	-10,500
<b>Development Assistance</b>	22,000	0	0	0
3.2 Education	22,000	0	0	0
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	24,050	43,243	34,243	-9,000
3.1 Health	14,000	11,000	7,000	-4,000
3.2 Education	6,550	32,243	27,243	-5,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	3,500	0	0	0
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	3,780	9,150	9,150	0
3.1 Health	1,890	4,300	4,300	0
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	1,890	4,850	4,850	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - State</b>	800	800	800	0
3.1 Health	800	800	800	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - USAID</b>	24,900	34,850	33,350	-1,500
3.1 Health	24,900	34,850	33,350	-1,500
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	65,570	76,339	71,949	-4,390
<b>Development Assistance</b>	10,000	0	0	0
4.5 Agriculture	10,000	0	0	0
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	53,049	70,489	66,099	-4,390
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	500	0	0	0
4.4 Infrastructure	23,305	17,502	18,502	1,000
4.5 Agriculture	12,000	28,066	28,066	0
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	9,700	15,643	8,643	-7,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	3,000	3,292	3,292	0
4.8 Environment	4,544	5,986	7,596	1,610
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	2,521	5,850	5,850	0
4.5 Agriculture	2,521	5,850	5,850	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Liberia</b>	<b>224,021</b>	<b>226,150</b>	<b>218,017</b>	<b>-8,133</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	55,720	22,500	25,325	2,825
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	55,720	22,500	24,325	1,825
1.5 Transnational Crime	0	0	1,000	1,000
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	27,201	39,268	43,200	3,932
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	8,200	8,998	17,200	8,202
2.2 Good Governance	11,800	22,368	20,000	-2,368
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,201	4,610	3,000	-1,610
2.4 Civil Society	3,000	3,292	3,000	-292
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	75,530	88,043	77,543	-10,500
3.1 Health	41,590	50,950	45,450	-5,500

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
3.2 Education	28,550	32,243	27,243	-5,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	5,390	4,850	4,850	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>65,570</b>	<b>76,339</b>	<b>71,949</b>	<b>-4,390</b>
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	500	0	0	0
4.4 Infrastructure	23,305	17,502	18,502	1,000
4.5 Agriculture	24,521	33,916	33,916	0
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	9,700	15,643	8,643	-7,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	3,000	3,292	3,292	0
4.8 Environment	4,544	5,986	7,596	1,610
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>8,032</b>	<b>11,084</b>	<b>11,779</b>	<b>695</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	3,359	4,563	4,968	405
6.2 Administration and Oversight	4,673	6,521	6,811	290

### Peace and Security

The United States will continue to play a leading role in supporting the critical security sector reform efforts in Liberia during FY 2011. The U.S.-funded Security Sector Reform Program, which has trained the core of the new 2,000 soldier Liberian army, is ending. Assistance in FY 2011 reflects a shift in focus from creating an army to establishing a more traditional military-to-military relationship, and strengthening the capacity of the police. Crime is a main security concern of Liberian citizens and funding will help build police capacity to sustain the credibility of a democratically elected government that is intent on respecting the rule of law. The United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) will enter a new drawdown phase in FY 2011 requiring Liberian security services to take over protection of Liberia's territory and borders.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): The newly formed Liberian Coast Guard will receive training, equipment, infrastructure upgrades, and renovation. U.S. military advisors will continue to help develop the Army and Coast Guard into professional military forces through on-the-job training, mentoring, and classroom instruction.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): Funding will provide additional education and training to officers and noncommissioned officers in the Army and Coast Guard as they advance in rank. This will increase their ability to protect Liberia's territorial integrity, fight terrorism, and counter illegal activity, while acting as a professional force that is respectful of civilian rule and human rights. Training will consist of courses such as Search and Rescue, Maintenance Management, and Antiterrorism.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): To ensure Liberia's continued stability following the expected drawdown of UNMIL in FY 2011, it will be critically important that the Liberia National Police (LNP) have the necessary skills and equipment to fulfill its role in ensuring Liberia's peace and security. Despite several years of UN-led efforts, the police remain inadequately led and equipped, and perform poorly. As a result, the United States must increase its level of bilateral support for the police, while also continuing to assign U.S. civilian police officers to UNMIL, to protect past investments in Liberia's security-sector reform process and help support the development of an effective, civilian-led police to maintain the rule of law. Funds will support police advisors providing ongoing technical assistance for the LNP in the capital and throughout the country. Support will continue for the LNP's Emergency Response Unit and the Police Support Unit. The funding will complement the efforts of other international donors and ongoing UNMIL-led police training and capacity-building programs. It will be part of a greater focus on law enforcement reform and provide communications compatibility with other services, assist the Government of Liberia (GOL) in extending rule of law nationwide, and initiate extension of LNP command and control up-country.

To address transnational crime, INCLE funds will also support a new program to strengthen the capacity of the LNP to respond to the growing threat posed by narcotics trafficking in West Africa. The program will respond to the specific recommendations of a counternarcotics assessment undertaken in Liberia.

Peacekeeping Operations (PKO): Funds will be used to pay travel, per diem, and logistical support needs for approximately 60 U.S.-uniformed mentors to the Armed Forces of Liberia (AFL) under the Liberian Defense Sector Reform (LDSR) program. The LDSR program is anticipated as a five-year program to begin in FY 2010. The mentors will facilitate unit training, staff planning, and advise new leadership of the AFL.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

U.S. assistance in this sector will focus on rule of law and human rights, including building the capacity and accessibility of the justice sector as Liberia struggles to resolve land tenure issues, handle the pervasive problem of gender-based violence, and manage commercial disputes. Funding will also support updating the voter registration system prior to the October 2011 elections, which will be a milestone event for Liberia and are expected to set a democratic tone for the region. Successful elections are an essential goal of the Liberian people, as well as of U.S. assistance.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): Funds will be used to increase access to the justice system by the Liberian public through a variety of innovative programs, including alternate dispute resolution using traditional leaders, which has already had some success in Liberia. U.S. assistance will support work with the judicial system to strengthen its capacity to provide legal advice to poor Liberians.

Funds will support the 2011 elections, especially political competition and the involvement in the electoral process of all citizens, including women. The media, the newly formed Anti-Corruption Commission, and the national electoral commission will be targets for support.

International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INCLE): The formal justice system is currently ineffective, but its ability to ensure effective rule of law is crucial to Liberia's continued stability. Increased U.S. assistance is required to achieve the goal of an effective, capable system. An expanded rule-of-law program using INCLE funds will continue to provide legal experts to work with judicial, justice, and corrections institutions. Additional advisers will foster institutional reform, build capacity, and encourage a more consistent and effective justice process. The program will expand significantly outside of the capital area, providing technical assistance, training, equipment, and physical infrastructure development to strengthen the ability of the formal justice system to extend the rule of law outside of the capital, where previously it has been weak or nonexistent.

### **Investing in People**

Although health indicators, such as under-five child mortality, have improved over the past few years, Liberia still has some of the world's lowest global health indicators, particularly in maternal health (about one death per 100 live births). Malaria is the major cause of death among children, and frequent bouts of pneumonia and other diseases contribute to low productivity. High-risk pregnancy among teens, women with four or more children, the low status and low disposable income of women, illiteracy, and chronic malnutrition contribute to poverty, early death, and days lost to illness. U.S. assistance will increase access to quality healthcare and improve nutrition for mothers and children. U.S.-funded programs will continue to support the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare's approach to providing basic services in rural and urban clinics, which includes extending access through community volunteers who provide home-based care for common conditions, training of health professionals, and developing management and monitoring systems to produce and track results. Emphasis will continue on expanding access to quality education at all levels. Investments in education will be aimed primarily at expanding elementary school enrollment and attendance, especially for girls; improving the quality of education through teacher training; improving literacy for adults; and improving tertiary education. Family life and reproductive health education in schools are a crosscutting activity of both education and health.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): Education: Assistance is focused on activities that will increase reading levels and girls' enrollment, and will target disadvantaged youth. Funding for education will be used to establish two Centers of Excellence to continue support for teacher training, especially to expand training to the neglected southeast region of the country. Curricula will be developed to include basic skills training.

Health: Funds will be used for improving water supply and sanitation in communities, health facilities, and schools. Target areas are the seven counties where USAID is working to improve health delivery and three secondary cities within those counties. Improvements in water supply include repair of boreholes and hand pumps, as well as point-of-use water treatment and hygiene education.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - USAID: U.S. assistance in the health sector aims to decrease maternal and child mortality, prevent infectious disease and other illness, and help Liberian families to live healthier lives.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health: Family Planning programs will expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and information. Such programs will allow couples to make informed decisions on the number and spacing of births, including time of first birth. They will also make substantial contributions to reducing abortion, decreasing teenage pregnancies, and limiting maternal and infant mortality and morbidity, which are enormous problems in Liberia.

Tuberculosis (TB): Prevention, testing, and counseling of TB patients will be addressed in catchment areas of the 105 USAID-assisted health facilities. Outreach workers and community volunteers will be provided with key TB education messages, and HIV/AIDS patients will be counseled and tested for TB in USAID-assisted health facilities. Clinical standards will be updated in collaboration with the national control program and other TB partners. The updated standards and course materials will then be used in pre-service education at three nursing schools, and refresher training will take place for at least one provider per facility in at least two counties. USAID partners will supply laboratory reagents and monitor lab results, promulgate infection control standards, and promote accurate record keeping. These will be supervised monthly and increase in scale over the coming months.

Nutrition: Nutrition funds will be used to strengthen healthcare services and promote community-based nutrition programs, with a focus on enhancing the quality and diversity of the diet of malnourished children. Resources will be provided to support a variety of activities, such as the training of health staff in nutrition issues, the promotion of micronutrient supplementation and food fortification programs for women and young children, and the promotion of breastfeeding and optimal complementary feeding practices in early childhood. The program will support efforts to strengthen the capacity to plan, implement, and monitor nutrition programs at both the national and community level.

Malaria: U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will expand efforts to scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - State and GHCS - USAID: Liberia will receive funding to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief. Prevention of HIV/AIDS transmission, particularly among youth, is the major focus of U.S. assistance programs. A USAID activity to address the issues of orphans and other youth at high risk of HIV/AIDS or gender-based violence will support non-governmental organizations working with local authorities to provide vital services and improve monitoring, incident follow up, and case tracking.

Food for Peace Title II: Health: The new Multi-Year Assistance Program (MYAP) will aim to reduce chronic malnutrition among children under five by using a preventative approach in a package of health and nutrition interventions for all pregnant and lactating women and children under the age

of two in high-risk areas. The program will improve infant and young child feeding practices, teach prevention and treatment for childhood illness, introduce effective referral systems for illness and severe acute malnutrition, and enhance access to water, sanitation, and improved hygiene practices.

**Social Services:** The new MYAP will use Food for Work to improve basic community infrastructure (e.g., roads, bridges, and markets) and work with communities to prepare for, and respond to, shocks that could affect their food security. The MYAP will have contingency plans to provide basic food assistance to vulnerable populations if small scale emergencies occur in their area of operation.

**Education:** The new MYAP will promote school attendance by providing food assistance to targeted primary and preschool children. The program will be integrated with ESF-funded education programming.

### **Economic Growth**

Liberia's recovery from 14 years of civil war is contingent upon rebuilding critical infrastructure, revitalizing key economic sectors, increasing human capacity, and protecting the natural resource base upon which this growth will depend. The United States will continue to play a leading role with the GOL and other donor partners in assisting the country in meeting its poverty reduction and economic revitalization goals. This will include support to a number of key government agencies and private sector partners concerned with economic planning, agricultural productivity, enterprise development and access to credit, national commercial policies, public works to build and maintain road infrastructure, land policy and management reforms, power distribution, and sustainable natural resources management. Key to the U.S. approach will be a focus on transforming Liberia by leveraging of financial and technical assistance from other multilateral and bilateral development partners, facilitating an enabling policy environment for greater private sector investment, promoting "green" technologies and approaches to increase household incomes and ensure food security, supplying clean power, reducing the environmental impact of natural resource use, and identifying opportunities to invest in new technologies that directly address climate change mitigation and adaptation.

**Economic Support Fund (ESF):** Funds for agriculture, infrastructure, private sector competitiveness, and economic opportunity will be aligned to achieve maximum sustainable impact. In particular, a new food and enterprise development program will increase farmer productivity and incomes, expand key farm-to-market road infrastructure provide training, technical support, and financing for thousands of farmers, and improve commercial and economic policies that are the foundation for attracting investment in the country. As part of the new Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, the United States will help Liberia design and implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy to help the country increase long-term food security and provide support to entire value chains, in order to bring produce to markets and enable Liberia's farmers to feed all the country's citizens.

Funds will also be used to increase green energy (renewal energy systems through micro-hydroelectric and environmentally sound biomass projects) for rural electrification and to promote the expansion of energy services in Liberia, create new jobs in the sector, and address critical climate change concerns. In order to protect the nation's unique and extensive forest resources, programs will be implemented to increase the protection of the country's biodiversity, improve the sustainable use and governance of natural resources, and identify markets for important ecosystem services, such as carbon sequestration and watershed protection.

**Food for Peace Title II:** The new MYAP will increase agricultural production and productivity by promoting cash crop integration, increasing access to credit through loan guarantees supported by a Development Credit Authority program, training farmers to reduce post harvest loss, improving farmer-to-farmer extension services, strengthening market linkages for vulnerable farmer households, improving access to markets through rehabilitated farm-to-market rural roads, and applying a value chain approach to farmer planning and management.

## Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

USAID/Liberia has applied a variety of monitoring and evaluation procedures to evaluate programmatic and financial performance, and that has significantly informed FY 2010 and FY 2011 budget and planning decisions. By conducting semi-annual portfolio reviews and evaluations and holding regular management meetings between teams and the Mission Director, the USAID Mission has made a number of changes that have had a positive impact on performance monitoring, budgetary results, and overall program management and focus.

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: In-depth evaluations were conducted in the following sectors: education (the Accelerated Learning Program for ex-combatants, and the Liberia Teacher Training Program); economic growth (the Liberia Community Infrastructure Program); democracy and governance (Rule of Law); and health (PMI has within its programming a system for the ongoing evaluation of partners' activities). In addition, studies were done on youth and gender.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: Based on the evaluation findings in FY 2009, core activities of ongoing USAID programs were redesigned for FY 2010 and FY 2011. In August 2009, the Accelerated Learning Program was redesigned and awarded as a follow-on activity called Core Education Skills for Liberian Youth, which focuses more on skills training and attained competencies, rather than just attendance. The Liberia Teacher Training Program evaluation reported that teachers did not have sufficient training materials or in-service supervision and motivation. The new program will provide both. The Rule of Law evaluation noted that poor Liberians had not gained greater access to justice due to an overemphasis on the formal court system. A new program has been designed to make sure that alternate dispute resolution plays a much greater role. The Liberia Community Infrastructure Program evaluation emphasized that, although thousands had been trained in microeconomic activities, many of the skills were not in demand on the market. The redesigned program specifically links training, internships, and jobs to economic development.

The evaluations also highlighted strategic programmatic and thematic issues that have been incorporated into USAID/Liberia's program design and management. Based on the findings, the USAID Mission had not effectively used technology, but now Information Communication Technology is a critical part of every new design. USAID also learned that programs were too spread out across the country to have maximum impact. Accordingly, the Mission is now focusing 75 percent of its programs on five densely populated counties with a strong potential for increased economic growth. The youth and gender studies highlighted that the USAID Mission had not given enough emphasis to either youth or gender, and as a result, USAID's new programs specifically target both throughout.

Based on the valuable changes that were made following the evaluations, USAID decided to enhance its monitoring and evaluation activities, beginning with a substantial activity to be awarded in FY 2010. This new contract will allow USAID to greatly increase and enhance field visits and reporting. It will also make extensive use of technology (cell phones, computers) so that monitoring is continuous and USAID can correct mistakes on an ongoing basis as programs are rolled out.

In the area of performance monitoring, the Mission has built on the recommendations of a consultancy to strengthen its Performance Management Plan, which has resulted in Mission teams establishing indicators and targets for their programs.

Relationship Between Budget Request and Performance: For PMI, a supplemental environmental assessment and a vector susceptibility study were conducted in order to guide future internal residual spraying activities. Findings from the assessment showed that there were no adverse effects on the environment, and that the insecticides used were effective on mosquitoes in Liberia. Increased funding will allow USAID to expand this activity greatly. In addition, USAID will use a combination of education and economic growth FY 2011 funds to increase productivity and the capacity of Liberia's universities to train qualified farmers, researchers, engineers, and managers.

## Madagascar

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Madagascar faces formidable challenges in the coming year. The military coup in March 2009 and the subsequent installation of a High Transition Authority government triggered U.S. legislative restrictions on foreign assistance to the Government and a suspension of non-humanitarian assistance. This suspension affected programming in military cooperation, democracy and governance, basic education, environment, and portions of U.S. assistance in health. The Millennium Challenge Corporation terminated the compact program in 2009, and Madagascar will not be eligible to receive trade preferences for its exports to the United States under the African Growth and Opportunity Act as of January 2010.

Even before the current crisis, poverty was widespread in Madagascar, with an average per-capita income estimated at \$430, with almost 70 percent of the population living on less than one dollar a day. Proposed U.S. programs aim to improve health by decreasing the incidence and severity of childhood illness, malnutrition, malaria, and HIV/AIDS; strengthening family planning and maternal and child health services, as part of the Global Health Initiative; protecting the country's fragile and unique natural resources; developing resilience to natural disasters and global climate change; improving agricultural sector productivity; promoting food security and livelihoods; and fostering transparent and accountable governance with strong community participation and oversight. The implementation of these activities is dependent on developments in Madagascar's political and security situation and consequent U.S. legal and policy considerations.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	71,055	86,432	80,440	-5,992
Development Assistance	15,350	10,500	9,600	-900
Food for Peace Title II	16,257	17,000	17,000	0
Global Health and Child Survival - State	500	500	500	0
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	38,900	58,400	53,300	-5,100
International Military Education and Training	48	32	40	8

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Madagascar</b>	<b>71,055</b>	<b>86,432</b>	<b>80,440</b>	<b>-5,992</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	48	32	40	8
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	48	32	40	8
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	48	32	40	8
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	1,000	0	0	0
<b>Development Assistance</b>	1,000	0	0	0
2.2 Good Governance	1,000	0	0	0
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	55,775	72,307	66,207	-6,100
<b>Development Assistance</b>	7,250	5,000	4,000	-1,000
3.1 Health	4,250	5,000	4,000	-1,000
3.2 Education	3,000	0	0	0
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	9,125	8,407	8,407	0
3.1 Health	7,247	7,325	7,325	0

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	1,878	1,082	1,082	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - State</b>	500	500	500	0
3.1 Health	500	500	500	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - USAID</b>	38,900	58,400	53,300	-5,100
3.1 Health	38,900	58,400	53,300	-5,100
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	14,232	12,454	12,554	100
<b>Development Assistance</b>	7,100	5,500	5,600	100
4.7 Economic Opportunity	0	1,000	0	-1,000
4.8 Environment	7,100	4,500	5,600	1,100
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	7,132	6,954	6,954	0
4.4 Infrastructure	1,378	1,189	1,189	0
4.5 Agriculture	5,754	5,765	5,765	0
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	0	1,639	1,639	0
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	0	1,639	1,639	0
5.2 Disaster Readiness	0	1,639	1,639	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Madagascar</b>	<b>71,055</b>	<b>86,432</b>	<b>80,440</b>	<b>-5,992</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	48	32	40	8
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	48	32	40	8
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	1,000	0	0	0
2.2 Good Governance	1,000	0	0	0
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	55,775	72,307	66,207	-6,100
3.1 Health	50,897	71,225	65,125	-6,100
3.2 Education	3,000	0	0	0
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	1,878	1,082	1,082	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	14,232	12,454	12,554	100
4.4 Infrastructure	1,378	1,189	1,189	0
4.5 Agriculture	5,754	5,765	5,765	0
4.7 Economic Opportunity	0	1,000	0	-1,000
4.8 Environment	7,100	4,500	5,600	1,100
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	0	1,639	1,639	0
5.2 Disaster Readiness	0	1,639	1,639	0
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	521	1,800	2,376	576
6.2 Administration and Oversight	521	1,800	2,376	576

### Peace and Security

Madagascar lacks the capability to respond to criminals and terrorists who might exploit weaknesses in Madagascar's ability to monitor and respond to threats along its border. There is also a need to build the capacity of the professional military so that it is responsible to civilian authorities and able to support peacekeeping missions, fight terrorism, and protect Madagascar's waters from illegal trafficking and piracy.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): IMET programs will train senior Malagasy Armed Forces officers to enhance leadership and develop a maritime defense force that can more effectively patrol its coastline, oversee fishing rights, and conduct operations related to



counterterrorism, drug interdiction, search and rescue, and illegal trafficking. Support will also enable junior officers and senior enlisted forces to participate in international peacekeeping operations.

### **Investing in People**

Madagascar faces many challenges in reaching its health goals. Key barriers include inadequate public sector financing, insufficient access to health services, a shortage and uneven distribution of health personnel, disruptions in the availability of drug and medical supplies in health facilities, and weaknesses in the internal administration of the health system, especially with respect to budget execution. If the suspension of assistance to the Government is lifted, USAID will resume support to the public sector at the national level in order better to reach the entire Malagasy population through policy dialogue, institutional capacity development, mass education and communication, and strengthened commodity and health information systems.

Global Health Child Survival (GHCS) - USAID: U.S. assistance programs in health aim to increase the quality, availability, and demand for health services to reduce malaria morbidity and mortality; infant, child, and maternal mortality rates; malnutrition; and the incidence of sexually transmitted infections, including HIV/AIDS.

**Maternal and Child Health:** Program interventions promote maternal and child health and mitigate adverse effects of rapid population growth on natural resources. Programs are focused at the community level, where they are strengthening civil society governance of health services, and in the private sector, where they are promoting new models for entrepreneurship.

**Family Planning/Reproductive Health:** U.S. assistance will expand access to high quality voluntary family planning and other reproductive health information and services on a sustainable basis.

**Malaria:** U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2011 request does not include the total projected funding for PMI. Decisions on allocations of centrally managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2011 operating year budget is set.

**Nutrition:** U.S. assistance is part of a broader effort to enhance maternal and child health and nutrition efforts with a focus on essential actions, including vitamin supplementation, breastfeeding promotion, and optimal complementary feeding practices in early childhood and for infants older than six months.

**HIV/AIDS:** Given the low HIV prevalence in the country, HIV/AIDS programs target high-risk, vulnerable groups through prevention information and services.

Global Health Child Survival (GHCS) - State: Madagascar will receive funding under the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) in order to support national priorities for prevention of HIV/AIDS and the goals of PEPFAR.

Development Assistance (DA): **Water Supply and Sanitation:** U. S. assistance will expand access to, and demand for, clean water and sanitation. Activities will strengthen governance, provide education, facilitate loans and entrepreneurship opportunities to purchase and maintain infrastructure, and install and upgrade water systems.

Food for Peace Title II: **Maternal and Child Health:** U.S. health program interventions will aim primarily at protecting maternal and child health, with a focus on infant and child feeding, management of childhood illness, and reducing incidence of diseases arising from malnutrition and lack of access to safe drinking water or adequate sanitation.

**Water Supply and Sanitation:** U. S. assistance will expand access to and demand for clean water and sanitation.

**Social and Economic Services:** With almost 70 percent of the population living on less than \$1 a day, Madagascar is highly vulnerable to the effects of severe cyclones and drought, as well as economic and social shocks. The U.S. Government works closely with other donors to coordinate its assistance for social and economic services and participates regularly in donor working groups.

U.S. activities under this program aim to reduce the chronic poverty that persists throughout much of Madagascar. The United States will implement programs to address immediate needs to reduce vulnerability to shocks in target populations. The program will improve food security for urban households, provide additional resources to social protection centers, and promote reciprocal relationships between families for social network development.

### **Economic Growth**

Despite significant achievements made in the creation of protected areas and building community capacity to manage them, there is a real threat of irreparable destruction of forests and loss of biodiversity. During FY 2009, there was a substantial increase in illegal logging and export of endangered wildlife. With the majority of Madagascar's population dependent upon natural resources to meet their basic needs, sustainable development demands dynamic rural development and an ecologically sound green revolution to substantially increase agricultural production in environmentally sustainable ways. The United States coordinates its assistance in economic growth closely with other donors and participates regularly in sector-based donor working groups on rural development and environment.

Development Assistance (DA): U.S. funding will be used to help protect Madagascar's unique natural wildlife, habitats, and plants, while enhancing the well-being of people dependent on those resources. Programs will support efforts to increase Madagascar's protected area to six million hectares, improve good governance, and strengthen the organizational and technical capacity of civil society and local environmental and forest management institutions. The United States will advance biodiversity conservation through sustainable management of natural resources and enhance the economic opportunity of people dependent upon natural resources in priority intervention zones.

Food for Peace Title II: USAID assistance supports the efforts of Malagasy farmers to increase productivity and improve agricultural practices, plan and build supportive infrastructure, such as roads and water systems, and to expand training to improve techniques and adopt best practices. Activities will emphasize agricultural technology for farm family livelihoods, adaptation and resilience to climate change, and improved food security.

### **Humanitarian Assistance**

In Madagascar, where natural disasters occur frequently, building local capacity for disaster readiness is an important aspect of U.S. foreign assistance. When equipped with relevant plans of action and necessary skills, communities are better prepared for disasters and are able to cope more effectively.

Food for Peace Title II: The U.S. multiyear assistance program will emphasize disaster readiness. Planning preparedness and capacity building will address disaster prevention, mitigation, and response to help reduce asset and crop losses.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

In FY 2009, Madagascar conducted 18 evaluations, assessments, and special studies. An annual portfolio review examined performance indicators, data quality assessments, environmental compliance, pipeline, and overall program achievements. Quarterly pipeline reviews monitor status of finances, implementation, and closeouts. Quarterly reviews conducted in compliance with requirements of the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act are also used to monitor aspects of program performance.

During FY 2009, performance management measures were strengthened. Data quality assessments were updated for programs in health, good governance, education programs, and the IMET program. Data quality assessments for the environment program were satisfactory. The newly implemented Food for Peace Title II food aid program completed a baseline survey. The United States and the food aid implementing partners collaborate closely in performance management. The health program Performance Management Plans (PMP) will be revised in early calendar year 2010.

Resuming funding for basic education and for democracy and governance programs is justified based on past performance, need, and complementarities with other U.S. assistance programs. Civil society strengthening is a strong crosscutting theme in these and other development interventions.

USAID documented the lessons learned from over a decade of intervention in environment programs in order to inform the design of a new five-year program that will be launched with FY 2011 funding. This assessment exercise encompassed a series of participatory workshops to consult with a variety of stakeholders, including other donors. A series of publications and presentations documented a successful approach, which included an emphasis on alternate sources of livelihoods to decrease pressure from over-exploitation of natural resources and involvement of communities in planning and implementation.

New Food for Peace Title II food security and water and sanitation projects were not affected by the U.S. sanctions, but there were delays in start-up due to the political situation. Results from an evaluation of the previous food security programs informed the design of the new Food for Peace Title II program, which will help meet the food security needs of vulnerable populations in targeted areas of Madagascar.

Preliminary 2008-2009 Demographic and Health Survey results illustrate the positive impact of USAID health programs. In spite of the FY 2009 challenges, activities implemented through non-governmental organizations, communities, and the private sector are on track and performing well. Past achievements and growing vulnerabilities in the accessibility and delivery of health services due to Madagascar's political and economic crisis justify continued strong investments in basic health interventions.

## Malawi

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Malawi continues to face challenges in critical areas, such as malnutrition, food security, disease burden (particularly HIV/AIDS and malaria), and basic infrastructure. The United States seeks to build on its partnership with the Government of Malawi (GOM), civil society, and other donors to support efforts to improve existing programs and institutions, address weaknesses and gaps that constrain Government efforts to meet the basic needs of its citizens, support regional stability, and assist the GOM in remaining 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 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	115,646	145,744	178,987	33,243
Development Assistance	20,930	27,396	44,839	17,443
Food for Peace Title II	18,963	18,000	18,000	0
Global Health and Child Survival - State	24,648	36,448	36,448	0
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	50,789	63,600	79,400	15,800
International Military Education and Training	316	300	300	0

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Malawi</b>	<b>115,646</b>	<b>145,744</b>	<b>178,987</b>	<b>33,243</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	316	300	300	0
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	316	300	300	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	316	300	300	0
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	1,000	2,726	3,000	274
<b>Development Assistance</b>	1,000	2,726	3,000	274
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	726	1,000	274
2.2 Good Governance	500	1,500	2,000	500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	500	500	0	-500
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	96,114	117,948	135,748	17,800
<b>Development Assistance</b>	10,000	8,000	10,000	2,000
3.2 Education	10,000	8,000	10,000	2,000
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	10,677	9,900	9,900	0
3.1 Health	4,749	5,400	5,400	0
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	5,928	4,500	4,500	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - State</b>	24,648	36,448	36,448	0
3.1 Health	24,648	36,448	36,448	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - USAID</b>	50,789	63,600	79,400	15,800
3.1 Health	50,789	63,600	79,400	15,800
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	18,046	24,600	39,769	15,169
<b>Development Assistance</b>	9,760	16,500	31,669	15,169
4.5 Agriculture	4,430	12,000	22,850	10,850

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,330	750	1,319	569
4.7 Economic Opportunity	500	750	500	-250
4.8 Environment	3,500	3,000	7,000	4,000
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	<b>8,286</b>	<b>8,100</b>	<b>8,100</b>	<b>0</b>
4.5 Agriculture	8,286	8,100	8,100	0
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>0</b>
5.2 Disaster Readiness	170	170	170	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Malawi</b>	<b>115,646</b>	<b>145,744</b>	<b>178,987</b>	<b>33,243</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>0</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	316	300	300	0
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>2,726</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>274</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	726	1,000	274
2.2 Good Governance	500	1,500	2,000	500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	500	500	0	-500
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>96,114</b>	<b>117,948</b>	<b>135,748</b>	<b>17,800</b>
3.1 Health	80,186	105,448	121,248	15,800
3.2 Education	10,000	8,000	10,000	2,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	5,928	4,500	4,500	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>18,046</b>	<b>24,600</b>	<b>39,769</b>	<b>15,169</b>
4.5 Agriculture	12,716	20,100	30,950	10,850
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,330	750	1,319	569
4.7 Economic Opportunity	500	750	500	-250
4.8 Environment	3,500	3,000	7,000	4,000
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>0</b>
5.2 Disaster Readiness	170	170	170	0
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>9,282</b>	<b>10,308</b>	<b>10,435</b>	<b>127</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,213	1,623	1,180	-443
6.2 Administration and Oversight	8,069	8,685	9,255	570

### Peace and Security

Regional instability represents a threat to Malawi's tranquility and economic growth. Dependent on transportation routes through its neighbors, Malawi's national growth has been affected by instability in Mozambique and now Zimbabwe. Additionally, Malawi has been a host to a large number of refugees from conflict-ridden regions and still hosts over 9,000 refugees from Rwanda, Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and the Horn of Africa.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): U.S. assistance focused on Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform contributes to the goal of enabling countries to conduct themselves responsibly in the international system. Over time, these efforts will strengthen the military's respect for civilian rule and increase Malawi's ability to play a stabilizing role in regional affairs.

U.S. assistance will enhance Malawi's participation in stabilization operations. Security sector reform will focus on defense, military, and border security restructuring and operations through

training programs for senior and mid-level officers of the Malawi Defense Force (MDF). Building on the approximately 48 MDF officers trained previously, the FY 2011 program anticipates the participation of 17 military personnel in territorial integrity training programs and eight U.S.-trained individuals attaining positions of national leadership.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

While governance has substantially improved since the establishment of Malawi's Constitution in 1995, the capacity and effectiveness of the legislative and judicial branches remain key issues to be addressed. Currently, there are key pieces of legislation awaiting enactment by the legislature, such as the Declaration of Assets legislation, in addition to more than 30 economic and financial bills. Misalignment between the Constitution and related laws has led to general confusion about basic freedoms and human rights and has challenged the Government's ability to be fully transparent and accountable.

Additionally, administrative inefficiencies, the inability to retain qualified lawyers in the public sector, and limited access to justice services in rural areas hamper the ability of Malawi's relatively reliable and independent judicial system to operate effectively.

Development Assistance (DA): U.S. efforts will strengthen democratic institutions, promote peaceful political competition and consensus building, and improve governance in Malawi. These efforts will enable the GOM to be more responsive and accountable to its people.

USAID's Legislative Strengthening program will strengthen the capacity of Parliament to engage in monitoring and oversight of government policies, programs, actions, and budgets; enhance Parliament's ability to analyze and pass key pieces of legislation; improve the quality and effectiveness of constituency outreach and services; and enhance the capacity of civil society to monitor and lobby Parliament on key public policy issues. USAID will continue supporting the GOM's anti-corruption efforts by strengthening banking supervision activities under the Reserve Bank of Malawi.

A new program in Rule of Law will improve court administration, train lawyers, improve access to justice, and to the extent possible retain lawyers in the public sector. Efforts will be made to reinforce the reliable and relatively independent judicial system in Malawi.

### **Investing in People**

Pervasive poverty has led to poor health and education indicators in Malawi and perpetuated vulnerability and susceptibility to external shocks among large percentages of the population. Malawi suffers from high rates of HIV/AIDS prevalence (12 percent), fertility (six children per woman), and infant, child, and maternal mortality (76 out of every 1000, 133 out of every 1000, and 984 out of every 100,000, respectively), as well as mortality due to infectious diseases. These rates are exacerbated and compounded by a severe shortage of human resources for health, limited knowledge of healthy behaviors, chronic malnutrition, frequent communicable disease outbreaks, and limited access to quality health services, especially for the most vulnerable groups.

In education, increases in primary school enrollments have left the majority of primary schools overcrowded and under-resourced, with no additional training or support for teachers. Though access to education has improved, the quality of education has suffered. High dropout and repetition rates are prevalent and completion rates are low.

These poor health and education conditions limit household resilience to economic shocks. The 2006 Malawi Poverty and Vulnerability Study determined 95 percent of households have faced at least one economic shock in the past five years. With 52 percent of Malawians living below the poverty level, and 22 percent considered ultra-poor, a majority of people in the country remain extremely vulnerable.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - State and GHCS - USAID: Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): Malawi will receive significant support for partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - USAID: Long-term U.S. assistance objectives in the health sector are to provide integrated health, population, and nutrition services to help achieve the goal of healthier Malawian families, which aligns with the priorities of the Government, as outlined in the Sector Wide Approach 2004-2010 and the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy. U.S. assistance efforts in health target four critical areas: reducing fertility and population growth; lowering the risk of HIV/AIDS to mitigate the enormous impact on human resources and productivity; lowering infant, maternal and under-five mortality rates; and reducing malaria. There are several vitally important crosscutting priorities in the health program area, including expanding access through technical assistance and service delivery; strengthening supply chain management; ensuring quality assurance, supervision, and systems strengthening; and improving management information systems.

Tuberculosis (TB): USAID will continue to support Malawi's five-year TB strategic plan to strengthen Directly Observed Treatment Short Course programs by increasing case detection and the treatment of multi-drug resistance TB and dually infected individuals to reduce TB morbidity, mortality, and transmission.

Malaria: U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will expand efforts to scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2011 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 2011 operating year budget is set.

Maternal and Child Health: USAID will support Malawi's road map for reducing maternal mortality. Activities will include providing emergency obstetrics, improved point-of-use water treatment products, promotion of nutrition and immunization for vaccine-preventable childhood diseases, and polio eradication. Programs will also strengthen links between clinics and the communities they serve, and scale up community therapeutic care. Pre-service and in-service training, including supportive supervision, for health personnel serving infants, neonates, and pregnant women, will strengthen service provision and improve the quality of care.

Family Planning/Reproductive Health (FP/RH): Efforts will increase community-based distribution services, expand access to a range of family planning services, and promote awareness of the importance of family planning through contraceptive procurement; expansion of voluntary, quality family planning services within health facilities and through outreach and community-based distribution, including the provision of Depo-Provera at community level; improvement in family planning services through public information and enhanced provider skills; promotion of an enabling environment for FP/RH; and strengthening of health commodity logistics management to ensure availability of contraceptives and other essential drugs at all service delivery points.

Nutrition: Efforts will support community-based programs that prevent chronic under-nutrition in children under the age of five, with special attention to those aged nine to 23 months. To the extent possible, nutrition activities will take advantage of the existing platforms in health and agriculture. Although the focus will be on preventing childhood under-nutrition, USAID will continue to invest in community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) and support the integration of CMAM in existing health care services. In support of the Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, USAID will build the capacity of government and other actors to plan, implement, monitor, and evaluate programs. USAID will also invest in improving nutrition information systems, which will include the re-commissioning of the integrated food and nutrition security surveillance system.

Development Assistance (DA): Basic Education: Funding will focus on improving the quality and management of education, including the retention of students and promotion of effective teaching methodologies. Program activities will complement ongoing education sector decentralization efforts, promote quality of, and access to, primary and secondary education, and encourage school attendance by disadvantaged children, including girls and orphans.

USAID will improve the quality of primary education and management by supporting professional development activities for teachers; strengthening the devolution of the education data and decision-making processes to the school, community, and district levels; and supporting decentralization and educational planning at all levels to enhance service delivery, governance, accountability, management, and reporting mechanisms.

Food for Peace Title II: Maternal and Child Health: Funds will contribute to the five-year Food for Peace (FFP) Multi-Year Assistance Program (MYAP) and target children under five, pregnant and lactating mothers, and health workers. The program is designed to improve nutrition and health behavior in vulnerable groups by working through the Care Group Model, training village mothers to provide basic health care to their peers. Activities include capacity building of health workers and mothers; increasing nutrition skills in food preparation, utilization, and preservation; rehabilitation of moderately malnourished children; community management of childhood illnesses; and establishing kitchen gardens.

Social Services and Protection for Especially Vulnerable People: USAID aims to provide a basic level of food security to the most vulnerable to mitigate widespread misery and suffering in cases of economic, political, or social shock. In collaboration with the Government of Malawi, other bilateral and multilateral institutions, and civil society, USAID seeks to enhance the nutritional status of households caring for orphans and vulnerable children and/or chronically ill members.

Through MYAP programming, funding will support a monthly food distribution program that will include demonstrations on how to prepare the food and educational messages on HIV/AIDS and other health and nutrition topics. Program staff and home-based-care volunteers will provide the chronically ill with individual care at their homes and include the targeted households in activities, such as village savings and loans groups, kitchen gardening, irrigation, and Care Group activities. PEPFAR funds support the capacity building of care volunteers, project staff, and general mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS activities into the FFP Program.

### **Economic Growth**

Despite the gains of the recent Farm Input Subsidy Program, erratic rainfall, land constraints, declining soil fertility, and the lack of livestock and credit to purchase inputs are all factors that continue to threaten Malawi's food security. As agriculture remains the key sector of the economy, employing 85 percent of the workforce and contributing 35 percent to GDP and 91.3 percent of foreign exchange earnings, poorly functioning input and output markets and inadequate infrastructure constrain the economic development of an overwhelming majority of the population. Many of Malawi's economic problems have their origins in the country's policy environment, where severe restrictions on the private sector and unfavorable monetary policies limit the expansion of the agriculture sector and possibilities for the diversification of the economy. Increased Government and donor focus on coordination of agricultural development and food security activities, using an Agricultural Sector Wide Approach that is compliant with the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme and includes a major irrigation initiative, is promising, but has been slow to materialize.

Development Assistance (DA): Under the Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, USAID will focus on addressing the root causes of chronic food insecurity and the underdevelopment of the agriculture sector in Malawi by improving access to agricultural markets, reducing barriers to trade, and improving the policy and business enabling environment for private sector development in agriculture. Larger and more concentrated investments in agriculture in Malawi will help address the structural imbalance in supply and demand of food supplies, as well as increase the production and



marketing of food staples, reduce food prices, and increase the incomes and revenue needed to buy food.

Agriculture resources will fund activities to expand agricultural markets, improve productivity, increase irrigation, increase research to improve Malawi's capacity to develop and employ new agricultural technologies, increase access to credit within specific value chains, and diversify income sources. Additional project activities will focus on building the capacity of the Government of Malawi to develop evidence-based policies, and the capacity of civil society and farmers associations to advocate for them.

Resources will build private sector capacity to provide safe and secure financial services for low-income households and micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises, while improving agricultural value chains. These efforts will improve the capacity of businesses to compete in domestic and international markets and improve the regulatory environment for micro-credit activities.

Biodiversity funds will support natural resources management and biodiversity activities that protect the natural environment through income-generating activities that provide alternative livelihoods to rural populations whose existing livelihood activities threaten the environment. In addition, funding will be used to promote climate change adaptation and mitigation through conservation agriculture and sustainable tree planting activities.

Food for Peace Title II: The Food for Peace program aims to move beneficiaries from subsistence towards commercial agricultural production, while improving their nutritional and health practices to achieve food security and sustainable livelihoods as well as increased awareness and response to natural disasters.

Food for Peace Title II activities include small-scale infrastructure development and capacity building through training and extension services in agriculture production, marketing, natural resource management, irrigation technology, and village savings and loans activities. These will be implemented through, or in close cooperation with, farmer groups, community-based organizations, or government employees.

### **Humanitarian Assistance**

Malawi has an unfortunate history of severe droughts, with two major events occurring within the past decade. The capacity of the Government of Malawi to monitor and prepare for humanitarian emergencies is low, and although an early warning system exists in the country, it is staffed with poorly trained personnel with little expertise in the various aspects of food security. Planning for and mitigating food insecurity is a key objective.

Development Assistance (DA): To address chronic food insecurity and famine, USAID assistance will support the Famine Early Warning System, which delivers advance notice of hazards, food insecurity, vulnerability to food insecurity, and famine, to provide training and technical support to its partners in the Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee and other nutritional surveillance activities.

### **Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation**

Malawi became eligible for a Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) compact in December 2007 and completed its MCC threshold program in 2008. The country is currently drafting an MCC compact proposal for submission in FY 2010 that will address key constraints in the power and transportation sectors.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: USAID/Malawi conducted five program evaluations, studies, and assessments in FY 2009 on programmatic and financial performance. Five more

program evaluations and assessments are planned for FY 2010. Most program evaluations have identified important information and lessons that informed program design and FY 2010 and FY 2011 budget and planning decisions. The evaluations and assessments highlighted below were among the most important.

USAID/Malawi's Economic Growth team conducted an end-of-project evaluation in 2009 to examine the impact of its Deepening the Microfinance Sector (DMS) project, which sought to expand access to capital by micro, small, and medium enterprises in Malawi. The evaluation determined that microfinance has expanded during the project period and that savings and cash collateral increased from \$14.4 million in 2004 to \$58.9 million in 2008, and loans outstanding increased from \$17.6 million in 2004 to \$62.4 million.

USAID/Malawi also conducted an important study of the Participant Training Program implemented by the education and health teams between 1999 and 2009. The study focused on outcomes, lessons, and the possibilities for a different approach under a new USAID strategy. The study confirmed the success of both the United States- and Malawi-based training program in both the education and health sectors.

In updating the Mission Strategy, USAID/Malawi also conducted sector specific assessments for the health, education, and democratic governance sectors, which helped guide implementation of ongoing programs and design of new programs. They also helped guide allocation of budget resources to key areas in the sectors, programs, and projects.

These program evaluations, studies and assessments used external evaluators who conducted literature reviews, interviews, and field-based site visits. Data quality used in these assessments has been verified. In addition, USAID/Malawi conducts semi-annual performance reviews designed to help sector teams assess their higher-level performance, achievements, and issues both at the project and portfolio levels and a budget pipeline analysis for each program.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: The final evaluation of the DMS project identified important lessons that USAID/Malawi will use in the allocation of FY 2010 funds for the design of follow-up microfinance, food security, and agriculture value chain activities. Findings from the Participant Training Outcome Study will guide implementation of existing Participant Training Programs in the agriculture, education, and health sectors. Through a Global Development Alliance program, USAID/Malawi will also implement cross-sector education and workforce development programs in agriculture, health, and education.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: As a result of the successful DMS project, a significant portion of the FY 2011 funds for agricultural programs will be allocated to microfinance, food security, and agriculture value chain activities.

USAID/Malawi will use FY 2011 funds to scale-up family planning and reproductive health activities that limit population growth. The FY 2011 funds allocated for education and workforce development programs will increase results for the indicator "Number of persons completing USG-funded workforce development programs" and "Number of learners enrolled in USG-supported primary schools or equivalent non-school-based settings."

## Mali

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Mali's stable democratic Government has been in place for almost two decades. It is a Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Compact country, a tribute to its development policy and priorities. However, Mali faces numerous development challenges and remains near the bottom of the Human Development Index, primarily due to a lack of access to quality health and education services. Mali has a strong tradition of ethnic and religious tolerance and harmony, but it faces major security challenges in the North. U.S. foreign assistance to Mali focuses on the following goals: strengthening and consolidating Mali's democratic institutions; promoting rapid, sustainable economic growth, particularly through agriculture and agribusiness; 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).

U.S. foreign assistance to Mali has increased over the past two years, due in part to the country's demonstrated commitment to democratic governance and the serious security issues facing the country in the North.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	102,682	117,871	169,021	51,150
Development Assistance	51,700	55,891	91,971	36,080
Economic Support Fund	4,000	0	0	0
Food for Peace Title II	11,576	10,000	10,000	0
Foreign Military Financing	0	200	200	0
Global Health and Child Survival - State	1,450	1,500	1,500	0
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	33,650	49,950	65,000	15,050
International Military Education and Training	306	330	350	20

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Mali</b>	<b>102,682</b>	<b>117,871</b>	<b>169,021</b>	<b>51,150</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	4,306	4,530	4,550	20
<b>Development Assistance</b>	0	4,000	4,000	0
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	0	4,000	4,000	0
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	4,000	0	0	0
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	4,000	0	0	0
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	0	200	200	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	200	200	0
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	306	330	350	20
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	306	330	350	20
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	2,700	5,500	10,000	4,500
<b>Development Assistance</b>	2,700	5,500	10,000	4,500
2.2 Good Governance	1,700	4,750	6,000	1,250
2.4 Civil Society	1,000	750	4,000	3,250
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	55,751	67,450	91,135	23,685

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Development Assistance</b>	18,000	12,000	20,635	8,635
3.1 Health	1,000	2,000	2,000	0
3.2 Education	17,000	10,000	18,635	8,635
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	2,651	4,000	4,000	0
3.1 Health	1,501	4,000	4,000	0
3.2 Education	1,150	0	0	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - State</b>	1,450	1,500	1,500	0
3.1 Health	1,450	1,500	1,500	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - USAID</b>	33,650	49,950	65,000	15,050
3.1 Health	33,650	49,950	65,000	15,050
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	39,925	40,391	63,336	22,945
<b>Development Assistance</b>	31,000	34,391	57,336	22,945
4.2 Trade and Investment	7,300	2,500	2,500	0
4.3 Financial Sector	1,350	2,000	2,000	0
4.5 Agriculture	20,000	27,000	47,000	20,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	0	1,000	1,836	836
4.8 Environment	2,350	1,891	4,000	2,109
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	8,925	6,000	6,000	0
4.5 Agriculture	8,925	6,000	6,000	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Mali</b>	<b>102,682</b>	<b>117,871</b>	<b>169,021</b>	<b>51,150</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	4,306	4,530	4,550	20
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	4,000	4,000	4,000	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	306	530	550	20
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	2,700	5,500	10,000	4,500
2.2 Good Governance	1,700	4,750	6,000	1,250
2.4 Civil Society	1,000	750	4,000	3,250
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	55,751	67,450	91,135	23,685
3.1 Health	37,601	57,450	72,500	15,050
3.2 Education	18,150	10,000	18,635	8,635
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	39,925	40,391	63,336	22,945
4.2 Trade and Investment	7,300	2,500	2,500	0
4.3 Financial Sector	1,350	2,000	2,000	0
4.5 Agriculture	28,925	33,000	53,000	20,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	0	1,000	1,836	836
4.8 Environment	2,350	1,891	4,000	2,109
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	7,991	9,779	9,630	-149
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,291	1,590	1,341	-249
6.2 Administration and Oversight	6,700	8,189	8,289	100

### Peace and Security

The Peace and Security program will promote military and police professionalism, advance respect for human rights, and strengthen the capacity of the Government of Mali (GOM) to protect its frontiers and population from terrorist and criminal threats. The work undertaken by USAID, the Department of Defense, the MCC, and the Department of State supports the GOM in providing the basic services (good governance, health, education, and economic opportunities) needed to help its

citizens resist the hollow promises of terrorist propaganda. Under the TSCTP, a range of activities will build upon efforts begun in 2008. With a strong geographic focus in the North, these activities will strengthen ties between the Government and citizenry by encouraging a more effective delivery of communications and services. Furthermore, U.S. security assistance provided through the Departments of State and Defense will enhance the capacity of the Malian Government to monitor the country's porous borders, in order to prevent Mali from being used as a safe haven by terrorists and to reduce the trafficking of people and illicit goods.

Development Assistance (DA): This funding is aimed at providing the means to overcome the acute poverty and weak institutional capacity that is exploited by extremist groups.

The objective of the TSCTP program is to strengthen ties between Government and its citizenry by encouraging more effective delivery of services and communication to citizens. The program will target at-risk youth by providing job skills and supporting involvement in income-generating activities. These activities will help mitigate conflict, addressing a primary obstacle to stability in the northern regions of Mali.

With FY 2011 funding, the U.S. Government will continue to support the construction of new radio stations in vulnerable communes, primarily in the North; provide technical training to community management committees to improve their technical and management skills; and disseminate revenue-generating technologies to ensure the sustainability of the radio stations. Radio stations will broadcast programming on a wide range of topics, including counter-terrorism messages; peace, judicial, and voter education; democracy and education decentralization; women's empowerment; health information, including HIV/AIDS and reproductive health, early warning of disease outbreaks, nutrition information, vaccination announcements, and information on food processing and storage.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): This program provides essential spare parts and other support needed to properly service and maintain vital assets provided through other programs. Funding from the FMF program is needed to enhance Mali's ability to maintain and service equipment provided through both Section 1206 and Title 22-funded programs designed to improve Malian counter-terrorism capacity.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): Since 1985, the IMET program 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. IMET funding supports training focused on professionalizing the military and police forces and augmenting their capabilities to make Mali a more effective partner to counter extremist threats.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

Strengthening Mali's democracy remains a key United States foreign policy priority. U.S. support is geared to reinforcing local development by strengthening the capacity of civil society and local authorities, fostering transparency and accountability, and promoting stability and peace in the northern regions.

Development Assistance (DA): Under Mali's decentralization framework, there is a significant shift in authority and financing from the national to the local level. However, many communes in Mali do not have the skills and competencies needed to make effective programming decisions and manage social services delivery. USAID provides practical, hands-on training to mayors, communal council members, and civil society organizations to enable them to design, plan, and manage the delivery of health, education, agricultural production, water, and other services to constituents. Communes assisted by the project are able to develop their five-year development plans and annual budgets in a participatory manner. Increased funding in FY 2011 will allow USAID to expand its program from 82 to 150 communes; support the GOM in preparing for the 2012 general elections; support the civic education campaign and the anti-corruption initiative; and strengthen elected female leadership.

U.S.-funded programs enhance access to independent sources of professional and objective news and information, helping bolster a strong civil society and an accountable democratic system. U.S.-sponsored programs also contribute to media freedom in Mali through a network of community-based radio stations that ensures access to useful development information and helps consolidate peace in the northern regions of Mali. Increased FY 2011 funding will enable USAID to expand further the network of community radio stations, which presently reaches 89 percent of Mali's population, or approximately 10.7 million people. This support will consist of providing equipment and program content, as well as increased training of Malian journalists in news reporting. Professionalism in the media will be increased, ensuring access to more accurate and relevant information. Additionally, the program will support efforts to expand public understanding of development activities (e.g., HIV/AIDS awareness, improved agricultural techniques and food security, natural resources management, etc.), and issues such as good governance, decentralization, voter education, and child trafficking.

### **Investing in People**

Mali continues to face serious challenges in both the health and education sectors. Rates of illiteracy are high. Maternal and infant mortality and fertility rates consistently rank among the highest in the world. Slow or stagnant progress in health and education persistently undermines efforts across all other sectors, including counter-terrorism efforts. To meet this challenge, USAID/Mali health and education programs have begun a strategic streamlining exercise to increase the effectiveness of U.S.-funded programs and improve overall results in these sectors.

Development Assistance (DA): Basic Education: The USAID/Mali Education Program will expand efforts to improve key competencies, such as literacy and numeracy, and basic scientific concepts. Continued emphasis will remain on improving the quality of teacher training, significantly increasing the quantity of appropriate learning materials in Malian schools, and monitoring and evaluating progress of the programs.

In Mali, a national program of radio instruction will increase access to quality primary education by reinforcing students' literacy skills and helping teachers ensure that students acquire competency in French prior to graduating from primary school. In addition, a second national program will continue to support the GOM in expanding access to basic education through decentralization of the education system and support to local governance. In 75 target communes and approximately 800 target primary schools, programs will reinforce linkages among school communities, local governance organizations at the commune level, and the Ministry of Education to improve education planning and monitoring.

Two new programs will support the Ministry of Education in achieving its Education For All objectives by increasing access to relevant quality lower secondary education, developing middle school infrastructures, improving the relevancy of curricula, and providing quality pre-service and in-service teacher training. The out-of-school youth program (developed in partnership with USAID/Mali's Accelerated Economic Growth Program) will equip children and youth who have dropped out of school with literacy, life skills, and vocational competencies that will facilitate their inclusion into their socio-economic communities.

Water Supply and Sanitation: Funds will be used to support water treatment at the household level. This program is being scaled up nationwide, and focuses on strengthening community messaging and social marketing related to water issues.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - State and GHCS - USAID: HIV/AIDS: Mali will receive funding to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR).

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - USAID: Increased funding will continue and expand assistance to the Ministry of Health and local communities to fight malaria and childhood diseases, and promote maternal and child health.

**Malaria:** U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will expand efforts to scale-up proven preventative and treatment interventions to achieve 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2011 request level for Mali does not include the total projected funding for the PMI. Decisions on allocation of centrally managed funds will be made when the 2011 operating year budget is set.

**Maternal and Child Health:** Assistance will improve the overall quality and accessibility of key interventions including essential newborn care, immunization, nutrition programs, birth preparedness, and prevention of postpartum hemorrhage.

**Family Planning and Reproductive Health:** U.S. assistance in the area of family planning and reproductive health will work to increase access to high-quality, voluntary family planning services with a significant focus on the needs of post-partum women, 70 percent of whom currently report unmet family planning needs. Additional programs geared toward men will enhance the ability of couples to make family planning decisions, particularly with regard to the timing and spacing of births.

**Nutrition:** Funds will strengthen high impact nutrition interventions, particularly Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) to reduce mortality and morbidity for women and children. Accelerated actions are needed to reinforce IYCF, which will make significant inroads into decreasing the child malnutrition rate in Mali. Funds will also be used to assist the Ministry of Health in implementing their essential nutrition actions training modules in health centers. Community management of acute malnutrition and essential nutrition actions will be implemented simultaneously.

**Food for Peace Title II:** Increased Food for Peace Title II resources will be used to reduce Mali's high rate of malnutrition by promoting better infant feeding practices.

### **Economic Growth**

The United States program in Mali is working to increase significantly economic opportunities and employment, improve the investment climate, and decrease hunger in Mali. Food security and a financial climate that allows for investment and growth are crucial for overall development and reduce incentive of terrorist activity as a means of securing livelihoods and basic needs. The Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative (GHFSI) will increase sustainable market-led growth, prevent and treat under-nutrition, and increase the impact of humanitarian food assistance. GHFSI activities are strongly correlated with the comprehensive accelerated economic growth program in Mali. In November 2009, donors, the Government of Mali, and representatives from the private sector and civil society signed the Compact for the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) that will serve as a guide to coordinated investment and provide a sector-wide strategy to improve agriculture productivity and growth, addressing both the Paris Declaration and the L'Aquila Accord.

**Development Assistance (DA):** Funding in economic growth will increase agricultural productivity and generate employment, reduce trade and transport barriers, promote sound market-based principles for agriculture, and increase the participation of the ultra poor in rural growth.

Trade capacity will be expanded under the African Growth and Opportunity Act and other relevant regional and global export promotion programs. Collaboration with the Economic Community of West African States, the Permanent Interstate Committee for Control of Drought in the Sahel, and the Sahel Institute will continue to address regional trade issues such as excessive customs fees, inadequate transportation corridors, and inefficient market structures, thereby fostering a stronger enabling environment for regional trade. Secondary roads will be developed to increase access to local and national markets.

USAID is working on the development of appropriate mechanisms and instruments with key partner banks and financial institutions to improve access to financial services tailored to the needs of poor

households, including credit, deposit services, insurance, and remittance payment services.

As part of the new Global Health and Food Security Initiative, the United States will help Mali design and implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy aimed at improving agricultural productivity, increasing overall food production and food security, and improving Mali's agricultural competitiveness in the region. The program will continue and expand applied research in collaboration with the National Agricultural Research Service, develop medium- and small-scale irrigation programs with the GOM rice initiative, improve soil fertility and forest and pasture resources through natural resource management, and build capacity in the public and private sectors. 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, rice, and mangoes. New programs will support development of the poultry sector with the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries and improve nutritional outcomes through collaboration with the Institute for Rural Economics. Provision of small ruminants, such as goats, to women will increase the availability of milk for family consumption. Programs will be implemented to extend production activities to women's groups and to ensure that women have access to, and control of, natural resources that allow them to engage more fully in economic growth activities driven by agriculture.

To support the private sector, funding will be targeted to promote small enterprise development in the regions of Mopti, Timbuktu, Gao, and Kidal. In addition, developing skills and knowledge to meet employment needs will complement growth and job opportunities in the agricultural and small business sector.

A new program to enhance resilience to climate change through strengthened local development planning in the Mopti and Douentza regions will be undertaken to combine local knowledge with technology-based planning tools to better adapt to climate-based disruptions that interfere with economic growth and poverty reduction.

Food for Peace Title II: USAID is working to ensure that market-based food security is also included in Food for Peace Title II programs to lessen dependence on food aid, while providing necessary food aid programs. Several non-governmental organizations are implementing multiyear assistance programs that will reach approximately 150,000 beneficiaries in 20 communes in the Mopti, Gao, and Timbuktu regions. These programs will improve nutrition and feeding practices at the household, community, and health systems level and support complementary feeding for severe and moderate cases of acute malnutrition. In order for the targeted populations to earn money to meet their needs, and to be able to withstand and minimize the effects of shocks associated with crop failures, high food prices, drought, and floods, Food for Peace Title II programs address the most serious needs of rural Mali: sustainable food production, maternal health and infant nutrition, water and sanitation, literacy, and enterprise development.

### **Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation**

In 2006, the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) and the Government of Mali signed a five-year compact designed to reduce poverty through economic growth. The compact entered into force in 2007 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 was restructured to comprise the Alatona Irrigation Project, the Bamako-Senou International Airport project, and a monitoring and evaluation program. MCC investments will improve market access for local producers, strengthen value-added production, and increase primary sector productivity. However, to ensure the sustained effectiveness of this significant investment, all U.S. funded programming will continue to reinforce the governance capacity and regulatory framework that surround it. USAID's economic growth portfolio has significant programs in improving business start-up procedures, developing a regulatory framework for industrial zones, and building investment promotion capacity. These programs are crucial to the success of the MCC investments. In addition, USAID support to health and education services is necessary to ensure that there is a productive work force to support the MCC's economic growth objective and to channel increased household income to investment in



health and education outcomes. MCC actively collaborates with USAID for the institutional strengthening of communes within the Alatona Irrigation project. Both MCC and USAID continue to monitor progress of the compact and USAID's activities to determine future synergies.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: USAID/Mali conducted several performance monitoring and evaluation activities in FY 2009 to inform FY 2010 and FY 2011 budget and planning decisions. Two audits were also conducted. USAID/Mali's Economic Growth team and its implementing partners conducted a portfolio review and a review of the strategic framework. The Mission also conducted new sector studies/assessments and revised the Performance Management Plan (PMP) for the GHFSI. In 2009, the program was audited to examine all GHFSI activities and this resulted in a clean audit with no recommendations. The USAID/Mali health team and its implementing partners conducted a portfolio review of all health programs, as well as of the strategic framework. The review concluded that USAID resources for health were too dispersed to have a significant impact. As a result, in FY 2010, USAID/Mali plans to narrow the focus of resources by technical program area and geography to achieve more measurable and perceptible results. Finally, the Education program was audited in 2009. Issues cited included difficulty in absorbing a rapidly increasing budget, resulting in a significant pipeline and non-compliance with forward funding requirements. The monitoring system of the program was also found to be weak. In FY 2010, the program will implement a monitoring plan and tools for regular financial reviews to ensure control of project finances and administration of all activities.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID/Mali allocated increased funding in FY 2010 towards strengthening the synergy between Governance and Communication and the other sectors, including health, education, and economic growth. As a result of the education team audit, USAID/Mali is developing two additional programs, one to increase access to secondary education, and one to equip youth who have dropped out of school with literacy, life skills, and vocational skills.

Relationship between FY 2011 Budget Request and Performance: USAID/Mali has worked to base budget requests and programmatic decisions on performance and results monitoring across all program offices. Due to the success of the major program in economic growth, a new program will begin implementation aimed at reducing poverty and ensuring greater food security in all regions of Mali. The program will build the capacity of many technical agencies, and further link other programs to leverage results. The education team and the health team will also integrate programs in youth development and nutrition with the economic growth team.

## Mauritania

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to Mauritania is calibrated to improve Mauritania's capacity to build lasting democratic institutions that will support a peaceful handover of power, reinforce its military and security forces to confront the threat of terrorism, and promote a favorable environment for health and food security. The consequences of the 2008 coup remain a primary challenge to Mauritania's progress, especially given the fragile state of its democratic institutions. Other challenges include debilitating food insecurity and development deficits, and the destabilizing threats of terrorism and radicalization.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	5,800	6,312	5,680	-632
Development Assistance	500	1,199	200	-999
Economic Support Fund	300	0	0	0
Food for Peace Title II	5,000	5,000	5,000	0
International Military Education and Training	0	113	150	37
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	0	0	330	330

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Mauritania</b>	<b>5,800</b>	<b>6,312</b>	<b>5,680</b>	<b>-632</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	0	313	480	167
<b>Development Assistance</b>	0	200	0	-200
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	0	200	0	-200
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	0	113	150	37
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	113	150	37
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	0	0	330	330
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	0	330	330
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	800	999	200	-799
<b>Development Assistance</b>	500	999	200	-799
2.2 Good Governance	350	699	0	-699
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	150	300	200	-100
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	300	0	0	0
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	300	0	0	0
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	4,000	4,000	2,000	-2,000
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	4,000	4,000	2,000	-2,000
3.1 Health	4,000	4,000	2,000	-2,000
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	1,000	1,000	3,000	2,000
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	1,000	1,000	3,000	2,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	0	1,000	1,500	500
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,000	0	1,500	1,500

## Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Mauritania</b>	<b>5,800</b>	<b>6,312</b>	<b>5,680</b>	<b>-632</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	0	313	480	167
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	0	200	0	-200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	113	480	367
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	800	999	200	-799
2.2 Good Governance	350	699	0	-699
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	450	300	200	-100
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	4,000	4,000	2,000	-2,000
3.1 Health	4,000	4,000	2,000	-2,000
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	1,000	1,000	3,000	2,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	0	1,000	1,500	500
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,000	0	1,500	1,500
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	0	619	520	-99
6.2 Administration and Oversight	0	619	520	-99

### Peace and Security

Mauritania's fragile democracy is threatened by violent extremists affiliated to al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM). AQIM killed an American citizen in Mauritania in 2009 and has increased its terrorist activities to include kidnapping for ransom, suicide bombing, and attacking Mauritanian Government installations. In addition to the human and security impact, the terrorist threat has decimated Mauritania's tourism industry. Foreign assistance seeks to strengthen border patrol capabilities, increase the professionalization of the military, and support counter-extremism programs as a supplement to Department of Defense support for military training.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): Funding will be used to continue to provide technical and language training to Mauritanian officers in the United States, as the lack of English-speaking officers remains an impediment to including Mauritania in many of the training programs provided by the Department of Defense.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): Funding will be used to train Government of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania (GIRM) law enforcement and security agents to improve operational and tactical counterterrorism capabilities, particularly in the area of border control. In FY 2011, efforts will be made to build Mauritanian capacity to identify illicit drugs in the increasingly substantial trafficking corridor.

### Governing Justly and Democratically

The military coup d'état of August 2008 against the democratically-elected Government of President Sidi Mohamed Ould Cheikh Abdallahi derailed the U.S. relationship with a country that was increasingly seen as a possible democratic model for the rest of Africa and the Arab world. The prospect of a moderate Islamic republic based on democratic choice, good governance, national unity, and equitable development was enticing but perhaps fleeting. Sustained international condemnation of the coup, coupled with unprecedented and determined internal opposition, led to an inclusive political agreement that could lead to a return to constitutionality. A presidential election in late 2009, deemed free and fair by international observers, fully restored constitutional rule in Mauritania, and the country appears once again to be back on track toward institutionalizing democracy.

Development Assistance (DA): Funding will be used to support programs which will strengthen political parties, the national legislature, and locally elected governments. Funding will also assist the Mauritanian Government's efforts to curb corruption and to eliminate slavery and address its consequences.

## **Investing in People**

Mauritania is structurally food deficient and prone to high rates of malnutrition, leading to both high morbidity and mortality rates of mothers and children under five. To compensate for the systemic inability to produce enough food for its citizens, the GIRM designs and implements several small food security programs on a yearly basis, and relies on bilateral and multilateral help to complement its efforts. The U.S. provides by far the largest amount of donor assistance in the areas of mother and child health as well as in food security and nutrition. U.S. engagement cross-cuts all these issues through programs that address the root causes of malnutrition, build community resilience to price shocks, and provide life-saving drugs and income generation to target populations.

Food for Peace Title II: Funding is used to address the root causes of malnutrition, and to contribute to building the assets of communities in regions of the country with some of the highest rates of food insecurity, malnutrition, and illiteracy.

**Maternal and Child Health:** Resources in this area aim to improve child and maternal health through both preventative and treatment programs. Resources will benefit children less than five years of age, and pregnant and lactating women. Activities include supplementary feeding, targeting vulnerable groups in moderate food insecurity, and provision of essential nutrients.

## **Economic Growth**

The Mauritanian economy is highly dependent on imports. This dependence on external markets poses many risks to household food security. The global rise in prices of basic foods has negatively affected households' access to food. This problem of access is quite marked in most regions, and a decline in the purchasing power of rural populations has been noted

Food for Peace Title II: Resources are used to increase private sector competitiveness and economic output. Small business loans are given for income generating activities in order to increase rural households' access to food and capacity to avert shocks. Communities also receive training on business plan development and management. Food for Peace Title II resources improve economic output through training households on small market gardens, and marketing of livestock products such as dried cheese. Activities include commercializing of these outputs and providing a market chain for their sale. Infrastructure development including construction of dykes and dams increase economic productivity and enhance the economic environment of vulnerable populations.

## **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: Mauritania's Operating Unit (OU) senior management closely follows the implementation of programs supported by U.S. assistance. As such, regular site visits are planned and dispatched to ensure that the United States is monitoring funding properly. As a USAID non-presence country, OU uses its limited staff to comply with that need. However, the OU makes it mandatory that grantees present a detailed monitoring and evaluation plan for U.S.-funded activities. The OU's staff carries out close supervision of activities.

Use of Performance to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: Due to proper field monitoring and use of specialized monitoring tools, including Lot Quality Assessment Sample data and a yearly Data Quality Assessment, the OU has been able to make crucial recommendations to USAID in order to propose changes to the ongoing food security program that make programming more sustainable, and facilitate an eventual exit strategy from food assistance.

Relationship between Budget and Performance: The redistribution of program funds for P.L. 480 is a response to the need to sustain program components that have greater impact over the long run. Building more resilience through community development and increasing household livelihood through income generation activities will help sustain maternal and child health and nutrition.

## 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. U.S. assistance focuses on strengthening Mauritius' coastal and maritime security capabilities, and provides a critical opportunity to reinforce the stability and capacity of the most competent island nation in the region.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	178	300	150	-150
Development Assistance	0	150	0	-150
International Military Education and Training	178	150	150	0

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Mauritius</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>-150</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	178	150	150	0
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	178	150	150	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	178	150	150	0
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	0	150	0	-150
<b>Development Assistance</b>	0	150	0	-150
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	150	0	-150

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Mauritius</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>-150</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	178	150	150	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	178	150	150	0
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	0	150	0	-150
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	150	0	-150

### 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 the small size of its security force, including its maritime coastal defense force, make U.S. assistance essential if Mauritius is to assume a leadership role in advancing stability and maritime security in the region. U.S.-funded programs will help Mauritius to effectively respond to transnational threats, such as terrorism, and improve Mauritius' capacity to participate in peacekeeping efforts that foster regional stability and maritime security.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): IMET programs will provide training in a variety of areas, including counternarcotics and anti-trafficking, peacekeeping, civil-military interaction, maritime security, and military leadership.

## Mozambique

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Mozambique's national elections in 2009, the fourth since the 1992 Peace Accords ended two decades of civil war, revealed significant flaws in the process running up to the elections. Those flaws suggest the country's democratic space may be shrinking. Economic growth rates have been consistently high during this period. However, half the population still survives on less than one dollar a day, 16 percent of the adult population is infected with HIV/AIDS, an estimated 44 percent of children are chronically malnourished, and millions of others are vulnerable to malaria and other deadly diseases. Expanding political pluralism, ensuring transparency, and developing capacity in the security sectors are major challenges for democratic governance. U.S. assistance promotes an integrated approach that addresses long- and short-term social, economic, and health constraints. The U.S. program seeks to stimulate private sector growth, improve agricultural productivity and food security, expand political pluralism, reduce corruption, improve the capacity to respond to immediate health needs, expand opportunities for quality education, and build Mozambican capacity to address national and regional security issues.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	317,975	386,915	415,071	28,156
Development Assistance	20,820	38,107	49,818	11,711
Food for Peace Title II	20,052	20,000	20,000	0
Global Health and Child Survival - State	237,304	261,953	261,953	0
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	39,423	64,175	80,300	16,125
International Military Education and Training	376	380	400	20
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	0	300	600	300
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	0	2,000	2,000	0

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Mozambique</b>	<b>317,975</b>	<b>386,915</b>	<b>415,071</b>	<b>28,156</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	376	2,680	3,000	320
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	376	380	400	20
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	376	380	400	20
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	0	300	600	300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	0	300	300
1.5 Transnational Crime	0	300	300	0
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	0	2,000	2,000	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	2,000	2,000	0
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	3,000	7,000	11,000	4,000
<b>Development Assistance</b>	3,000	7,000	11,000	4,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	0	800	800
2.2 Good Governance	2,450	4,275	6,175	1,900

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	0	500	1,100	600
2.4 Civil Society	550	2,225	2,925	700
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>282,977</b>	<b>342,128</b>	<b>364,253</b>	<b>22,125</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>
3.1 Health	0	3,000	2,000	-1,000
3.2 Education	250	7,000	10,000	3,000
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>4,000</b>
3.1 Health	6,000	6,000	10,000	4,000
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - State</b>	<b>237,304</b>	<b>261,953</b>	<b>261,953</b>	<b>0</b>
3.1 Health	237,304	261,953	261,953	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - USAID</b>	<b>39,423</b>	<b>64,175</b>	<b>80,300</b>	<b>16,125</b>
3.1 Health	39,423	64,175	80,300	16,125
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>31,622</b>	<b>35,107</b>	<b>36,818</b>	<b>1,711</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>17,570</b>	<b>21,107</b>	<b>26,818</b>	<b>5,711</b>
4.5 Agriculture	13,000	11,557	14,818	3,261
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,570	1,550	3,000	1,450
4.8 Environment	2,000	8,000	9,000	1,000
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	<b>14,052</b>	<b>14,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>-4,000</b>
4.5 Agriculture	14,052	14,000	10,000	-4,000

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Mozambique</b>	<b>317,975</b>	<b>386,915</b>	<b>415,071</b>	<b>28,156</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>2,680</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>320</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	376	2,380	2,700	320
1.5 Transnational Crime	0	300	300	0
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>4,000</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	0	800	800
2.2 Good Governance	2,450	4,275	6,175	1,900
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	0	500	1,100	600
2.4 Civil Society	550	2,225	2,925	700
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>282,977</b>	<b>342,128</b>	<b>364,253</b>	<b>22,125</b>
3.1 Health	282,727	335,128	354,253	19,125
3.2 Education	250	7,000	10,000	3,000
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>31,622</b>	<b>35,107</b>	<b>36,818</b>	<b>1,711</b>
4.5 Agriculture	27,052	25,557	24,818	-739
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,570	1,550	3,000	1,450
4.8 Environment	2,000	8,000	9,000	1,000
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>27,307</b>	<b>29,191</b>	<b>31,825</b>	<b>2,634</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,735	3,520	3,844	324
6.2 Administration and Oversight	24,572	25,671	27,981	2,310

### Peace and Security

Mozambique is a transit country for terrorists, smugglers, and human traffickers, with 1,534 miles of coastline and land borders with six countries. Its vast landmass, coupled with its limited capacity to patrol land and sea borders, raises counterterrorism and counternarcotics concerns. To address these concerns, FY 2011 foreign assistance programming will continue to provide equipment and training to border security forces, peacekeeping units, and coastal security and counterterrorism training to

Mozambique's military. New programming will restart U.S. humanitarian demining efforts.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): IMET funds will support the further professionalization of the Mozambican military with a focus on maritime security, counterterrorism, and peacekeeping operations.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): The overall goal for INCLE funds is to provide training to Mozambican border guards to increase their knowledge and border monitoring skills. Each year, four mid-level guards receive intensive training and then continue to train groups of border guards throughout Mozambique. Guards from all provinces have participated, with a concentration on remote provinces with large, ungoverned spaces, such as Cabo Delgado, Niassa, and Tete. Several seizures of gemstones, money, and narcotics have been made in the past two years by guards trained through this program.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): The overall goal is to provide a safe environment for Mozambicans by using NADR funding to support humanitarian demining efforts in agricultural and population centers. With assistance from the Department of Defense, Mozambique is striving to reach its objective of being totally demined within five years. This demining effort will include advocacy and safety-awareness program components.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

Systemic corruption and a lack of administrative capability continue to undermine Government accountability and effectiveness in Mozambique. The 2009 election demonstrated that the country still has a long way to go to being a fully open and competitive democracy. U.S. support for improved governance and increased political space for democratic competition can help to mitigate destabilizing trends in Mozambique as part of a robust and strategically implemented democracy and governance portfolio. The approved U.S. Country Assistance Strategy (2009-14) highlights democracy and governance programming as critical to the long-term success of U.S. foreign assistance in Mozambique. Programs to address issues of political pluralism, corruption, election reform, decentralization, media, civil society, and police capacity to address crime are currently under design.

Development Assistance (DA): U.S. programming will increase transparency and reduce corruption, improve local governance and citizen participation, and improve the capacity and professionalism of the police. New activities in these areas will be designed and mobilized in FY 2010 and FY 2011.

These new and ongoing democracy and governance programs will improve the accountability and capability of elected officials at various levels of government, encourage civil society's participation in the political process, improve transparency and reduce corruption, and support a free and independent media and civil society. Ongoing programming will improve the capacity and professionalism of the police, and provide support to the anti-corruption office at the national level. New programming will also nurture emerging political, civil society and economic leaders. All U.S. foreign assistance will seek to improve governance by including anti-corruption and civil society components through training and technical assistance.

### **Investing in People**

Life expectancy in Mozambique has declined to 41 years, primarily due to the impact of such major preventable and treatable diseases as malaria, HIV/AIDS, water-borne diseases, and tuberculosis. One out of every ten Mozambican children will die before their first birthday. Mozambique has only three doctors and 21 nurses per 100,000 people, reflecting one of the most dire health personnel shortages in the world. Currently, many Mozambicans in rural areas have to walk over 15 kilometers to reach the nearest health center. Approximately 80 percent of existing health centers lack water or electricity. The World Health Organization estimates that only 31 percent of Mozambicans have access to improved sanitation, and at an average of less than 10 liters per day of water, Mozambique has one of the lowest levels of per capita water consumption in the world. U.S. support for the health sector is a high priority for the Government of Mozambique (GOM) and the focus of the U.S. health



portfolio is on systems strengthening, integration of services, human capacity development, and infrastructure, consistent with goals and principles of the President's Global Health Initiative.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - State: Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): Mozambique will receive significant support to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - USAID: Tuberculosis (TB): Mozambique has a high TB burden, and is ranked third in estimated TB mortality rate among the 22 highest TB burden countries in the world. The estimated TB incidence rate is 431 cases per 100,000 inhabitants per year (with about 50 percent more female cases than male). About 92,000 new TB cases occur annually, and about 15,000 die from the disease each year. The TB case detection rate remains low at 49 percent.

The program's overall goal is to reduce the TB prevalence rate and increase overall case detection. Ongoing USAID programs will continue to support the Ministry of Health's National Tuberculosis Strategy to increase TB case detection and treatment success rates by strengthening the Directly Observed Therapy Short-course (DOTS), improving quality laboratory diagnosis, training health facility staff, increasing referrals for treatment, and improving monitoring and quality assurance systems. To increase access to rural Mozambicans, USAID will expand the community-based DOTS programs by training community health workers. They will also continue to strengthen TB laboratory capacity and increase access to quality TB laboratory diagnosis.

Malaria: U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will expand efforts to scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups, to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2011 request level for Mozambique does not include the total projected funding for the PMI. Decisions on allocations of centrally managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2011 operating year budget is set.

Maternal and Child Health: Maternal and child health remain one of the GOM's top priorities, as Mozambique strives to reduce under-five child mortality from 124 to 67 per 1,000 by 2015, and to reduce maternal mortality from 408 to 250 per 100,000 by 2015. Complications of pregnancy account for about 75 percent of maternal mortality.

The overall goal of this program is to increase the access of Mozambicans to key interventions aimed primarily at reducing child and maternal mortality. USAID will continue to support the expansion of immunization coverage and child survival services at the community level, and increased access to rural health facilities. Specific activities will include improving the quality and increasing the number of antenatal care visits, incorporating newborn care to address neonatal mortality, enhancing emergency obstetric care, improving transportation options, and improving and expanding maternity wards. An expanded cadre of community health workers will deliver an integrated package of child and maternal health promotion messages, and will provide treatment of malaria, diarrhea, and respiratory infections in children.

Additionally, this programming will expand availability of, and access to, high-quality information and sustainable reproductive health services. U.S. assistance will improve the capacity of communities to protect their own health; train health providers; produce health education materials; and help harness the media to deliver key health messages. U.S. assistance also will be used to distribute food to selected clients in HIV/AIDS care and treatment activities. 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.

**Family Planning and Reproductive Health:** The unmet need for family planning in Mozambique is estimated at 53 percent. In FY 2009 the number of women 15 to 49 years of age using modern contraception increased from 7 percent to 15 percent, while 67 percent of women desired to limit births in target areas.

This ongoing program is being redesigned in FY 2010, and will assist the GOM through new initiatives in the family planning and reproductive health sector. USAID will support expanded reproductive health services and access to family planning counseling and contraceptives at the health facility and community level, while at the same time building capacity for quality service delivery. Specific activities are expected to focus on integrating family planning services into PEPFAR clinical services, addressing gender-based violence, engaging men in reproductive health, training reproductive health agents at the community level, establishing a community-based distribution system for commodities, strengthening contraceptive logistics, and supporting the increased use of long-acting and permanent family planning methods through commodity procurement and policy development at the national level.

**Nutrition:** Funding will support a number of activities, including working to support Government policies and guidelines, linking nutrition to food security and agriculture, national level Behavior Change Communications for nutrition messages, and the development of educational curricula and coordination with school health programs and the education program.

The ongoing program will continue integrated nutrition programs in three provinces, where activities focus on children under five and pregnant and lactating women, and include breastfeeding, nutritional management of malnourished children, and better use of local weaning foods.

A large new integrated social marketing project will market products in nutrition, focusing on micronutrients such as iron folate, folic acid, iodized salt, and zinc. Additional social marketing targeted to women's groups will focus on family planning, malaria, and water and sanitation.

**Development Assistance (DA):** **Water Supply and Sanitation:** Access to water and basic sanitation remain a serious development concern in Mozambique. Despite significant investment by donors over the past 10 years, improvements in water supply have been modest.

New and ongoing USAID water and sanitation programs will ensure the integration of water, sanitation, and hygiene into all relevant PEPFAR, health, and nutrition programs. Water and sanitation resources will mitigate water-related diseases such as diarrhea and cholera. By FY 2011, the largest component in the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Compact with Mozambique should be underway, providing access to safe, reliable water supplies and sanitation services in cities in three provinces. This will complement ongoing integrated programming that ensures that Food for Peace Title II food security and nutrition activities are well integrated into other economic and health programs to address the root causes of chronic malnutrition for nearly eight million Mozambicans.

**Basic Education:** Mozambique is confronting multiple challenges in the education sector. Most notably, the number of trained competent teachers is inadequate to educate the increasing number of Mozambican children at the primary level. As a result, children are receiving fewer hours of classroom education and often receive poor quality instruction. More than a million school-age children do not regularly attend school, and dropout rates remain high. Mozambique's literacy rate is only 47 percent. Less than half of the population finish primary school and of those only 8 percent go on to secondary school.

New education programs will be designed in FY 2010 and FY 2011 to expand opportunities for education. Activities, such as teacher training, virtual education networks, and interactive exchanges throughout Mozambique and regionally, in addition to support for education policy reform, will improve the quality of basic education. New programs will include activities such as training, curriculum development, and support for primary school teacher trainers, and local and provincial managers and administrators. The new programming will be designed based on a series of

assessments and consultations with international donors and the GOM.

Food for Peace Title II: Food for Peace Title II resources will be used for the training of nutrition trainers, nutrition messaging, nutrition-related home-based visits, growth monitoring, producing enriched porridge with local ingredients, messaging to pregnant and lactating women, latrine construction and supporting water management committees, and strengthening linkages with nearby health posts.

### **Economic Growth**

Mozambique has high levels of poverty (54 percent in 2008) and child malnutrition (44 percent in 2009) and currently faces escalating staple food prices. Key economic sectors in which Mozambique demonstrates strong potential are currently neither well developed nor sufficiently competitive in the global economy. For example, the significant potential for commercial farming in Mozambique has not been realized. The United States will support the development of a more productive, market-oriented, and higher value-added agricultural sector. Strategic links can accelerate the transfer of knowledge and technologies, build human capacity, and develop markets for value-added products. Interventions will concentrate on the primary trade and transport corridors for maximum impact and access to regional and international markets. Large commercial farmers, smallholder 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 under way and will be designed to further promote commercialization of agriculture, promote investments in “green growth” and key policy reforms, and build human capacity.

Development Assistance (DA): Poverty alleviation through broad-based economic growth remains a top priority of the GOM. USAID, as part of the new Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, will help Mozambique design and implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy to address constraints on smallholder agriculture and rural enterprise development, create labor opportunities, and improve the Mozambican investment climate. The United States will work with the private sector to advocate 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, such as tourism. Economic growth funding will be used to develop income-generation activities on the border of ecologically-sensitive zones; business development services to small- and medium-scale enterprises in agriculture, tourism, and forestry; multi-purpose use water, and loan guarantees for business lending to small and medium enterprises in agriculture, tourism, and forestry. In addition, these funds will target a critical gap in rural infrastructure by rehabilitating farm-to-market roads in high potential areas, thereby increasing the impact of the MCC Compact’s support for improvements to the primary road network.

Planned interventions include construction of productive infrastructure (farm-to-market roads, water systems, and rural market facilities) 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 the transition from subsistence to surplus production, thereby generating higher family income. USAID will support ongoing 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. The United States will support the conservation of key natural areas, promote investment in renewable energy with a particular focus on contributing to the energy needs of the agriculture and tourism sectors, and promote private investments in plantation forestry.

Food for Peace Title II: The overall goal of Food for Peace Title II programs is to raise rural incomes in order to increase nutrition levels among children in Mozambique. These programs will focus on a mixture of activities, including crop production, natural resource management, improved storage, farmer association building, marketing, village savings schemes, animal traction, business training, seed multiplication, and community-based risk management.

### **Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation**

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) will continue to be strengthened. The GOM 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 closely coordinated with other U.S. agencies, and are designed to foster investment and stimulate economic opportunities in four northern provinces of the country.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: Under the framework of the new Country Assistance Strategy (CAS) for 2009-14 and subsequent assistance objective agreements, USAID/Mozambique developed new Performance Management Plans and Results Frameworks for all of its programs. In FY 2009, USAID/Mozambique completed its annual Portfolio Implementation Reviews for each program, at which the management team reviewed the strategic vision, management issues, progress toward results and the achievement of assistance objectives, activity achievements and implementation issues, upcoming procurement plans at the activity level, and a financial analysis based on the quarterly pipeline analyses. These reviews led USAID management to make informed decisions regarding future funding, programmatic emphasis, and use of development credit authority and public-private partnerships. In addition, the U.S. PEPFAR management team completed its second annual interagency portfolio review of its programs in May 2009.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: In FY 2009, an external evaluator examined the impact of the use of USAID-implemented Food for Peace Title II monetization of wheat and crude edible oils in Mozambique between 1997 and 2007. This study documented lessons learned, identified intended and unintended effects of monetization in Mozambique, and documented indirect successes due to the use of monetization in Mozambique. Results of the study showed that, while monetization is more expensive and administratively-burdensome than direct development funding, there were no apparent negative impacts of monetization on local production. This led USAID/Mozambique to request the restoration of FY 2011 and FY 2012 Food for Peace Title II funding for the multiyear assistance programs. In Mozambique, Food for Peace Title II funding is effectively integrated with other U.S. development funding. This should have noteworthy impact on child malnutrition and the assistance objective-level indicator of “Percent of children 0 - 59 months that fall two standard deviations below the 2006 World Health Organization standard of weight-for-age.”

A USAID/Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade (EGAT) team conducted an assessment of agricultural research capacity in Mozambique, which reviewed best practices in introducing crop varieties and disease resistant plant strains, and provided recommendations for targeted support of agricultural research. Based on the results of the assessment, along with a mid-term assessment of USAID/Mozambique’s COMPETE agricultural research competitive grant program, the Mission will expand FY 2010 support from four to all seven agricultural research centers. This will strengthen the capacity of these institutions to produce demand-driven research that can improve production. The planned increase in the FY 2011 budget for agricultural activities will increase FY 2011 targets and results for the indicator “Number of farmers, processors, and others who have adopted new technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance.”

A broad review of the health program encouraged the Mission to launch a major support program for the training of community health workers, standardize U.S.-supported services for orphans and vulnerable children, and reorient the focus of the PEPFAR program toward prevention activities. In addition, an analysis of the cost per person for services led to the reallocation of the health budget among partners to provide more efficient and cost-effective delivery of services. As a result of a malaria assessment, USAID/Mozambique will expand the portfolio of activities and increase FY 2010 and FY 2011 funds to enhance training curricula for religious leaders to optimize their promotion of desired behavior change and strengthen the country's pool of health communication specialists. These activities will contribute to results in multiple indicators measuring the number of people trained in maternal and newborn health, family planning and reproductive health, tuberculosis treatment, and malaria treatment or prevention.

Relationship between FY 2011 Budget Request and Performance: During the development of the CAS, analysis of program performance pointed to lack of human capacity across all sectors as a barrier to reaching the Mission's Assistance Objectives. This led to the inclusion of education as a new Mission priority goal and the addition of a new goal paper in the FY 2011 Mission Strategic Plan. In FY 2010, USAID/Mozambique initiated an assessment of the education sector to inform future programming.

A democracy and governance assessment encouraged the Mission to increase its attention to this sector. Because democracy and governance and education programs are still in the design phase, specific indicators that can be identified to measure significant impacts will be defined in FY 2010.

## Namibia

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States will 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 goal of strengthening both regional civil-military and military-to-military relations while improving their capacity to participate more fully in peacekeeping operations. The country benefits from a democratic government that follows open market policies.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	112,047	102,899	102,909	10
Development Assistance	5,025	0	0	0
Global Health and Child Survival - State	104,934	100,809	100,809	0
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	1,934	1,950	1,950	0
International Military Education and Training	154	140	150	10

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Namibia</b>	<b>112,047</b>	<b>102,899</b>	<b>102,909</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	154	140	150	10
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	154	140	150	10
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	154	140	150	10
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	2,000	0	0	0
<b>Development Assistance</b>	2,000	0	0	0
2.4 Civil Society	2,000	0	0	0
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	107,868	102,759	102,759	0
<b>Development Assistance</b>	1,000	0	0	0
3.2 Education	1,000	0	0	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - State</b>	104,934	100,809	100,809	0
3.1 Health	104,934	100,809	100,809	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - USAID</b>	1,934	1,950	1,950	0
3.1 Health	1,934	1,950	1,950	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	2,025	0	0	0
<b>Development Assistance</b>	2,025	0	0	0
4.8 Environment	2,025	0	0	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Namibia</b>	<b>112,047</b>	<b>102,899</b>	<b>102,909</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	154	140	150	10
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	154	140	150	10
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	2,000	0	0	0
2.4 Civil Society	2,000	0	0	0

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	107,868	102,759	102,759	0
3.1 Health	106,868	102,759	102,759	0
3.2 Education	1,000	0	0	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	2,025	0	0	0
4.8 Environment	2,025	0	0	0
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	12,943	13,156	13,167	11
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,060	1,160	1,160	0
6.2 Administration and Oversight	11,883	11,996	12,007	11

### **Peace and Security**

The United States seeks to broaden its political-military relationship with the GRN, including support for the country's role in peacekeeping operations within Africa and support for leadership training and capacity building for Namibian Defense Force officers.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): U.S. assistance will focus on leadership training for the Namibian Defense Force (NDF) Non-Commissioned and Warrant Officer Corps and Commissioned Officers. One mid-level officer will attend a staff school; and one Army Sergeant Major, two Navy Chief Petty Officers (which is a Navy senior Non-Commissioned Officer), and three junior Non-Commissioned Officers are scheduled to participate in leadership courses. This training also will enable the NDF to rewrite non-commissioned officer training doctrine, provide a basis for officer formalized training, and improve best practices and procedures. As NDF soldiers return from U.S.-based training, the cascade effect of the train-the-trainer approach will maximize impact.

### **Investing in People**

The United States is committed to supporting the prevention, care, and treatment of HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis (TB) in Namibia. HIV/TB co-infection continues to be a major challenge to both HIV and TB detection and treatment programs.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - State: HIV/AIDS: Through 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.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - USAID: Tuberculosis: U.S. assistance, complementing the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB, and Malaria (GFATM) support, will strengthen the capacity of the GRN National TB Control Program (NTCP) to expand community-based, directly observed treatment to targeted populations in high-risk geographic areas (seven regions covered by GFATM and five by USAID). U.S. assistance will also improve early case detection and TB drug resistance management, as well as TB control management at a district, intermediate, and national level. The program will improve multi-drug resistant (MDR) TB surveillance, case management, and laboratory services. Projected results include strengthened capacity of the NTCP to manage, supervise, and monitor MDR TB control activities and improved case detection and treatment success rates in target areas. U.S. assistance will also support the strengthening of health systems, especially as related to TB.

### **Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation**

In September 2009, the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)'s Compact entered into force, signaling that the GRN had met all of the required conditions to enable the formal start of Compact implementation. Concurrent with entry into force of the Compact, partnership agreements between the Millennium Challenge Account Namibia and the relevant line ministries in the tourism, agriculture, and education sectors were signed that define operational roles, responsibilities, and contributions of all the parties. More importantly, implementation is under way and contracts related

to the expansion of 47 general schools, the provision of math, science, and English textbooks to all Namibian Students in grades 5-12, the development of tourism enterprises for communal conservancies, and the implementation of management reforms at Etosha National Park have been signed. The MCC Compact, which aims to reduce poverty in Namibia through economic growth in the tourism and agriculture sectors, as well as improving educational outcomes in Namibia, builds on and complements current or recently completed U.S. Government programs.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Performance Monitoring and Evaluations: Namibia conducted two program evaluations in FY 2009. One evaluation assisted USAID in determining the impact of U.S. assistance in the education sector focusing on lessons learned, while the outcome of the second evaluation informed the FY 2010 and FY 2011 budget decisions and planning regarding health programs. USAID supported an external review of the Tuberculosis program to determine best practices for the national Tuberculosis Control Program Medium Term Plan 1 (MTP I) that would further inform decisions for the design of the second five-year strategy for TB/HIV in Namibia. Overall, during the life of the MTP 1, Namibia has made significant progress on some key program performance indicators, moving from a poor performing TB control country to one meeting and exceeding the international targets for TB case detection and treatment success rates. However, with the second highest TB case notification rate in the world, TB remains a serious public health problem. During FY 2009 alone, 13,737 TB cases were reported by the GRN of which 147 were identified as multi-drug-resistant (MDR) and 10 extensive-drug-resistant (XDR). Moreover, 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 MDR and XDR TB, USAID plans to intensify further its efforts to assist the GRN to combat TB in FY 2011.

USAID/Namibia conducted a portfolio review of all its health programs, including reviewing the programmatic and financial performance of its TB program. Performance monitoring plans aided in the portfolio review. Overall, the U.S. supported TB program increased case detection and treatment success rates and improved GRN readiness to address MDR TB. In FY 2010, USAID/Namibia will conduct an end of project review for one of the major TB implementing partners.

USAID/Namibia's Basic Education Support (BES) program ended in September 2009, and consequently, USAID performed an external final evaluation to determine the impact of the program on Namibia's education sector. The evaluation found that the GRN's approach to and management of basic education has bolstered enrollment and retention of students. However, the quality of teacher training remains a concern, which has a direct impact on the ability of students to successfully complete school through grade 10 (corresponding with completion of the Junior Secondary School Certificate) and beyond.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: Based on findings from the health program portfolio review, USAID identified a need to focus on comprehensive prevention, including health-seeking behavior change to boost early case detection; address high defaulter rates leading to MDR/XDR by bringing treatment points closer to patients; and roll out the National TB/HIV working group to regional and district levels for better coordination. These findings, coupled with USAID's pipeline reviews and programmatic successes, guided USAID to direct an increased amount of TB resources towards support and supervision for the community-based, directly observed treatment and prevention interventions. This support will decrease defaulter rates, improve treatment adherence and completion, reduce transmission, and build GRN capacity to manage the TB program at all levels. It is expected that the treatment success rate in U.S. assisted programs will reach at least 85 percent, in line with the Millennium Development Goals. USAID supported activities contributed to GRN data collection, review, and validation systems throughout the country. As a result, the greatly improved data quality became a reliable reflection of program performance.



Relationship between Budget and Performance: Based on the external review of the TB program, which showed significant progress, USAID/Namibia will use FY 2011 funds to intensify efforts to maintain a decline in TB notification rates as the country faces an emerging problem of X/MDR TB and TB/HIV co-infection.

## Niger

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Currently, Niger is experiencing a period of political turmoil. Most non-humanitarian U.S. foreign assistance to Niger related to education, democracy and governance, and economic growth was suspended due to the political crisis caused by President Tandja's refusal to step down after his legal mandate expired on December 22, 2009. On February 18, 2010, President Tandja was seized by a military junta, which has further exacerbated Niger's political crisis. Nevertheless, this budget assumes that, by FY 2011, the political situation will be resolved to such an extent that U.S. assistance will be restored to pre-suspension levels. U.S. assistance in FY 2011 will focus on promoting democracy and good governance, improving food security, strengthening reproductive health and child nutrition services, increasing access to education, and bolstering economic opportunity. Also of importance is providing support to combat counterterrorism, although these programs have become more restricted in the current political environment.

Niger has been ranked among the bottom five countries on the UN Development Program's Human Development Index since 1990, and was ranked last out of 182 countries in 2009. Given the need for development programming, U.S. assistance will play a critical role in supporting this fragile country, one that remains vulnerable to political instability and food insecurity.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	15,216	16,973	18,540	1,567
Development Assistance	1,023	1,973	1,500	-473
Food for Peace Title II	14,093	15,000	15,000	0
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	0	0	2,000	2,000
International Military Education and Training	100	0	40	40

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Niger</b>	<b>15,216</b>	<b>16,973</b>	<b>18,540</b>	<b>1,567</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	923	0	40	40
<b>Development Assistance</b>	823	0	0	0
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	823	0	0	0
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	100	0	40	40
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	100	0	40	40
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	200	1,973	1,500	-473
<b>Development Assistance</b>	200	1,973	1,500	-473
2.2 Good Governance	0	0	750	750
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	200	1,973	0	-1,973
2.4 Civil Society	0	0	750	750
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	4,228	4,500	6,500	2,000
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	4,228	4,500	4,500	0
3.1 Health	4,228	4,500	4,500	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - USAID</b>	0	0	2,000	2,000
3.1 Health	0	0	2,000	2,000
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	9,865	10,500	10,500	0

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	9,865	10,500	10,500	0
4.5 Agriculture	9,865	10,500	10,500	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Niger</b>	<b>15,216</b>	<b>16,973</b>	<b>18,540</b>	<b>1,567</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	923	0	40	40
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	823	0	0	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	100	0	40	40
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	200	1,973	1,500	-473
2.2 Good Governance	0	0	750	750
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	200	1,973	0	-1,973
2.4 Civil Society	0	0	750	750
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	4,228	4,500	6,500	2,000
3.1 Health	4,228	4,500	6,500	2,000
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	9,865	10,500	10,500	0
4.5 Agriculture	9,865	10,500	10,500	0
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	123	997	1,150	153
6.2 Administration and Oversight	123	997	1,150	153

#### Peace and Security

Niger is important to U.S. regional counterterrorism efforts under the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP), but its effectiveness as a partner has been restricted because of the suspension of military training activities and other TSCTP programs due to allegations of human rights violations against the Nigerien military and the current political situation. The media component of the TSCTP program is continuing.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): If the political environment improves and U.S. assistance resumes in FY 2011, IMET will be provided to improve military professionalism. Courses are designed to demonstrate the role of the military in a civilian-led democratic government, foster an understanding of internationally recognized human rights, develop effective military justice systems, and improve management of defense resources.

#### Governing Justly and Democratically

Governance and political processes in Niger are beset by corruption and lack of transparency and accountability. In addition, power in Niger is highly centralized and decentralization efforts will be critical to improving governance across the country. Effective decentralization is not only key to improving political stability and providing checks and balances on the central Government, but it also essential for improving education, healthcare, and other services.

Development Assistance (DA): The United States' primary objective is to assist the Nigerien people in obtaining peaceful and democratic change needed to foster greater national stability and economic development. Continued U.S. assistance in FY 2011 will be crucial to bolster and maintain democratic traditions. U.S. assistance will build the capacity of civil society and the media to participate more effectively in the political process. Funds will also be used to support the decentralization process by strengthening the capacity and the function of local district councils to provide services at the local level.

#### Investing in People

The high level of poverty facing most of Niger's people on a daily basis presents huge development

challenges. Niger has one of the highest infant and maternal mortality rates in the world, with 148 deaths per every 1,000 live births. In addition, 40 percent of children under five years old are malnourished, and less than 50 percent of the population has access to an improved water source. Lack of basic health care and potable water contribute heavily to a general poor state of health for most Nigerien citizens and exacerbate food security issues. A high population growth rate of 3.5 percent adds to the development challenges.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - USAID: Maternal and Child Health (MCH): MCH funds will be used to improve maternal and child health through policy, best practice replication, and capacity building in the health system. Programs will target regions with the lowest healthcare statistics and those areas with the most vulnerable populations.

Nutrition: Funds will help strengthen healthcare services for the treatment of acutely malnourished children with a focus on enhancing the quality and diversity of their diet. FY 2011 funds will be used to build on the community management of acute malnutrition to include more preventative nutrition measures, including the promotion of exclusive breastfeeding and the introduction of complementary foods.

Food for Peace Title II: USAID will continue to work to build human capacity by strengthening community-based health and nutrition systems. Funds will be used to improve the health of pregnant and lactating mothers and children less than 24 months of age in chronically food insecure areas. Special effort will be taken to assist the most vulnerable populations.

### **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 increase the food security of Niger's most vulnerable populations and address persistent nutritional deficiencies. Funding in this area focuses on increasing the agricultural productivity of local farmers in some of Niger's most food insecure regions.

Food for Peace Title II: Funds will be used to enhance community resilience and human capacity to deal with food insecurity. USAID will enhance and protect livelihood strategies by sustainable improvements in agricultural, livestock, and natural resource management practices. Funds will assist with livestock production, installation of water wells in pastoral zones, and small-scale irrigation. Programs will also focus on strengthening livelihood capacities in vulnerable arid regions.

### **Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation**

Niger's Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Threshold Program was suspended effective December 31, 2009, due to President Tandja's undemocratic refusal to relinquish power at the end of his second and final term of office.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Every activity funded is required to have an approved performance monitoring and evaluation plan. Each performance monitoring and evaluation plan defines the indicators that will be used to measure performance, and describes how and when data needed to measure performance will be collected, analyzed, and reported. Information generated by the performance monitoring and evaluation process is regularly reported and used by decision-makers to adjust activity implementation plans and, as appropriate, funding provided to support the activity.

In-depth mid-term and final evaluations are generally undertaken to evaluate and monitor program performance. Evaluations are used to assess program impact on targeted indicators and to determine whether the program should be refocused or redesigned to improve results. For example, a recent midterm evaluation of a Food for Peace Title II implementing partner was used as an opportunity to clarify the strategic direction of the remainder of the program. The mid-term evaluation analyzed

program performance based on major activities (outputs) and associated performance indicators; assessed the effects of capacity building on communities and partners (Government services, partner non-governmental organizations, communes); and studied the effectiveness of partnerships with the Government services providers and local organizations (non-governmental organizations and associations) in program implementation. The evaluation determined that, although the Food for Peace Title II program was satisfying its indicator targets in natural resource management, health, and nutrition and agriculture, the program would be more effective if its activities were more focused. Consequently, the partners are narrowing the focus of the program to concentrate on fewer key interventions.

## Nigeria

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Nigeria has the potential to serve as a stable, democratic anchor state in West Africa. In FY 2011, U.S. assistance in Nigeria will continue efforts to improve governance and enhance security. Nigeria's April 2011 elections will test whether President Yar'Adua's commitment to electoral reform following the severely flawed 2007 elections has translated into concrete improvements. Sustainable progress in reducing maternal and child mortality, fighting poverty and hunger, and creating jobs and a healthier, better-educated population depends on accountable and transparent governance and an enabling security environment. Additional funding will respond to the continued problem of corruption.

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) has joined forces with the African Development Bank, the U.K. Department for International Development (DFID), and the World Bank (WB) in developing a revised Country Partnership Strategy (CPS II), building on the first CPS between the WB and DFID. The CPS II partners account for over 80 percent of annual development assistance to Nigeria. By agreeing to a single joint strategy, the partners anticipate increased effectiveness of their support, closer coordination of their activities, and greater transparency in their relationships with Nigerian counterparts.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	594,298	614,159	647,748	33,589
Development Assistance	67,082	70,967	76,271	5,304
Foreign Military Financing	1,350	1,350	1,350	0
Global Health and Child Survival - State	467,173	471,227	471,227	0
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	57,045	69,100	95,400	26,300
International Military Education and Training	878	965	1,000	35
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	720	500	2,500	2,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	50	50	0	-50

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Nigeria</b>	<b>594,298</b>	<b>614,159</b>	<b>647,748</b>	<b>33,589</b>
<b>I Peace and Security</b>	4,598	5,465	8,850	3,385
<b>Development Assistance</b>	1,600	2,600	4,000	1,400
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,600	2,600	4,000	1,400
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	1,350	1,350	1,350	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,350	1,350	1,350	0
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	878	965	1,000	35
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	878	965	1,000	35
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	720	500	2,500	2,000
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	360	250	0	-250
1.5 Transnational Crime	360	250	2,500	2,250
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and</b>	50	50	0	-50

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Related Programs</b>				
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	50	50	0	-50
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	12,982	21,367	25,271	3,904
<b>Development Assistance</b>	12,982	21,367	25,271	3,904
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	1,167	3,000	1,833
2.2 Good Governance	4,000	8,000	7,271	-729
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	5,400	9,000	9,000	0
2.4 Civil Society	3,582	3,200	6,000	2,800
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	540,218	557,827	582,627	24,800
<b>Development Assistance</b>	16,000	17,500	16,000	-1,500
3.1 Health	2,000	3,500	1,000	-2,500
3.2 Education	14,000	14,000	15,000	1,000
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - State</b>	467,173	471,227	471,227	0
3.1 Health	467,173	471,227	471,227	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - USAID</b>	57,045	69,100	95,400	26,300
3.1 Health	57,045	69,100	95,400	26,300
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	36,500	29,500	31,000	1,500
<b>Development Assistance</b>	36,500	29,500	31,000	1,500
4.2 Trade and Investment	0	3,000	3,000	0
4.4 Infrastructure	3,000	0	0	0
4.5 Agriculture	32,000	25,000	25,000	0
4.7 Economic Opportunity	0	1,500	1,000	-500
4.8 Environment	1,500	0	2,000	2,000

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Nigeria</b>	<b>594,298</b>	<b>614,159</b>	<b>647,748</b>	<b>33,589</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	4,598	5,465	8,850	3,385
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	50	50	0	-50
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,228	2,315	2,350	35
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	360	250	0	-250
1.5 Transnational Crime	360	250	2,500	2,250
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,600	2,600	4,000	1,400
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	12,982	21,367	25,271	3,904
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	1,167	3,000	1,833
2.2 Good Governance	4,000	8,000	7,271	-729
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	5,400	9,000	9,000	0
2.4 Civil Society	3,582	3,200	6,000	2,800
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	540,218	557,827	582,627	24,800
3.1 Health	526,218	543,827	567,627	23,800
3.2 Education	14,000	14,000	15,000	1,000
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	36,500	29,500	31,000	1,500
4.2 Trade and Investment	0	3,000	3,000	0
4.4 Infrastructure	3,000	0	0	0
4.5 Agriculture	32,000	25,000	25,000	0
4.7 Economic Opportunity	0	1,500	1,000	-500
4.8 Environment	1,500	0	2,000	2,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	36,667	37,723	37,412	-311
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,752	3,889	3,838	-51
6.2 Administration and Oversight	33,915	33,834	33,574	-260

### **Peace and Security**

Prior decades of military rule had a negative effect on the professional development of the Nigerian armed forces, and the Nigerian military is still in need of reform.

Development Assistance (DA): USAID will strengthen early warning and response mechanisms designed to mitigate conflict. Assistance will focus on building the capacity of civil society, faith-based organizations, Government institutions, and other stakeholders to address ethnic and religious tensions, fundamentalist violence, and political conflicts through programs that develop protocols on early warning and response, and use the media to promote tolerance.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): Funding will be provided to professionalize the officer and non-commissioned officer corps, and promote effective civilian oversight and respect for human rights and the rule of law. Emphasis will be placed on improving their ability to maintain and operate U.S.-origin equipment and conduct regional peacekeeping operations.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): Nigeria is a major contributor to peacekeeping operations and a partner in the Africa Contingency Operations Training and Assistance (ACOTA) program, which provides training for Nigerian peacekeeping forces deployed to missions throughout the continent, including Darfur and Liberia.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement Funds (INCLE): Using INCLE, the Department of State and Defense will strengthen port security and border controls by training National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA) and Customs officials in basic counternarcotics interdiction skills. They will also provide kits to the NDLEA and Customs officials at the borders and ports.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

Democratic progress requires transparency and accountability at all levels of government to check corruption and improve service delivery. Creating more responsive governance structures and empowering citizens to demand government performance are instrumental to achieving the long-term goal of strengthened democratic institutions. The legacy of corruption that haunts public sector institutions and actors in Nigeria manifests itself in unaccountable and non-consultative budget decisions and allocations. Since the return of civilian rule in Nigeria in 1999, more resources have been channeled to state and local governments, but corruption and poor governance remain barriers to the devolution of power and resources. While Nigeria's constitution requires that state and local Government authorities provide basic education, health care, and rural infrastructure for their citizens, many officials lack the capacity or incentives to render such services, in spite of the vast need. Good governance will have a tremendous impact on the effective and efficient delivery of services and the overall welfare of the citizenry.

Development Assistance (DA): Funds will be used to continue work with civic advocates and key Government officials on policy reform, strengthening judicial independence, and improving efficiency in the justice sector. Through its local government program, U.S. assistance will be used to work with representative and responsive local governments to promote increased transparency and accountability, and improved delivery of services in education, health, water and sanitation, and related rural infrastructure. U.S. assistance will help build the local capacity for managing and coordinating elections by promoting civil society's engagement in electoral and constitutional reform dialogue and oversight of the electoral process. Additional funding will be used in FY 2011 to improve domestic monitoring, enabling USAID to support the deployment of election monitors throughout the country. USAID programs will also build the capacity of civil society and the media to influence the



Government on issues such as oil sector transparency.

### **Investing in People**

The 2008 Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey reports that the health status of women and children in Nigeria remains very poor compared to other African countries. Maternal and child mortality is high. The contraceptive use rate is very low. Additionally, maternal and child health, reproductive health, family planning, malaria prevention and treatment services, and other programs to control infectious and communicable diseases are unavailable to a large percentage of the population.

The poor quality of basic education and educational facilities in Nigeria contributes to low demand, low enrollment, and poor attendance. There are 30 million primary school-aged children in the country, with one-third not enrolled in school. Of those currently in primary school, less than one-third will attend junior secondary schools, and even fewer will proceed to senior secondary school. This leaves a massive number of out-of-school children and young adults with limited literacy and numeracy skills who have little hope of ever joining the formal workforce. These groups are particularly susceptible to engagement in activities that contribute to instability, such as violent demonstrations and criminal behaviors. While education indicators are poor nationwide, the greatest need for educational improvements is in the northern states, which are predominantly Muslim.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - USAID: Maternal and Child Health: Funds will significantly expand assistance throughout Nigeria to improve the health of women and children, and to drive mortality and morbidity rates down in the short term. Interventions, such as family planning, have a profound impact on reducing maternal and child mortality and morbidity rates, and improving the quality of life for families. Additional funds will help increase the number of private and public clinics. Ongoing projects that provide health care services to vulnerable groups in selected Nigerian states will be expanded to other states and communities.

Family Planning/Reproductive Health: Working with the Government of Nigeria (GON) and other donors, USAID will increase availability of contraceptives and improve their distribution throughout the country. Increased funding will help expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and information and reproductive health care on a sustainable basis. The health and family planning social marketing project, launched in FY 2010, will bring health and family planning products to women and men through a variety of market vendors and other private sector providers already patronized by consumers for family needs. Funds will be used to expand these services to select employees and their families and to members of professional organizations and trade unions. Projects will emphasize information and counseling for clients and loans to private sector providers to expand their clinics. These programs will enhance the ability of couples to decide the number and spacing of births, including timing of the first birth. The programs also make substantial contributions to reducing abortion, maternal and child mortality and morbidity, and to mitigating adverse effects of population dynamics on natural resources, economic growth, and state stability.

Malaria: The malaria program will be significantly expanded to increase insecticide-treated bed nets, artemisinin combination therapy to treat malaria in children, and intermittent preventive treatment of malaria for pregnant women in selected states.

Tuberculosis (TB): Nigeria has the highest TB burden of any country in Africa. To reduce death and disability, especially in the vulnerable co-infected HIV/AIDS population, U.S. assistance aims to double the case detection rate and halve the incidence of tuberculosis over the next 10 years. The assistance will support the GON in pursuing high quality and enhanced “Directly Observed Therapy Short-course” therapies, so that patients are watched while taking medication to ensure compliance with the drug regimen and treatment success. The assistance will also support upgrading laboratories to intensify TB case finding and the development of policies and strategies that will further strengthen TB prevention and treatment.

**Nutrition:** Resources will be provided to support a variety of activities, such as the training of health staff in nutrition issues, the promotion of micronutrient supplementation, the promotion of breastfeeding, and the optimal complementary feeding practices in early childhood. The program will support the strengthening the capacity to plan, implement, and monitor nutrition programs, at both the national and community level.

**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.

**Development Assistance (DA):** **Basic Education:** The program will continue to focus on the strengthening of state and local government systems that contribute to increased quality of basic education in two northern states. Systems to be strengthened include: policy development and implementation; information management and data for decision-making; human resource development and management, including training, monitoring, and supervision; financial resource management and budgeting; performance management and accountability; and demand-side capacity development and participation. Activities will also focus on increasing access of orphans and vulnerable children to basic education and other services (e.g., health information, counseling, and referral) in targeted states. Improved teacher training interventions will develop and revise courses in the Primary Education Services and Early Childhood Development program to enhance instructional skills in areas relating to literacy and numeracy and strengthen active learning within child-centered instructional methodologies. Pre-school activities will continue with wrap-around support from PEPFAR and will include a nationally televised adaptation of Sesame Street, providing children, especially orphans and vulnerable children, age-appropriate health and life-skills information and learning-readiness skills in reading and arithmetic.

**Water Supply and Sanitation:** Water is the highest priority for rural communities in Nigeria. With DA funds, USAID will continue to support rural and urban water supply; hand-pump boreholes; ventilated improved pit latrines; urinals; hand-washing stations; point-of-use and other drinking water treatment; water-related hygiene promotion; and rain water catchment systems, especially in schools and health clinics. Community Coalitions, Community Water Environment and Sanitation Committees, and Parent Teachers Associations will be trained to operate and maintain these systems. Communities will also be trained to implement a hygiene program using Environmental Health Clubs aimed at teaching healthy practices and reducing the incidence of open defecation, thus reducing the incidence of disease, especially among children. This program will take place in two arid northern states in order to take advantage of synergy with other USAID programs.

## **Economic Growth**

**Development Assistance (DA):** Funds will be used to improve agriculture sector development and food security; build trade and investment capacity; improve the reliable supply of clean energy and address climate change; and continue to increase access to finances for micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises. Increased food security funding will be used to accelerate the uptake of proven production, processing, and marketing technologies; significantly increase the productivity of selected staple food crops and some export cash crops; foster agricultural value chain development; and stimulate job creation through the growth of agribusiness enterprises consistent with the new Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative. USAID will support the GON to adopt policies that will create a sound enabling environment for private sector-led agribusiness growth and trade. USAID will build the institutional capacity of the GON and private sector to promote private sector-led agriculture development. Customs regulation and policy reform will enhance regional trade by improving transport linkages, increasing supply to regional markets, and ensuring adherence to international standards. U.S. assistance will also focus on expanding investment opportunities, which are hampered by limited access to market-driven commercial financial services, including microfinance. U.S. assistance will help expand access to credit through partnerships with commercial banks. USAID will collaborate with other donors, the World Bank, and the African Development Bank to increase agriculture and agribusiness investments, reach the very poor more effectively, improve domestic and regional trade policy, and increase the production of clean energy.

Finally, USAID will assist the Independent Power Producers of Nigeria to increase electricity production, while reducing gas flaring and the use of renewable energy sources. USAID, the Department of State, the Department of Agriculture, the Foreign Commercial Service, and other U.S. Government institutions will coordinate to promote a whole-of-government approach to economic transformation and poverty reduction.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: In FY 2009, USAID Nigeria undertook several program evaluations and assessments to evaluate programmatic and financial performance. USAID/Nigeria undertook a comprehensive portfolio review of all of its activities for the period October 1, 2008 to June 30, 2009. The review analyzed programmatic, financial, strategic, and management issues to determine whether activities were achieving intended results and financial pipelines were within Agency standards. In addition, USAID program managers conducted site visits and reviews with implementing partners to monitor program implementation and performance. The Office of Financial Management also regularly monitors implementing partners to ensure that they are exercising appropriate financial and administrative controls in the management of project funds.

Findings for each activity were communicated to implementing partners for follow-up actions. A formula was applied to objectively assess and determine progress and each project was given a rating based on whether they were achieving and reporting on results, were within budget, and whether key program management documents were timely and accurate. This performance review was effective in identifying areas in which projects could be improved.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: Performance Management Plans (PMPs) were developed for each activity in consultation with technical teams and implementing partners. These PMPs assessed programmatic impacts, execution, and financial performance to determine whether activities were achieving specific program goals, the extent of each program's contribution to the broader Mission strategy, necessary changes to strengthen the programs' performance, and how programs were contributing to the GON development strategy.

A mid-term evaluation of the Mission's conflict program - the first program of its kind in Nigeria - was conducted through a desk study and more than two weeks of intensive field research by a nine-person team. Seventy-five qualitative field interviews were undertaken. The evaluation found that the program had made an important contribution to raising awareness of creating and maintaining a culture of peace by mobilizing the interest and support of civil society groups at all levels. It had also laid the foundation for broad stakeholder engagement in conflict prevention and early warning and response. However, the evaluation found that the program was too ambitious in its objectives and had management deficiencies. The results of the evaluation will be used to make necessary adjustments in the program.

A separate evaluation of the Nigeria civil society program found that the project had largely achieved its goals and contributed to the Mission's larger governance program despite obstacles, such as insufficient resources and geographic and social challenges. Success was particularly visible in the program's approach to institutional capacity building training and mentoring to its sub-grantees. However, the evaluation found that activities have been somewhat narrow in scope. Based on the evaluation recommendations, USAID will design a new civil society program to support the efforts of coalitions and networks working on anti-corruption issues to broaden their constituency base and reach out to other civil society organizations to strengthen their competency and competitiveness.

Relationship between Budget and Performance: USAID/Nigeria will use FY 2011 funds to support critical programs to improve governance, education, and agriculture. The focus will be on improved governance at the state and local levels to improve human development and foster agricultural growth. U.S. assistance will foster increased transparency and accountability of state and local government operations.

## Republic of the Congo

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance to the Republic of Congo (ROC) is focused on maintaining peace and security, professionalizing the armed forces, and helping prepare those forces to participate in regional peacekeeping missions. Increasing the country's capability in the area of maritime security (including port activities) and training are vital to supporting 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 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	149	125	125	0
International Military Education and Training	149	125	125	0

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Republic of the Congo</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	149	125	125	0
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	149	125	125	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	149	125	125	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Republic of the Congo</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	149	125	125	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	149	125	125	0

### Peace and Security

The Office of Security Cooperation in Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of Congo, will support efforts by ROC leaders to professionalize the country's security forces.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): U.S. assistance will support courses on civil-military relations, marine and port security, and human rights in the context of peacekeeping missions.

## Rwanda

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States seeks to assist Rwanda with its reconciliation and rebuilding efforts following the 1994 genocide by strengthening the Government of Rwanda's (GOR) ability to rule justly, provide basic services for the populace, and foster economic growth, particularly through a significantly strengthened agricultural production and food security program. Additionally, U.S. assistance in Rwanda aims to support regional economic integration, spur business development and entrepreneurship, and improve democratic institutions and the rule of law.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	195,872	208,172	240,219	32,047
Development Assistance	19,480	45,900	65,247	19,347
Food for Peace Title II	10,295	0	0	0
Foreign Military Financing	0	200	400	200
Global Health and Child Survival - State	133,922	124,072	124,072	0
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	31,750	37,500	50,000	12,500
International Military Education and Training	425	500	500	0

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Rwanda</b>	<b>195,872</b>	<b>208,172</b>	<b>240,219</b>	<b>32,047</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	425	700	900	200
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	0	200	400	200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	200	400	200
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	425	500	500	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	425	500	500	0
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	2,580	5,000	5,850	850
<b>Development Assistance</b>	2,580	5,000	5,850	850
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	500	800	300
2.2 Good Governance	1,880	4,000	4,250	250
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	700	0	0	0
2.4 Civil Society	0	500	800	300
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	173,089	168,572	183,072	14,500
<b>Development Assistance</b>	3,000	7,000	9,000	2,000
3.1 Health	1,000	2,000	1,000	-1,000
3.2 Education	2,000	5,000	8,000	3,000
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	4,417	0	0	0
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	4,417	0	0	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - State</b>	133,922	124,072	124,072	0
3.1 Health	133,922	124,072	124,072	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - USAID</b>	31,750	37,500	50,000	12,500
3.1 Health	31,750	37,500	50,000	12,500

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	16,845	33,900	50,397	16,497
<b>Development Assistance</b>	13,900	33,900	50,397	16,497
4.4 Infrastructure	0	10,000	10,200	200
4.5 Agriculture	10,500	12,500	29,300	16,800
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,900	3,400	2,397	-1,003
4.7 Economic Opportunity	0	4,500	4,500	0
4.8 Environment	1,500	3,500	4,000	500
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	2,945	0	0	0
4.5 Agriculture	2,945	0	0	0
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	2,933	0	0	0
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	2,933	0	0	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	2,933	0	0	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Rwanda</b>	<b>195,872</b>	<b>208,172</b>	<b>240,219</b>	<b>32,047</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	425	700	900	200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	425	700	900	200
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	2,580	5,000	5,850	850
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	500	800	300
2.2 Good Governance	1,880	4,000	4,250	250
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	700	0	0	0
2.4 Civil Society	0	500	800	300
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	173,089	168,572	183,072	14,500
3.1 Health	166,672	163,572	175,072	11,500
3.2 Education	2,000	5,000	8,000	3,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	4,417	0	0	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	16,845	33,900	50,397	16,497
4.4 Infrastructure	0	10,000	10,200	200
4.5 Agriculture	13,445	12,500	29,300	16,800
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,900	3,400	2,397	-1,003
4.7 Economic Opportunity	0	4,500	4,500	0
4.8 Environment	1,500	3,500	4,000	500
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	2,933	0	0	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	2,933	0	0	0
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	13,419	15,749	16,023	274
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,262	3,565	3,650	85
6.2 Administration and Oversight	12,157	12,184	12,373	189

### Peace and Security

The United States provides training in human rights compliance and stability operations to the Rwandan Defense Forces (RDF), in addition to providing material support to the RDF to bolster its participation in peacekeeping operations. Rwanda is the world's sixth-largest contributor of troops to international peacekeeping missions, most notably to the United Nations/African Union Mission in Darfur, where a Rwandan officer serves as overall force commander.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): U.S. assistance, managed by the Department of State, will provide grants and loans to help Rwanda purchase U.S.-produced defense equipment, services, and

military training.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): U.S. assistance, provided through the Department of State, will continue to focus on enhancing the professional, technical, and tactical proficiency of the RDF.

- U.S. assistance will include training to strengthen the capacity of the Rwandan military to participate in peacekeeping operations.
- U.S. assistance will also support training for Rwandan military personnel in human rights, military justice, and civil-military relations.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

Strengthening democratic governance, including ensuring full respect for the rule of law and human rights, is a top priority for U.S. assistance. This assistance will encourage progress in democracy and governance, while also supporting the capacity of civil society to advocate more effectively on rule of law and human rights-related issues. Programs are implemented in close coordination with the Millennium Challenge Corporation.

Development Assistance (DA): The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will support programs to strengthen the justice system and increase access to justice; build local government capacity; promote national reconciliation; enhance political pluralism and consensus-building; provide education, training, support services for youth; and strengthen civil society.

- To support good governance, U.S. assistance will strengthen public institutions, increase government decentralization, and develop more vibrant political parties and professional media.
- To promote rule of law and human rights, U.S. assistance will strengthen the capacity of national and local civil society organizations to affect local and national government policies and decision-making.

### **Investing in People**

Rwandans have realized significant improvements in health and education, and the GOR has embarked on innovative reforms to capitalize on and accelerate those achievements. The United States is the largest donor in the health sector, and U.S. assistance has contributed to significant improvements in maternal and child health, including a drop in infant mortality from 86 to 62 per 1,000 live births between 2005 and 2008. Rwanda has shown commitment to basic education by eliminating primary school fees and increasing net enrollment in primary schools to 94 percent, with equal levels for boys and girls. Further funding will advance these significant achievements.

Development Assistance (DA): Basic Education: By continuing efforts to expand access to quality education through the application of information and communications technologies, USAID will expand teachers' and administrators' access to educational materials, most likely through interactive radio instruction, and expand education and workforce skills development opportunities for youth.

Water Supply and Sanitation: The resources provided will form the core of a comprehensive approach to providing clean water, sanitation, and hygiene services to communities in critical watersheds. Funds will complement Economic Growth investments in Agriculture and Environment to strengthen natural resource management and agricultural water use practices.

Global Health Child Survival (GHCS) - USAID: USAID will continue to support programs for improved maternal and child health, family planning and reproductive health, nutrition, and malaria prevention and treatment as part of the Global Health Initiative. USAID assistance will help build the capacity of governmental and non-governmental partners, including human resources for health.

Maternal and Child Health: USAID will continue to provide high impact MCH services, such as antenatal care, safe and clean assisted delivery, essential and emergency obstetric care, essential newborn care, and immunization.

**Family Planning/Reproductive Health:** USAID will further expand access to voluntary family planning services and support nutrition interventions to ensure that pregnancy outcomes improve and the high rates of malnutrition among young children are reduced, while strengthening the overall health system.

**Nutrition:** Activities under the new integrated nutrition investment strategy will assist the GOR in finalizing its national and district level plans to both prevent and treat undernutrition. These plans will build upon lessons learned on community-based prevention of malnutrition, an analysis of social and behavioral practices influencing infant and young child nutrition, and implementation of the Rwandan President's emergency plan to address malnutrition. Prevention of malnutrition will focus on communication for behavior change and possible point-of-use fortification products, and the strengthening of community-based nutrition services to identify and respond to all forms of undernutrition. These activities will compliment similar efforts using Development Assistance funds under the Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative.

**Malaria:** 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 to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2011 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 2011 operating year budget is set.

**Global Health Child Survival (GHCS) - State:** 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. PEPFAR is implemented through an interagency team comprised of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Department of Defense, the Department of State, Health Resources and Services Administration, the Peace Corps, and USAID.

### **Economic Growth**

U.S. assistance will continue to focus on transforming the agriculture sector from subsistence to market-led commercial agriculture. In particular, U.S. assistance supports development of private sector productivity in the agribusiness sector, including commercially competitive specialty coffee and other high-value exports. The United States will also promote economic growth through tourism and regional economic integration.

**Development Assistance (DA):** Rwanda was the first country to sign a National Compact under the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP). As part of the new Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, USAID will build upon this effort and help Rwanda design and implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy. Drawing upon its success in the specialty coffee market, USAID will enhance agricultural productivity by improving the competitiveness of high-value exports and increasing yields of staple crops. Funding will also increase access to finance, particularly for the poor and vulnerable; enhance the employability of youth; and support rural income growth through eco-tourism and environmental protection.

**Agriculture:** USAID will work with African and international private companies, local and international non-governmental organizations, foundations, farmer organizations, and national and regional agricultural research and trade organizations to increase sustainable, market-led growth across the entire food production and market chain, as well as increase food security and combat malnutrition.

**Environment:** Programs will protect Rwanda's rich biodiversity through sustainable eco-tourism.

**Infrastructure:** Working in collaboration with district authorities, programs will construct and rehabilitate priority rural feeder roads, providing farmers with greater access to markets for their produce.



## **Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation**

A Millennium Challenge Corporation Threshold Program agreement was formally signed at the end of FY 2008. USAID implements the Threshold Program, which addresses Rwanda's accountability, civil liberties, and political rights indicators by strengthening the judicial sector, strengthening civic participation, and promoting civil rights and liberties. Implementation began in FY 2009.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: The U.S. Mission conducts monitoring and evaluation in both the budget and planning process, as well as during program implementation and review. Several tools are used at different stages and areas of budgeting and planning, ranging from rapid snapshots of financial health to in-depth reports of program impact. These tools include portfolio reviews, program evaluations, performance management plans, and pipeline analyses. Portfolio reviews are conducted on a semi-annual basis, reviewing implementation progress and performance monitoring to ensure that targets are being met and, if not, how to revise program design. Pipeline analyses are conducted quarterly to assess the financial performance of each USAID activity. These analyses examine the financial health of an activity, specifically the rate of spending, available money, and future funding needs, to determine if more guidance and management are required.

In FY 2009, the Mission conducted over 40 different assessments, evaluations, surveys, and studies that cut across different sectors, programs, and projects to look at feasibility, outcomes, needs, policy, opportunities, and procedures. For FY 2010, approximately 30 assessments have already been scheduled. Performance Management Plans (PMPs) are developed and implemented for each USAID assistance objective - Investing in People, Governing Justly and Democratically, and Economic Growth - to ensure that indicators and targets are identified, and that performance information is being used to inform the planning process. PMPs provide a mechanism to scrutinize data quality and assess the performance of an assistance objective.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: Performance information is a critical tool to inform budget and programmatic choices. Since the PEPFAR program began, the number of health sites providing services has increased, from 64 sites in 2004 to 181 sites in 2009, enabling HIV-positive pregnant women to receive services that prevent transmission to their child. Due to its success as a sustainable prevention tool, support will continue in this area until national targets are met.

Relationship between FY 2011 Budget Request and Performance: FY 2011 funding is expected to have a significant impact on agricultural growth in Rwanda. By FY 2012, yields for traditional annual crops on rain-fed areas are expected to increase in selected project sites by 20 percent, for perennial crops by 40%, and for irrigated crops by 50 percent. A 30 percent increase is anticipated in the quantity of staple food crops sold at markets due to increased production and reduced losses; and a 50 percent increase in income is expected for 15,000 very poor (of whom 60 percent are women) through micro-financed trade and agriculture activities.

FY 2011 funding will also have a significant impact on the health sector, particularly HIV/AIDS through PEPFAR. Combined efforts are expected to produce the following impacts nationwide: an increase from 56 percent in FY 2008 to 90 percent in FY 2012 of HIV-positive pregnant women who receive antiretroviral therapy to reduce the risk of mother-to-child transmission; an increase from 75 percent in FY 2008 to 90 percent in FY 2012 in the number of pregnant women who are tested for HIV and know their results; and an increase from 77 percent in FY 2008 to 90 percent in FY 2012 of eligible adults receiving antiretroviral treatment.

## 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, and enhancing its maritime security efforts. 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 (ECCAS), which is the focus of an increasing number of regional security initiatives.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	189	180	200	20
International Military Education and Training	189	180	200	20

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Sao Tome and Principe</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	189	180	200	20
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	189	180	200	20
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	189	180	200	20

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Sao Tome and Principe</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	189	180	200	20
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	189	180	200	20

### 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.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): FY 2011 IMET training will continue to focus on port security, the maintenance of small patrol boats, and effective maritime boarding and interdiction techniques.

### Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

STP signed a Millennium Challenge Corporation Threshold Program Agreement in November 2007, which aims 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. At the end of the current threshold program in June 2010, STP will have a new Customs Code, the groundwork laid for the installation of a modern computerized customs record system, and a functioning interagency Customs

Modernization Council. To meet taxation-related objectives, a new law is in place, tax officials have been trained, and a new IT platform will be installed. The STP bureaucracies for tax and customs administration have reevaluated and amended perspectives on their work, and how it should contribute to the country's fiscal management and economic growth.

## Senegal

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Senegal is a relatively stable and democratic country with a Muslim majority population. Though a key strategic partner of the United States, Senegal increasingly faces internal threats to its stability. These include increasing urbanization, limited access of the population to public and social services, a growing youth population with limited employment prospects, and limited private sector investment, which is critical to job creation. These internal pressures, coupled with the gradual erosion of good governance and transparency, have moved the maintenance of stability and the promotion of good governance to the forefront of U.S. priorities. U.S. assistance focuses on encouraging democracy, the rule of law, good governance, and national reconciliation; promoting economic growth and free-market development; and promoting agriculture and natural resource management-led rural development. U.S. assistance also promotes the improvement of health care, access to voluntary family planning, malaria eradication, the promotion of middle school education, and increased professionalism and capacity of security forces.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	93,754	106,338	136,935	30,597
Development Assistance	55,834	55,153	75,150	19,997
Food for Peace Title II	3,355	0	0	0
Foreign Military Financing	0	300	400	100
Global Health and Child Survival - State	1,535	1,535	1,535	0
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	32,043	48,350	57,350	9,000
International Military Education and Training	987	1,000	1,000	0
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	0	0	1,500	1,500

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Senegal</b>	<b>93,754</b>	<b>106,338</b>	<b>136,935</b>	<b>30,597</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	2,287	2,300	2,400	100
<b>Development Assistance</b>	1,300	1,000	1,000	0
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,300	1,000	1,000	0
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	0	300	400	100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	300	400	100
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	987	1,000	1,000	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	987	1,000	1,000	0
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	2,534	4,391	6,500	2,109
<b>Development Assistance</b>	2,534	4,391	5,000	609
2.2 Good Governance	2,534	3,391	2,500	-891
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	0	0	1,000	1,000
2.4 Civil Society	0	1,000	1,500	500
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	0	0	1,500	1,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	0	1,500	1,500
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	53,433	66,885	76,885	10,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Development Assistance</b>	16,500	17,000	18,000	1,000
3.1 Health	3,500	5,000	5,000	0
3.2 Education	13,000	12,000	13,000	1,000
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	3,355	0	0	0
3.1 Health	1,845	0	0	0
3.2 Education	1,510	0	0	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - State</b>	1,535	1,535	1,535	0
3.1 Health	1,535	1,535	1,535	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - USAID</b>	32,043	48,350	57,350	9,000
3.1 Health	32,043	48,350	57,350	9,000
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	35,500	32,762	51,150	18,388
<b>Development Assistance</b>	35,500	32,762	51,150	18,388
4.2 Trade and Investment	500	2,500	2,150	-350
4.5 Agriculture	33,000	28,262	47,000	18,738
4.8 Environment	2,000	2,000	2,000	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Senegal</b>	<b>93,754</b>	<b>106,338</b>	<b>136,935</b>	<b>30,597</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	2,287	2,300	2,400	100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	987	1,300	1,400	100
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,300	1,000	1,000	0
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	2,534	4,391	6,500	2,109
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	0	1,500	1,500
2.2 Good Governance	2,534	3,391	2,500	-891
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	0	0	1,000	1,000
2.4 Civil Society	0	1,000	1,500	500
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	53,433	66,885	76,885	10,000
3.1 Health	38,923	54,885	63,885	9,000
3.2 Education	14,510	12,000	13,000	1,000
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	35,500	32,762	51,150	18,388
4.2 Trade and Investment	500	2,500	2,150	-350
4.5 Agriculture	33,000	28,262	47,000	18,738
4.8 Environment	2,000	2,000	2,000	0
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	8,749	7,564	8,004	440
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,720	1,200	1,200	0
6.2 Administration and Oversight	6,029	6,364	6,804	440

### Peace and Security

Addressing the dual threats of a growing narcotics trade and a resurgent al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb are top priorities. Ensuring stability within Senegal by promoting a final solution to the Casamance conflict will also directly contribute to regional security.

Development Assistance (DA): Ensuring that the peace process in the Casamance region moves forward is a high priority. The United States, with support from other donors, has been working to encourage the Government of Senegal (GOS) to work toward a negotiated settlement, while supporting intensified efforts to bring conflicting parties together for dialogue. Programs will also continue to support civil society so that it can play an active role in encouraging such dialogue. Specifically, a new program will support a conclusion to the Casamance conflict between the GOS

and the Movement of Democratic Forces of the Casamance (MFDC) rebel forces and efforts to sign a peace accord. This program will include training workshops, facilitated dialogues, technical assistance, and efforts to rebuild relationships. The United States will work with the National Agency for the Reconstruction of the Casamance, civil society organizations, groups within the MFDC, and other community groups to help achieve the ultimate goal of a concluded peace agreement.

The United States' efforts are complemented by those of the German Agency for Technical Cooperation, which funds small-scale peace-building activities at the community level in the Casamance and raises the issue of the peace process with other international entities. The World Bank supports small-scale reconstruction projects, while the African Development Bank supports activities in agriculture and water. Finally, the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation and the Canadian International Development Agency will continue to support development programs in the region. However, these reconstruction and economic development programs are not focused on resolving the Casamance conflict.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): In order to achieve regional security goals, IMET funds will continue to support the training of Senegalese peacekeeping forces and the continued development of a professional, apolitical military. Programs will enable the Senegalese armed forces to remain an important regional partner in the war on terrorism and to serve effectively in United Nations, African Union, and Economic Community of West African States peacekeeping operations.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): Funds will be used to strengthen the capacity of the Senegalese armed forces to continue participating in multinational responses to threats to peace on the African continent.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

Lack of transparency, accountability, and inefficiency at all levels of government - but 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. Recent years have witnessed the executive branch assume a dominant role on both policy development and budget outlays, accompanied by a decrease in public finance transparency. U.S. assistance will expand efforts to promote good governance, greater transparency and accountability; strengthen fiscal decentralization; and support free, fair, and credible 2012 elections and political processes.

Development Assistance (DA): With the DA funds, the United States will launch a robust strategy to achieve accountability and transparency in key public institutions at both the national and local level. A new program will strengthen the functions of state organizations involved in fighting corruption to diagnose and propose improvements so they can audit, publish findings, and initiate sanctions when there are violations. A focus will be to identify and empower "champions" from both the public and private sector interested in improving systems that encourage transparency and accountability.

Building interest and momentum within civil society to advocate for improved transparency and accountability will be combined with increased support for decentralization at the local level, where programs are already being implemented in the health, education, environment, and water and sanitation sectors. Specifically, the program will support fiscal decentralization, which is needed to improve good governance across Senegal. U.S.-funded activities in good governance and decentralization are complementary to the European Union's support to the non-state actors' platform of the Government of Senegal's National Program for Good Governance. The German Development Agency's assistance is focused on decentralization, and the UNDP will continue to support an e-governance program.

Finally, the program will help Senegal prepare and hold free, fair, and credible elections in 2012 by strengthening the GOS' electoral process and the ability of the autonomous electoral body to perform its functions in an independent and transparent manner. The United States will support political parties to utilize democratic internal procedures for candidate selection, to increase women's and youth participation in the political process, and to implement voter-oriented effective campaigns that provide for open and transparent political competition as a means of strengthening a transparent political process. Support will be provided through a donor working-group on elections and political processes to ensure harmonization of efforts.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): New activities will work to address the increased narcotics trafficking between Guinea-Bissau and the unstable southern Casamance region of Senegal.

### **Investing in People**

While there has been some improvement in social indicators over the past five years, Senegal still falls far short of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in both health and education. Senegal still requires critical improvements in its education program, in the quality and accessibility of its health services, and in health sector governance to meet the GOS's long-term economic growth objectives. Investing in People activities represent the largest funding area of Senegal and remain a priority of U.S. assistance in Senegal.

Development Assistance (DA): Education: The focus is to provide Senegalese youth with quality basic education, supporting the GOS strategy to promote universal basic education by 2015, and to expand the development of productivity-increasing job skills. U.S. assistance will focus on construction of new schools to expand access to education, and improving outcomes, such as passing French and math competency tests, graduating, and having opportunities for workforce development training. To improve the quality of education, funding is being provided to support revising the middle school curriculum, providing textbooks and teacher training, improving school management and governance, and providing basic skills in reading and math. In addition, USAID is promoting the delivery of internet service to middle and secondary schools, supporting educational opportunities for more than 10,000 vulnerable children currently excluded from the formal school system, and encouraging greater involvement and investment in education on the part of the Senegalese private sector.

Pilot efforts will continue to expand opportunities for out-of-school youth education, community service, and employment. This effort seeks to develop a range of qualifications, such as basic education competencies, life skills, and technical expertise that will help Senegalese youth find employment. Efforts will continue with the Government in the education sector to increase accountability and transparency, including support for the analysis of national education accounts.

Donor partners active in the education sector work together under the coordination of a rotating lead donor agency. The donors active in the sector are also supporting the GOS ten-year education policy framework for the education sector.

Water Supply and Sanitation: In 2008 and 2009, the Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act, Report to Congress identified Senegal as a priority country for U.S. Water and Sanitation Activities. U.S. assistance will continue to pursue comprehensively the goals of the Water for the Poor Act with funding in FY 2011. Although Senegal is making progress in achieving its MDGs for urban water supply, it has been less successful in the development of the rural water sector and both the rural and urban sanitation sectors. With continued funding, the United States will scale up its new water program in addressing the interrelated social, governance, economic, ecological, sustainability, and capacity challenges in the sector. Activities will build capacity for water and sanitation governance and provide small grants for water and sanitation infrastructure. Programs are focused on underserved zones in rural and peri-urban areas, and work closely with the World Bank, the African Development Bank, and the Japan International Cooperation Agency to support the objective of Senegal achieving the MDGs in water and sanitation.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - USAID: The U.S. assistance provided as part of the Global Health Initiative aims to decrease maternal and child mortality, prevent infectious disease and other illness, and help Senegalese families live healthier lives.

**Malaria:** U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will expand efforts to scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2011 request level for Senegal does not include the total projected funding for the PMI. Decisions on allocations of centrally managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2011 operating year budget is set.

**Tuberculosis (TB):** Investments will continue in tuberculosis (TB) prevention and control and in scaling-up high impact strategies to improve the TB detection rate. Intensive community mobilization and a communication plan will be implemented. Efforts to build the institutional capacity of the National TB Program's central management unit will be continued.

**Maternal and Child Health (MCH):** U.S. assistance will build upon the extensive community-based network of providers which implements PMI activities to increase the essential package of MCH services delivered. The program aims to increase the rate of contraceptive usage and supply a nation-wide package of MCH interventions to make pregnancy and childbirth safer, build capacity for effective supervision of service delivery and outreach services, and expand the availability of essential services. USAID will also continue its new Global Development Alliance activity with a multinational private sector company on social marketing of aqua tabs, a point-of-use water purifier.

**Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH):** The United States will assist the GOS to increase the Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by addressing the current unmet need for family planning (FP) services. Specific program activities include public information and education campaigns, expanding the availability of FP methods, and improving FP counseling, especially for emergency contraception and post-abortion care programs.

**Nutrition:** Nutrition funds will be used to strengthen healthcare services and promote community-based nutrition programs, with a focus on enhancing the quality and diversity of the diet of malnourished children. Resources will be provided to support a variety of activities, such as the training of health staff in nutrition issues, the promotion of micronutrient supplementation and food fortification programs for women and young children, and the promotion of breastfeeding and the optimal complementary feeding practices in early childhood. The program will support the strengthening the capacity to plan, implement, and monitor nutrition programs, at both the national and community level.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - State and GHCS - USAID: Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): Senegal will receive funding to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of PEPFAR.

### **Economic Growth**

Economic development remains one of the United States' highest priorities in Senegal. Poor infrastructure, a weak and unnecessarily complex judicial system, and labor code issues are key challenges for Senegal's economic development. In addition, environmental degradation is deteriorating the agricultural and natural resource base, which threatens the livelihood of the majority of the population.

Development Assistance (DA): As part of the new Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, USAID will help Senegal design and implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy to increase food productivity and reduce barriers to the movement and procurement of food throughout Senegal and to neighboring countries. Success in increasing agricultural productivity and improved resource management will ensure pro-poor economic growth and food security in rural



areas. 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. The United States will work with African and international private companies, along with local and international non-governmental organizations, foundations, and 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 the operation of key trade and transport corridors. Sound market-based principles will help to ensure that staple food systems are working effectively. The nutritional status of the ultra poor will be improved by supporting nutritional programs and education about nutritional foods.

The economic growth program will collaborate closely with the Millennium Challenge Compact activities, which anticipate increasing agricultural production by supporting irrigation infrastructures and rehabilitating roads in the northern and southern regions of the country where the bulk of Senegal's rice is produced. The program will work with the donor working-group, which includes the Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Food Program, the European Union, and the French Development Agency.

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 will be used to help Senegal reverse these trends by developing a competitive business environment, increasing trade and investments, increasing agricultural 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 to 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, in order to reverse the trend of degradation of wildlife and the natural resources base. For example, funds will be used to preserve Niokolokoba National Park, a 913,000-hectare UNESCO World Heritage Site that is under threat from poaching, human encroachment, and invasive plant species, and is suffering from poor management. Biodiversity funds will also be used to mitigate the negative impact of development, such as by extractive industries, and to foster donor and government collaboration on natural resources management policy. Efforts will also continue in improving the management of natural forests located in Senegal's under-protected dry land forests and in the management of targeted coastal resources.

USAID is the chair of the donor working groups on environment and on the private sector, and fosters donor and government collaboration on business-related reforms and environmental protection policy.

### **Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation**

In 2009, six years after becoming eligible, Senegal signed a Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Compact worth \$540 million to work on infrastructure projects (roads and irrigation schemes) in the underserved northern and southern parts of the country. MCC programs are coordinated closely with USAID's agriculture program. USAID will work with the regional economic development structure that provides planning, technical assistance, and commodities for agricultural investments, as well as with the West African Rice Development Association (a research center that is part of the Consultative Group on International Agriculture Research) to improve agriculture productivity. The rehabilitation of the RN6 road will demonstrate that the country does value the Casamance region as a

priority, and this could significantly reduce tensions and advance peace efforts.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: Senegal conducted four mid-term program evaluations in FY 2009 on programmatic and financial performance. Two of the evaluations significantly informed FY 2010 and FY 2011 budget and planning decisions. In one study, USAID Senegal examined the impact of the Support to Accelerated Growth and Increased Competitiveness Program (SAGIC) on Senegal's economic growth strategy. The program supports business development services (BDS) to assist businesses and producers in a number of agricultural value chains, public-private partnership (PPP) development to increase Senegal's capacity to provide public services, and policy reforms that aim to improve the business-enabling environment in Senegal. The study determined that the BDS component has been effective in leveraging resources from producers and business associations, and in getting stakeholders to implement successful action plans relying on a value chain-based approach. The policy reforms component has had an impact on reducing the labor law constraints facing local and international investors and on improving Senegal's ranking in the World Bank "Doing Business" report by establishing a one-stop window.

USAID/Senegal conducted an evaluation of its health policy and financing project using an approach that included literature reviews, key informant interviews, site visits, and focus groups. The evaluators observed that the policy dialogue and coordination has been the strongest element of the project, with 15 policies and decrees supported, and the creation of a health policy-initiative team that has already successfully addressed six priority policy areas. The social financing has also met its targets with 98,000 beneficiaries reached, including over 5,000 vulnerable and handicapped people. However, performance has been weaker for the development of capacity in the Ministry of Health to advocate for more funding for the health sector. Sustainability of community-based health insurance schemes and insufficient engagement of local governments and civil society in the policy process are areas of concern.

In FY 2009, in addition to an internal portfolio review of each of its programs, USAID Senegal conducted an annual Joint Portfolio Review (JPR) with the Government of Senegal (GOS) to assess programmatic impacts, financial performance, and the execution of activities begun in 2006 under USAID's strategy (2006-11). The portfolio reviews concluded that the implementation of the USAID Senegal portfolio was sound, with good involvement from the GOS, and the annual targets set in all sectors have been met. However, the JPR has identified a number of challenges that the USAID Senegal program has faced, such as the frequent change of Ministers, particularly in health and education, and the devaluation of the dollar.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: As a result of program evaluation and portfolio reviews, USAID/Senegal plans to allocate FY 2010 funds to continue existing and new activities, while adjusting the budget to take into account the devaluation of the dollar where feasible and appropriate.

Based on the SAGIC mid-term evaluation, USAID/Senegal is planning to expand efforts in FY 2010 to promote knowledge and skills in value chain methodology among BDS providers and Senegal higher education institutions, and sharpen its approach to identify and achieve PPPs.

Due to the evaluation of the health policy and financing component and health portfolio review, Senegal plans to increase FY 2010 funding for health to support basic health care and reproductive health services. Additionally, the U.S. plans to facilitate integration of family planning products into the national system of drug procurement to ensure that Senegal does not experience interruptions in FP care services.

Relationship between Budget and Performance: Due to the success of the SAGIC program, a significant portion of United States FY 2011 funds for agricultural activities will be directed towards expanding training to farmers and private enterprises in the value chain, and to conducting additional

studies on new agricultural products. An increase in the FY 2011 budget for agricultural activities is expected to increase FY 2011 targets and results for the indicator “Number of individuals who have received U.S. supported long-term agricultural sector productivity training,” the ratio of investment to new sales, and the total value of sales of USAID-assisted firms, as well as the number of jobs created.

## Seychelles

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Maintaining a strong bilateral relationship and enhancing maritime security with Seychelles is important to the United States, as these actions will ensure a more stable Indian Ocean region. U.S. foreign assistance to Seychelles focuses on maritime defense, border security, and reform. These activities help strengthen coastal maritime security capacity, which is a key factor given the piracy issues in the area, and promote democratic institutions in Seychelles.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	86	100	100	0
International Military Education and Training	86	100	100	0

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Seychelles</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	86	100	100	0
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	86	100	100	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	86	100	100	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Seychelles</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	86	100	100	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	86	100	100	0

### Peace and Security

U.S.-funded programs will help educate the Seychellois military leaders about U.S. democratic ideals, including the apolitical role of a military organization that is responsive to a civilian-controlled government. These programs will also integrate courses with coastal security that have a counterterrorism focus in support of the global war on terror efforts in the region, while promoting self-sufficiency and self-management.

**International Military Education and Training (IMET):** IMET activities 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. Activities will also focus on offering development courses for junior officers in the Army and the Coast Guard to help professionalize the military.

## Sierra Leone

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Despite its successful post-conflict reconstruction efforts and holding of several credible national and local elections, Sierra Leone must continue to address serious development challenges. These include entrenched corruption and a culture of impunity; weak governmental institutions that fail to provide even minimal public services; sluggish economic growth that fails to create needed jobs and opportunities for a growing youth population; abysmal health conditions; and widespread poverty.

The country has made considerable progress achieving peace and political stability after an 11-year civil war that ended in 2002. The goals of U.S. foreign assistance to Sierra Leone are to help the country consolidate peace and democracy so it will remain a reliable partner in securing regional stability, accelerate economic growth, and meet the needs of its people, particularly in the health sector.

U.S. assistance in FY 2011 will continue to focus on helping the Sierra Leonean military to become more professional and apolitical; building more effective governance and political processes; and spurring economic growth and job creation by strengthening agricultural productivity, trade, and investment opportunities. New initiatives in FY 2011 will seek to improve law enforcement capacity to fight transnational crime, including drug trafficking, and to strengthen Sierra Leone's health system to deliver quality services.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	20,053	31,150	30,310	-840
Economic Support Fund	11,000	18,000	16,210	-1,790
Food for Peace Title II	7,850	12,000	12,000	0
Global Health and Child Survival - State	500	500	500	0
International Military Education and Training	453	400	400	0
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	250	250	1,200	950

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Sierra Leone</b>	<b>20,053</b>	<b>31,150</b>	<b>30,310</b>	<b>-840</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	703	650	1,000	350
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	453	400	400	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	453	400	400	0
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	250	250	600	350
1.5 Transnational Crime	250	250	600	350
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	9,855	9,350	11,100	1,750
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	9,855	9,350	10,500	1,150
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	9,000	7,500	5,000	-2,500
2.2 Good Governance	855	1,850	2,000	150
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	0	0	2,500	2,500
2.4 Civil Society	0	0	1,000	1,000
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	0	0	600	600

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	0	600	600
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	4,268	6,500	6,500	0
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	3,768	6,000	6,000	0
3.1 Health	3,768	6,000	6,000	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - State</b>	500	500	500	0
3.1 Health	500	500	500	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	5,227	14,650	11,710	-2,940
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	1,145	8,650	5,710	-2,940
4.5 Agriculture	570	5,890	4,000	-1,890
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	0	950	1,000	50
4.7 Economic Opportunity	100	1,100	0	-1,100
4.8 Environment	475	710	710	0
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	4,082	6,000	6,000	0
4.5 Agriculture	4,082	6,000	6,000	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Sierra Leone</b>	<b>20,053</b>	<b>31,150</b>	<b>30,310</b>	<b>-840</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	703	650	1,000	350
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	453	400	400	0
1.5 Transnational Crime	250	250	600	350
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	9,855	9,350	11,100	1,750
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	9,000	7,500	5,600	-1,900
2.2 Good Governance	855	1,850	2,000	150
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	0	0	2,500	2,500
2.4 Civil Society	0	0	1,000	1,000
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	4,268	6,500	6,500	0
3.1 Health	4,268	6,500	6,500	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	5,227	14,650	11,710	-2,940
4.5 Agriculture	4,652	11,890	10,000	-1,890
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	0	950	1,000	50
4.7 Economic Opportunity	100	1,100	0	-1,100
4.8 Environment	475	710	710	0
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	480	990	1,009	19
6.1 Program Design and Learning	0	330	336	6
6.2 Administration and Oversight	480	660	673	13

### Peace and Security

The United States continues to help Sierra Leone consolidate peace, build security, reinforce its territorial integrity, and resist terrorist and other security threats. U.S. programs will provide technical assistance and capacity building for military and civilian authorities to help strengthen anti-corruption efforts, combat drug smuggling, curb human trafficking, impede organized crime, stop illegal money transfers, and curtail diamond smuggling.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): In FY 2011, the United States will continue to work with the Republic of Sierra Leone Armed Forces (RSLAF) to help professionalize its operations, improve its leadership and management skills, and develop conflict resolution strategies and law enforcement and security skills.

The United States plans to assist the RSLAF to create a training of trainers program for non-commissioned officers that will ensure that leadership and management concepts, doctrine, and strategies become part of military culture through regular trainings for military personnel at all levels, from new recruits to enlisted soldiers and senior officers. U.S. assistance will enable the RSLAF to develop strong conflict resolution strategies, concepts, and doctrine for working with communities in crisis to resolve their disputes before they escalate into violence. These skills also will assist the Sierra Leone military in working with civil society to overcome its negative perceptions following numerous military coups and the violence of the civil war of 1991-2001. The United States also plans to assist the RSLAF Maritime Wing to improve awareness of its mandate and build its security skills to help it enforce its fishing laws. Revenue raised through fines on illegal fishing would help maintain Sierra Leone's donated coast guard patrol boats, thereby reducing dependency on international community revenues. Additional support through IMET funds will help the Maritime Wing forestall smuggling, piracy, and illegal fishing; enhance civil-military cooperation; and improve programming and budget planning.

International Narcotics Control and Law (INCLE): Assistance will be provided to the Sierra Leone Police to enhance their capacity to meet the challenges of domestic security and the threats posed by transnational crime, particularly narcotics trafficking.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

Sierra Leone faces significant challenges in democracy and governance, including corruption, weak government institutions, gender inequalities, and inadequate media services to support the process of decentralization. To address these issues, the U.S. program is supporting the efforts of the Government of Sierra Leone (GoSL) to decentralize state governance, broaden its citizens' political participation, promote accountable and responsive government, and fight corruption.

Economic Support Funds (ESF): In FY 2011, U.S. assistance will continue to advance democratic principles and practices. This will include continuing to support the ongoing decentralization of central government authority to local institutions, helping local governments become increasingly responsive to their citizens, and strengthening the community-based civil society advocacy movement to promote dialogue among communities and the local district councils. U.S. efforts will strengthen independent media to increase access to accurate information and thereby help foster an informed citizenry. Support to the Special Court of Sierra Leone will continue for a final year, ending in FY 2011.

In addition, U.S. assistance will support the next round of presidential, parliamentary, and local elections to be held in 2012. Activities will cover civic and voter education, increased women's political and civic participation, domestic elections monitoring, and political party strengthening. Assistance will also include technical support to elections management bodies, such as the National Elections Commission and the Political Parties Registration Commission.

International Narcotics Control and Law (INCLE): Assistance will be provided to the Sierra Leone Police and the justice sector to enhance their capacity to meet the challenges of domestic security and the threats posed by transnational crime, particularly narcotics trafficking.

### **Investing in People**

Sierra Leone has the world's highest child and maternal mortality rates. Reducing these rates is the highest health-sector priority of the GoSL, a goal that is also supported by the United States.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - State: Sierra Leone will receive funding to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief.

Food for Peace Title II: The Food for Peace Title II program will continue to improve 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. 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 this training. In the long term, these efforts will help Sierra Leone to meet its priority health objective of reducing child and maternal mortality.

### **Economic Growth**

In Sierra Leone, agriculture accounts for 45 percent of the gross domestic product and is the primary source of employment. The GoSL has made agriculture its primary priority sector. U.S. support for agriculture will assist the GoSL to achieve its agricultural development objective and contribute to accelerated growth.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): Using an integrated approach, U.S. assistance programs will continue to accelerate economic growth and boost incomes through agriculture, natural resource management (NRM), and small- and medium-enterprise development. In the agriculture sector, programs will provide technical assistance, agribusiness training, farming inputs, and improved agricultural technologies. Additionally, U.S. assistance will rehabilitate commercially viable tree crop plantations (e.g., cocoa, coffee, cashew nuts), establish and strengthen producer and market associations, and develop value-added agricultural products. Farmers' access to agricultural market information will also be improved. The expected result is increased food security; more employment opportunities, particularly for unemployed youth; increased income; and an expanded private sector.

In the area of NRM, U.S. assistance will establish forest co-management agreements between the Sierra Leonean Government and rural communities for the sustainable and productive use of forest resources. For example, the United States will continue to support 'trans-boundary' activities under the Mano River Region Forestry Program. Consistent with an integrated approach to economic growth, NRM activities diversify farmer income through the use of agro-forestry practices. Some of the anticipated results of these NRM practices will be forest conservation and the protection of key watersheds and wildlife habitats.

Assistance will also be provided to the GoSL to reform policies associated with both NRM and extractive minerals (e.g., diamonds, gold). In the area of NRM, these policies are associated with land and tree tenure, co-forest management contracts, and the provision of agriculture and NRM services by the GoSL. In the area of mineral extraction, the GoSL has identified a number of policies that need to be reformed under its Core Minerals Policy. The reform of the Government policies will result in an improvement in the management of both renewable and extractive natural resources.

Food for Peace Title II: The Food for Peace Title II program will continue to improve food security and nutrition for vulnerable rural households, and increase farmer incomes principally through increasing agriculture productivity and supporting the growth of sustainable, rural microenterprise. These goals will be accomplished by providing farmers improved agricultural technologies and increased access to market information and business development services. The activity will continue to increase food production and improve household incomes for vulnerable households, especially children, youth, and mothers. Programs funded by both Food for Peace Title II and ESF focus on improving food security among vulnerable populations. The Food for Peace Title II portion focuses on children and nutrition and on improving access to food, while the ESF program aims at increasing productivity and economic opportunities for the vulnerable adult population.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: In FY 2009, a number of routine activities to evaluate programmatic and financial performance were undertaken. An annual portfolio review and periodic pipeline reviews were held. Performance was measured principally through each project's Performance Management Plan, which tracks progress through indicators and annual targets. USAID staff also conducted regular field visits to monitor the performance of USAID-funded projects. In



FY 2009, USAID staff drafted findings and recommendations from these field visits, shared them with implementing partners, and in many cases, followed up on the implementation of recommendations through subsequent field visits. In addition, evaluations and financial audits are conducted as needed.

In FY 2009, two evaluation exercises were undertaken in the area of food security. In August, USAID's Regional Food for Peace Office reviewed the Food for Peace Title II program's accomplishments in FY 2008. The assessment suggested greater attention could be focused on the non-emergency aspects of the food-assistance program, with a focus on improving children's health indicators and community involvement in helping the most vulnerable. An audit of this program by the Office of the Inspector General was more technically focused, with recommendations for reducing losses but also promoting greater community awareness of the purpose and role of food aid.

A review of lessons learned from U.S. support in strengthening democratic governance in Sierra Leone revealed that, while local communities have become more aware of the value of their advocacy role, much more remains to be done to support capacity of the local councils and civil society organizations to play a dynamic role in representing the views of the people.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: As the USAID Mission develops a new Food for Peace Title II program to be launched in FY 2010, the findings of the two assessments of the program will be incorporated in the design and procurement process. In addition, in FY 2009, support to agriculture through ESF shifted toward presenting the sector in greater economic growth terms, extending beyond the more humanitarian focus of the Food for Peace Title II program, in order to orient agricultural production toward the needs of the market. Based on this approach, nearly 12,000 farmers (46 percent women) participated in field training sessions in agricultural productivity and basic business skills, helping them to identify economic opportunities and negotiate with market actors.

Relationship between FY 2011 Budget Request and Performance: The FY 2011 budget request is based on an analysis of the country's needs, the solid performance and comparative advantage of the United States, and the fact that the GoSL, with its ambitious Agenda for Change, has proved to be a reliable development partner. USAID initiated a new multi-sector project, called "Promoting Agriculture, Governance, and the Environment," at the end of FY 2008. While it is too early to fully evaluate the project's approach, it is expected that by FY 2011 there will be more information available to identify possible areas of program adjustments.

## Somalia

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign policy objectives in Somalia aim to help regain political and economic stability, deny the use of Somalia as a base of international terrorism, and alleviate the humanitarian crisis caused by years of conflict, drought, flooding, and poor governance. U.S. assistance also aims to help facilitate the implementation of the Djibouti Peace Process and transitional tasks leading to national elections (currently scheduled for the end of calendar year 2011) and the establishment of permanent, representative governmental institutions. The United States will work closely with other donor partners and international organizations to support social services and the development of an effective and representative security sector, including military, police, and a judiciary, while supporting ongoing African Union peacekeeping efforts.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	403,838	133,820	84,958	-48,862
Economic Support Fund	32,250	28,270	25,818	-2,452
Food for Peace Title II	123,438	0	0	0
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	1,550	1,550	1,550	0
International Military Education and Training	0	0	40	40
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	0	0	2,000	2,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	0	2,000	2,000	0
Peacekeeping Operations	246,600	102,000	53,550	-48,450

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Somalia</b>	<b>403,838</b>	<b>133,820</b>	<b>84,958</b>	<b>-48,862</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	262,658	113,000	65,590	-47,410
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	16,058	9,000	8,000	-1,000
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,000	0	0	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000	0	0	0
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	13,058	9,000	8,000	-1,000
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	0	0	40	40
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	0	40	40
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	0	0	2,000	2,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	0	2,000	2,000
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	0	2,000	2,000	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	2,000	2,000	0
<b>Peacekeeping Operations</b>	246,600	102,000	53,550	-48,450
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	246,600	102,000	53,550	-48,450
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	8,687	11,270	8,550	-2,720

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	8,687	11,270	8,550	-2,720
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	500	0	-500
2.2 Good Governance	3,977	5,220	4,000	-1,220
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,710	4,550	3,550	-1,000
2.4 Civil Society	1,000	1,000	1,000	0
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	9,055	6,550	6,550	0
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	7,505	5,000	5,000	0
3.1 Health	1,000	0	0	0
3.2 Education	6,505	5,000	5,000	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - USAID</b>	1,550	1,550	1,550	0
3.1 Health	1,550	1,550	1,550	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	0	3,000	4,268	1,268
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	0	3,000	4,268	1,268
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	0	3,000	4,268	1,268
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	123,438	0	0	0
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	123,438	0	0	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	123,438	0	0	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Somalia</b>	<b>403,838</b>	<b>133,820</b>	<b>84,958</b>	<b>-48,862</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	262,658	113,000	65,590	-47,410
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,000	0	0	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	247,600	104,000	57,590	-46,410
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	13,058	9,000	8,000	-1,000
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	8,687	11,270	8,550	-2,720
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	500	0	-500
2.2 Good Governance	3,977	5,220	4,000	-1,220
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,710	4,550	3,550	-1,000
2.4 Civil Society	1,000	1,000	1,000	0
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	9,055	6,550	6,550	0
3.1 Health	2,550	1,550	1,550	0
3.2 Education	6,505	5,000	5,000	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	0	3,000	4,268	1,268
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	0	3,000	4,268	1,268
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	123,438	0	0	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	123,438	0	0	0
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	2,387	2,383	2,480	97
6.1 Program Design and Learning	350	0	0	0
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,037	2,383	2,480	97

### Peace and Security

Extremist elements and terrorist operatives continue their efforts to disrupt the political process through attacks against Somalia's Transitional Federal Government (TFG), African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), and civilian targets, including humanitarian aid workers, journalists, and civil society organizations. The lack of security and the looming humanitarian crisis are the most critical challenges facing Somalia today.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): U.S. assistance will support projects 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. Community-driven, quick-impact programs in targeted areas will be supported to increase economic opportunities in the short term, build confidence in the peace process, and contribute to the development of a more comprehensive recovery plan. 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 and regional level peace and reconciliation processes.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): Support for the emerging TFG military is critical for long-term stability in Somalia and diminishing reliance on AMISOM forces for peacekeeping and security. U.S. assistance will focus on providing training to selected officers to support an increasingly professional and apolitical military. IMET funding will help further to professionalize the nascent TFG's security forces by providing professional military education and technical assistance.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): The United States is completing security sector assessments within Somalia that will inform the United States how to best work to build new Somali security services by providing equipment, training, and advisors. The United States will support the Security Sector Reform (SSR) effort by building the capacity of civilian authorities to oversee these new security institutions. The United States will also promote SSR in Somalia by supporting community security initiatives, helping to establish civilian policing, and providing antiterrorism training and assistance to deny terrorist sponsorship and sanctuary.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): The United States will expand operational support and capacity development of conventional weapons destruction programs (humanitarian mine action, small arms and light weapons destruction, including destruction of any man-portable air defense systems) encountered by its non-governmental organization demining grantees, destruction of at-risk caches of arms or of poorly maintained ammunition storage points filled with old, dangerous munitions, etc., beyond their Puntland and Somaliland 2010 focus, to central and south Somalia. The shift to south and central Somalia assumes that security conditions there will permit the United States to work with UN forces, demining non-governmental organizations, and TFG forces. If conditions in central and south Somalia do not permit expansion of the program into these areas, there is ample demand and justification for expansion of the programs in Puntland and Somaliland.

Peacekeeping Operations (PKO): The United States will seek to bolster AMISOM's operational effectiveness by facilitating the deployment of additional battalions, providing additional mobility and force protection assets, providing peacekeeping soldier and battalion staff training, and providing equipment. Past program performance has demonstrated that the lack of sufficient forces, mobility assets, and force protection assets have severely limited the ability of AMISOM to conduct patrols in Mogadishu and expand its area of operations beyond a few key installations. Training, including specialized training in marine operations, counter-improvised explosive device operations, and combat medical procedures, has proven critical to the ability of AMISOM to operate effectively in the dangerous Mogadishu environment. U.S. assistance will support training activities conducted by regional states by providing training equipment, logistical support, and other support to bolster Somali security forces loyal to the TFG. Supporting these forces is critical to the overall effort to stabilize Mogadishu and south-central Somalia, as AMISOM cannot conduct counterterrorism and counterinsurgency operations under its current mandate.

### **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 the U.S. strategy. The United States will support initiatives that build institutional capacity and facilitate the legitimate transition to a democratically elected

government, including initiatives to improve governance at the national, regional, and local levels, as well as key elements of civil society.

Economic Support Funds (ESF): U.S. assistance will support efforts to re-establish appropriate executive functions, including rebuilding the administrative capacity of local institutions that provide basic services. The United States will fund activities for the following priorities.

- Support the constitutional referendum and national elections, scheduled for 2011.
- Help build a justice system that promotes equality before the law, fair trial standards, and other elements of procedural fairness. U.S. assistance will also enhance legal training facilities and strengthen the judicial structures and conflict resolution capacities at the local level.
- Encourage continued democratization and development of regional organizations in Somaliland and Puntland.
- Engage civil society to emphasize their importance in democratic processes and development, and demonstrate the importance of their participation in the consolidation of peace.
- Provide experts from the Somalia diaspora to transfer skills, knowledge, and experience to colleagues in specific ministries to build capacity within government institutions. Given the large exodus from the country of educated Somalis over decades of insecurity throughout Somalia, as well as the highly mobile and resourceful quality of the Somali diaspora worldwide, the skills that exist outside Somalia are substantial.
- Promote peaceful agreement on democratic reform, rules, and frameworks throughout the country. In collaboration with other donors, the United States will support inclusive consensus-building initiatives related to peace agreements, national dialogues, referenda on key issues, and the anticipated constitutional referendum and national elections.

### **Investing in People**

Basic health indicators in Somalia are among the lowest in the world, with a life expectancy of less than 46 years. Maternal and child health indicators are dire. Limited access to education is a serious challenge, with a primary gross enrollment rate of only 28 percent. Improving access to basic health, water, and education services will pave the way to a more promising future for Somalis, as well as help boost confidence in the TFG and credible regional authorities and close the vulnerable spaces where extremist elements might otherwise penetrate with inputs and ideology. Emphasis will be placed on visible, quick-impact, community-based projects that can provide immediate tangible benefits to some of the most vulnerable members of society, while laying the foundations for longer-term benefits. The United States will sequence assistance to ensure the development of service systems, while meeting immediate needs in a manner that will promote equity and good governance, and where possible, leverage services provided by local authorities.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - USAID: Maternal and Child Health: To help improve the health of Somalis, U.S. assistance will focus resources on basic maternal and child health interventions at the health facility and community levels. FY 2011 resources will build upon a pilot initiative beginning in FY 2010 to support maternal and newborn health in targeted areas that will align with other health donor resources and USAID's Transition Initiative for Somalia. Support will be provided in FY 2011 to strengthen the health sector to address challenges in maternal and newborn care, including low levels of access to quality maternal and newborn care; low levels of community support and demand for maternal and newborn services; low levels of skilled outreach and attendant staff, particularly those available for home births; and the weakness of health referral services for maternal and newborn care. Support will focus on antenatal, postnatal, and newborn care for vulnerable rural and urban populations. USAID will fund the training of community midwives and female community health workers. All of the aforementioned activities will support the new Global Health Initiative.

In addition, USAID will continue to fund the World Health Organization Somalia Polio Eradication Initiative to support countrywide polio campaigns and the polio surveillance system. Polio immunization campaigns are essential for maintaining high levels of immunity against the polio virus, since routine childhood immunization in Somalia is reported to be about 30 percent. The main thrust

of the polio funds will be to support surveillance of acute flaccid paralysis by maintaining high rates of non-polio paralysis (i.e. searching for cases of paralysis that is not caused by the wild polio virus). Active surveillance is critical to ensure rapid detection and response to an imported case of polio virus.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): Through support for improved basic education, the United States hopes to increase the number of educated Somalis, help develop life skills, and advance messages of tolerance. The United States will continue to support an integrated education and water program that focuses on classroom rehabilitation and the provision of water and sanitation facilities for targeted schools. Support will include special emphasis on the enrollment of girls and children from vulnerable communities. U.S. assistance will provide access and improved quality of education through the rapid expansion of non-formal and alternative education systems, particularly distance learning through radio-based programs for those most at risk, primarily women and girls, youth, internally displaced persons, and illiterate urban youth. The United States will collaborate with the public, private, non-governmental, and religious sectors on these programs.

### **Economic Growth**

Despite years of conflict and the absence of a central government, the Somali economy has been relatively resilient due to the vibrancy of the private sector and civil society. As current efforts at re-establishing security and governance institutions at the national level and south-central regions succeed, there are opportunities to support the economic recovery process crucial to long term stability in Somalia. Investment in economic growth initiatives will have a great impact on stability for Somalia. There is the unfortunate assumption that in conflict-prone or transition countries it is too early to speak of improving economic infrastructure. It is in fact a most critical time to work to expand business and livelihoods opportunities in order to build confidence in a peace process and in emerging governing institutions. Broad-based growth to generate employment and income is central to effective consolidation of peace and reduction of poverty in Somalia. Somalia's private sector has led the economic recovery, building schools and medical facilities, and establishing one of the most sophisticated cellular networks in Africa.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): The key to equitable economic growth will be to support the already vibrant Somali private sector, strengthen the livestock and fishery sectors, rehabilitate critical economic infrastructure, and broaden opportunities for off-farm, income-earning opportunities. In addition, efforts are needed to support productivity increases in traditional and semi-mechanized crop production, to enhance food security, local market activity, and employment generation. Public and private efforts will also be supported so that Somalia can participate effectively in international trade and investment agreements and institutions, implement international agreements, adjust to trade conditions, and take full advantage of trade and investment to generate economic growth and reduce poverty.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: USAID conducted two program evaluations and assessments in FY 2009. An assessment of the Somali security sector was completed in December 2009 and was co-led by the UN Political Office for Somalia and the U.S. Department of State. It was a collaborative effort by members of the TFG, the UN, the U.S. Government, European Union, African Union, World Bank, civil society organizations, and other stakeholders. It provided a basic threat analysis, assessed existing TFG capabilities, described ongoing and planned donor activities, identified gaps, and prioritized new entry points for security sector reform that support Somali efforts to promote the rule of law. The primary findings of the assessment are that the basic security institutions must be rebuilt and that much of the infrastructure needed for the operation of government institutions is either missing or rudimentary. Significant assistance from the international community is required to support this security sector reform, and the U.S. Government is taking the lead in this effort.

An internal USAID assessment was carried out in FY 2009 to examine the impact and political relevance of the Governing Justly and Democratically portfolio in Somalia. The assessment concluded that governance programming supporting the TFG's key transitional tasks, such as the constitutional process and preparations for elections, should be an increasing focus. The assessment also called for increased support to local governance initiatives and to the democratization processes in Somaliland and Puntland.

A final program evaluation was carried out on a five-year, USAID-funded program entitled "Civil Society and Media in Transition." The program objective was to contribute to the restoration of peace and stability in Somalia by strengthening civil society organizations (CSOs) as a means to improving local governance, conflict mitigation, and peace building in Somalia. The evaluation was to assess the relevance, performance, impact, and sustainability of the program. The evaluation confirmed that improving the capacity of CSOs and media groups to promote peace, development, and democratic governance had direct implications for their legitimacy, accountability to their constituencies, and effectiveness as advocates of community rights and service providers.

USAID conducted a portfolio review of its Somalia programs to assess programmatic impacts and financial performance. Overall, USAID achieved most of its targets for FY 2009, and no pipeline issues were identified.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: As a result of the comprehensive Security Sector Assessment, and since the goals of the TFG are now well defined, United States and international support to the security sector will be better coordinated and focused.

As a result of the Democracy and Governance Assessment that was conducted in FY 2009, USAID plans to provide increased support to local government institutions that can both promote accountability and transparency service delivery and convene local engagement with larger national reconciliation. Additional support will go to the constitutional process, elections, and democratization activities in Somaliland and Puntland.

As a result of the findings from the evaluation of the Somali Civil Society Media in Transition program, USAID is planning to empower civil society, because it will play a decisive role in shaping Somalia's future and will drive the content of whatever formal political structures ultimately emerge. More importantly, no future government will be able to endure without the constructive support and engagement of the CSOs.

For FY 2010, the U.S. Government will develop a new initiative to support maternal and newborn health in targeted areas. Support will focus on strengthening the development of the health sector to address the challenges in maternal and newborn care.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: A significant amount of the funds from the Investing in People objective in FY 2010 and FY 2011 will be directed towards the establishment and implementation of quality maternal and newborn care through targeted community and health systems strengthening, and human capacity resource development. USAID plans to conduct one evaluation in FY 2010. The purpose of the evaluation is to provide information and recommendations on program performance. USAID is also planning to conduct a monitoring, evaluation, and verification inspection to improve the effectiveness of its aid delivery assistance in Somalia. Information gathering will be conducted in Somalia as well as in Kenya.

## South Africa

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

South Africa has made remarkable strides towards building a prosperous and peaceful democracy since 1994 and is now a strategic partner of the United States, particularly in the areas of security and trade. In addition to the growth of trade and investment between the United States and South Africa, the United States is promoting opportunities for increased bilateral cooperation on international issues.

For South Africa to increase its leadership in the region, it must, with U.S. and other donor assistance, address high levels of crime, economic inequality, and health threats, including some of the highest tuberculosis (TB) infection rates in the world. Improving the capacity of its security force will enable South Africa to take a lead role in United Nations and African Union regional stability and security, including in Zimbabwe, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Madagascar. Increased investment to address South Africa's economic growth and health needs will yield great benefits to the country's internal stability and poverty reduction, while helping it achieve its Millennium Development Goals.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	544,890	577,560	586,350	8,790
Development Assistance	9,000	13,941	19,916	5,975
Foreign Military Financing	0	800	800	0
Global Health and Child Survival - State	523,282	545,969	545,969	0
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	11,500	14,500	14,500	0
International Military Education and Training	1,058	850	865	15
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	0	0	3,000	3,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	50	1,500	1,300	-200

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>544,890</b>	<b>577,560</b>	<b>586,350</b>	<b>8,790</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	1,608	5,150	7,465	2,315
<b>Development Assistance</b>	500	2,000	1,500	-500
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	500	2,000	1,500	-500
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	0	800	800	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	800	800	0
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	1,058	850	865	15
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,058	850	865	15
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	0	0	3,000	3,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	0	3,000	3,000
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	50	1,500	1,300	-200
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	50	1,500	1,000	-500



(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	0	0	300	300
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	0	0	2,866	2,866
<b>Development Assistance</b>	0	0	2,866	2,866
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	0	1,416	1,416
2.2 Good Governance	0	0	1,450	1,450
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	534,782	560,469	560,469	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - State</b>	523,282	545,969	545,969	0
3.1 Health	523,282	545,969	545,969	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - USAID</b>	11,500	14,500	14,500	0
3.1 Health	11,500	14,500	14,500	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	8,500	11,941	15,550	3,609
<b>Development Assistance</b>	8,500	11,941	15,550	3,609
4.2 Trade and Investment	0	0	1,000	1,000
4.3 Financial Sector	1,840	3,500	4,500	1,000
4.5 Agriculture	0	2,000	2,500	500
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	6,660	6,441	7,550	1,109

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>544,890</b>	<b>577,560</b>	<b>586,350</b>	<b>8,790</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	1,608	5,150	7,465	2,315
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	50	1,500	1,000	-500
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	0	0	300	300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,058	1,650	4,665	3,015
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	500	2,000	1,500	-500
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	0	0	2,866	2,866
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	0	1,416	1,416
2.2 Good Governance	0	0	1,450	1,450
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	534,782	560,469	560,469	0
3.1 Health	534,782	560,469	560,469	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	8,500	11,941	15,550	3,609
4.2 Trade and Investment	0	0	1,000	1,000
4.3 Financial Sector	1,840	3,500	4,500	1,000
4.5 Agriculture	0	2,000	2,500	500
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	6,660	6,441	7,550	1,109
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	21,659	21,627	22,017	390
6.1 Program Design and Learning	4,507	4,507	4,607	100
6.2 Administration and Oversight	17,152	17,120	17,410	290

### Peace and Security

U.S. assistance programs will enhance South Africa's capacity to address regional peace and security challenges. As a continental leader and a strategic United States partner, South Africa is well placed to help fellow African states end conflicts and consolidate peace. The United States will also support South Africa's efforts to fight organized crime and terrorism.

**Foreign Military Financing (FMF):** FMF-funded programs will improve the readiness of the South African National Defense Force (SANDF), arguably the most capable military in sub-Saharan Africa, to respond to regional conflict and participate in peacekeeping operations. The SANDF uses its

C-130 fleet to support its personnel deployed to peacekeeping missions. FMF funds will primarily be used to provide spare parts, publications, technical support, equipment upgrades, simulator training, and maintenance training for their C-130 aircraft, aircrew, and ground support personnel.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): IMET funding will support Professional Military Education and technical training courses for SANDF leadership to maintain and enhance the professionalism and technical competence of the SANDF, which in turn will improve the management of their defense establishment and enable them to provide a more effective contribution to peacekeeping operations in the region.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): INCLE funds will be used to re-establish the Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (NLEA) position at the U.S. Embassy and support related assistance activities, such as providing training in basic policing skills and forensics to help increase local capacity. Additionally, the NLEA position will ensure there is a strategic focus to all Mission-supported law-enforcement training activities, including those provided by Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Customs and Border Protection, Drug Enforcement Administration, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Secret Service, and the Regional Security Office. The Department of State's Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs will also continue to fund an anti-racketeering program in South Africa.

Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): As the region's predominant economic and military force, South Africa is positioned to contribute significantly to counterterrorism activities, particularly by developing the skills and means to deny terrorist sponsorship, support, and sanctuary. NADR funds will enhance the South African Police Service's ability to combat the threat of terrorism at home and in the region. The funds will provide much-needed counterterrorism training to secure air and seaports, and will help build strategic, cooperative relationships among the six nations that border South Africa.

South Africa is a force for stability in Africa and a vital U.S. partner in continental peacekeeping. SANDF is active in African peace support operations and conflict resolution, but its capabilities are limited. The United States is interested in increasing SANDF's capability and forming the military-to-military relationships that engender trust and a stronger sense of partnership. Domestically, helping South Africa combat its high rates of violent crime is a key U.S. priority. South Africa has one of the most critical crime problems in the world. Opportunities are opening up for greater law enforcement cooperation with the South African Government.

Development Assistance (DA): As a continental leader and a strategic U.S. partner, South Africa is well placed to help fellow African states end conflicts and consolidate peace, directly serving U.S. and South African Government (SAG) mutual political, economic, and commercial interests. The SAG currently plays an important role in these efforts in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Sudan, Burundi, the Central African Republic, Liberia, and Comoros. Past U.S. experience in working with the SAG on Trilateral Assistance has been very positive. The United States and SAG worked successfully to develop local governance structures in post-conflict regions of the DRC. Furthermore, as a nascent donor, the SAG seeks partnerships with seasoned donors to build its capacity and leverage outside resources.

FY 2011 funds will continue the Trilateral Assistance activity with South Africa and will support efforts by the SAG to use its expertise to provide needed services in other African countries recovering from conflict. These projects will help consolidate peace in those countries, build SAG skills and capacity to deliver foreign assistance, and improve inter- and intra-ministerial SAG cooperation. The activity will seek opportunities outside of conflict-afflicted countries that deepen and sustain the U.S.-SAG partnership on African development issues, and work with SAG's Department of International Relations Cooperation and the SAG Treasury on the evolution of the SAG's development assistance institutions.

## **Governing Justly and Democratically**

The United States will support two new activities in the area of Governing Justly and Democratically. Technical assistance will be provided to judicial staff to increase their institutional capacity. Local governments will be assisted with their efforts to improve constituent services.

Development Assistance (DA): The South African judicial system is struggling to meet the demands of the country's new democracy. It suffers from problems in court administration, inadequate training of justice sector personnel, and lack of access to justice for marginalized citizens. Many South Africans do not believe that the judicial system serves their interests. A new U.S.-supported Criminal Justice Strengthening Program will provide technical assistance to increase the capacity of the country's key judicial training institutes to develop judicial staff skills and execute their responsibilities more effectively.

Over the last few years, there has been an increase in the number and intensity of protests against local governments due to poor or nonexistent service delivery. These protests often turn violent, harming both public and private property and resulting in personal injury. The protests are accompanied by a widely perceived notion of corruption at the local level. A new good governance program will assist local governments to provide basic services, such as trash collection and water. This program will also address issues of transparency and open procurements of services.

## **Investing in People**

More than 5.7 million South Africans are infected with the HIV/AIDS virus - the largest number of any country in the world. HIV/AIDS takes its toll not only by cutting lives short, but also by draining the country's workforce, placing a huge burden on the public health system, and diverting large sums of public resources away from other needs. Tuberculosis - which has an HIV/AIDS co-infection rate of over 60 percent - adds to the agony of the epidemic, killing more HIV-infected South Africans than any other disease and further straining the health system. Funds will address these and other health challenges in an integrated and country-led way, as a part of the Global Health Initiative.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - State: Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): South Africa will receive significant support to build partnerships with the SAG to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - USAID: Tuberculosis (TB): South Africa is plagued by one of the highest estimated TB rates in the world, ranking fifth highest among 22 countries with a high burden of TB. Multi-drug resistant (MDR) and extensively drug-resistant TB have exacerbated the situation, reinforcing the SAG's decision to declare TB an emergency. TB is the leading cause of death in HIV-infected individuals. Of those TB patients tested for HIV, more than 60 percent are co-infected. South Africa's long-term strategy for addressing drug resistant TB involves increasing the TB case detection rate to 70 percent, increasing the treatment success rate to 85 percent, and ensuring that all patients diagnosed with MDR TB are put on treatment. In the short term, the SAG will strengthen systems and capacity in several areas critical to a fully functional TB control program, including infection control at service delivery levels.

Ongoing programs will build the SAG's capacity to implement TB Directly Observed Treatment Short-course at local and national levels. Surveillance systems will be improved to aid in early detection of MDR TB and address other TB service delivery problems. Resources will also be dedicated to raising awareness and support among the general population regarding TB signs, symptoms, referral, treatment, and the importance of testing for HIV among TB patients. Assistance will focus on both facility-level and community-level programs.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH): South Africa's FP/RH interventions contribute to the U.S. goals of reducing unintended pregnancy and promoting healthy reproductive behaviors of men and women to reduce abortion and maternal and child mortality and morbidity. These goals are

also in line with the Millennium Development Goals of reducing child mortality, improving maternal health, and preventing HIV infection.

Funds will be used to integrate FP/RH and HIV/AIDS programs further, consistent with the principles of the Global Health Initiative, which will contribute to the shared United States-SAG goal of ensuring that FP/RH remains integral to reducing the impact of AIDS. United States-SAG efforts will expand and ease access to FP/RH services for young people, including those with high rates of adolescent pregnancy (12 percent) and high HIV and sexually transmitted infection prevalence rates. Funding will also be used to continue ongoing programs to provide youth-friendly services by training youth mentors and clinical service providers to work together at health facilities.

### **Economic Growth**

USAID's economic growth program focuses on increasing the capacity of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to create employment and income for historically disadvantaged people. The program expands SME access to financial services, assists in developing business plans, and provides South African laborers with the skills and education needed to compete in the global economy.

Development Assistance (DA): While South Africa is the United States' largest non-oil-exporting trading partner in Africa and the largest investor in Africa, black-owned SMEs have been unable to capture the benefits of South Africa's economic predominance and actively pursue trade and investment opportunities. Complex import/export processes and SMEs' lack of trade capacity are the two primary constraints. A new program in trade and investment will assist in removing obstacles to trade for SMEs (including domestic, regional, and international trade) and enhance their access to export markets, U.S. businesses, and other trading partners. Activities will include firm and trade association capacity building to increase export competitiveness, streamlining import and export processes and administration, and policy reform.

A dynamic financial sector is vital to help South Africa continue its impressive economic growth and maintain its position as a force for stability in the region. USAID will continue to support improving the enabling environment for, and broadening of, financial services to South Africa's historically disadvantaged population - helping them to benefit from the country's relative prosperity. U.S. support to financial institutions, businesses, and financial sector regulators will strengthen the capacity of the financial sector to extend affordable services to SMEs, increasing access to credit and consequent participation of the historically disadvantaged in the economy.

Like the rest of the South African economy, the agriculture sector is comprised of a dual economy - encompassing a well-developed commercial sector and a predominantly subsistence-oriented sector in the rural areas. Land reform efforts in South Africa have not been effective. With less than 13 percent of land used for crop production, and low accessibility and availability of water resources, South Africa needs help to create workable models for land redistribution and management of farms and agribusinesses that lead to increased productivity and market efficiencies.

Consistent with the Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, the United States will provide technical assistance and training support to the SAG, the private sector, non-governmental organizations, financial institutions, and small farmers to increase agricultural productivity and production by deploying improved technologies and management practices; improve the delivery of agricultural extension services, including planting, harvesting, storage, and marketing skills transfer; support the creation of risk mitigation and crop insurance schemes; and increase the availability and range of financial sector instruments for agricultural supply chains. Through support to laboratory and research facilities, funding will continue to develop and enforce agricultural and food safety standards within South Africa.

For South Africa to play a positive role within the region as a source of economic growth and stability, it must also ensure the benefits of its own impressive economic growth are more inclusive of its population. With unemployment at more than 23.6 percent and a poverty rate of 43 percent, South Africa's socioeconomic stability requires mainstreaming historically disadvantaged enterprises into

its formal economy. Furthermore, South Africa's capacity to provide training for the workforce with the skills that are relevant to market demands needs to be developed.

USAID will continue to improve SME capacity by increasing the number of SME firms that have access to business development services, training, and private finance. The ongoing USAID South African International Business Linkages (SAIBL) program, which has an exceptional performance record (18,000 jobs and more than \$1.66 billion in assisted sales transactions for historically disadvantaged SMEs since 1998), will provide SME marketing and supply-chain development services. (This activity is a part of the African Global Competitiveness Initiative and supports microenterprise financing.) The ongoing workforce development program will link vocational institutions and their students with on-the-job training, internships, and entrepreneurship and business development programs in scarce-skills areas.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

South Africa takes the role of program performance seriously and strives to adhere to best practices in monitoring and evaluation. Bilateral programs undergo yearly portfolio reviews.

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: The reviews examine program achievements, challenges, and proposed corrective action for follow up by technical teams. The reviews also assess project compliance with Washington's policies and guidance. This aspect of the portfolio review covers all mandatory requirements, such as environmental compliance and the status of Performance Management Plans. In addition, USAID undertakes data quality assessments for all data reported to Washington.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID conducts quarterly and annual pipeline reviews, in which the rate of expenditure is examined as an indication of activity financial performance. USAID uses this process to identify activities that may not meet performance timelines, and to determine whether funds should be added or reprogrammed.

For South Africa's large PEPFAR program, an interagency technical team reviews funding levels for all partners within a given technical area. This process, known as the partner rationalization, informs the budget levels for each partner, as outlined in the annual Country Operational Plan (COP). Interagency teams typically comprise four people, and are referred to as the Technical Quads. The Technical Quads have pre-defined, objective parameters for reviewing partner performance and making recommendations to the Budget Committee. These parameters are agreed upon by each technical team and collated by the Secretariat's Office at the Embassy. These criteria include relationship to government, costing information for service provision, integration of services, access, epidemiology, and ability to address priorities and targets.

The PEPFAR Budget Committee uses the recommendations from the Technical Quads (which are made by technical area) and takes a second look at each individual partner, taking into consideration the partner as a whole. The Budget Committee also might consider partners' accomplishments against targets, costs per target, costs per achievement, remaining pipeline, status of the current work plan, absorptive capacity, and quality of the results being achieved. Based on these factors, the Budget Committee makes final allocations of funds by technical area and by partner. While the bulk of these decisions are made as part of the annual COP development process, there are additional reviews and assessments that occur throughout the year.

In 2009 USAID conducted one evaluation, a review, and a special study of its TB programs ("Tuberculosis in Health Care Workers, South Africa," "TB KAP Survey for the Eastern Cape Province, SA," and "Active Case-finding for HIV and TB"). In FY 2010, USAID will conduct three evaluations: "Develop and evaluate a medical surveillance system," "Evaluate community based models of care for TB," and "Strengthening Maternal, Newborn and Child Health."

The results of a country's use of IMET and FMF funds are reviewed in comparison to the goals stated in the Commander's Intent, AFRICOM's Theater Campaign and Country Engagement plans, and the Mission's Strategic Plan. Based on the country's performance against these goals and country-level projections for resources needed to further U.S. objectives, sequential reviews at AFRICOM, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, the Department of Defense, and Department of State determine funding levels for each country. A country's completion and cancellation histories and their ability to absorb specific capacity-building activities in the future are considered during these reviews

Relationship between Budget and Performance: Building on the strengths of the unique Trilateral Assistance program, FY 2011 funds will be used to support the SAG with post-conflict activities in other African countries. Successful TB and family planning programs will be continued. The ongoing SAIBL program, which has an exceptional performance record, will use FY 2011 funds to provide SME marketing and supply chain development services.

## Sudan

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

As the end of the interim period mapped out by the 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) approaches, the promotion of a peaceful and stable Sudan continues to be the highest U.S. foreign policy priority in Africa. Sudan continues a difficult rebuilding process, as it attempts to deal with a series of major conflicts within its borders. Since the signing of the CPA, the regional Government of Southern Sudan (GoSS) has matured, yet remains weak and unable to deliver increasing levels of basic services, establish an environment conducive to legal reform, or develop the major infrastructure needed for economic growth. Sudan's planned referendum in January 2011 will allow the Southern Sudanese a choice between continued unity with the North or independence. In either scenario, it is in the U.S. interest to ensure that stability and the rule of law prevail in Sudan. In Darfur, U.S. assistance will support continued humanitarian needs, and if conditions on the ground permit, will help initiate reconstruction and recovery programs. The United States will need to provide continued leadership in order for the international community to begin the shift from relief to development in Darfur, when security and a sustainable peace are achieved.

Often overlooked amid the considerable challenges of developing Southern Sudan and stabilizing Darfur are Sudan's Three Areas of Abyei, Blue Nile, and Southern Kordofan. These areas pose particular threats and opportunities with respect to achieving sustainable peace in Sudan. The Three Areas straddle the country's North-South border, and have special status under the CPA. Citizens of Abyei, like those of Southern Sudan, will participate in a referendum to determine whether to join an independent South in the case of a vote for Southern independence, or remain part of northern Sudan. Open conflict between the CPA's two signatories in Abyei in May 2008 brought the CPA to the brink of collapse, illustrating that effective implementation of the Three Areas' political processes is crucial to maintaining peace in Sudan. Similarly, both Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan states are set to hold "popular consultations," as they do not have the option of seceding under the terms of the CPA. If effective, these processes could lead to greater autonomy for these states, which could serve as a positive model for peace in Darfur. If popular consultations fail, conflict and instability would likely escalate. Recognizing this risk, the United States will continue humanitarian, recovery, and development programs in the Three Areas to help ensure peaceful implementation of the CPA for these key regions, and to increase the chances of a sustainable peace for Sudan as a whole.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	924,140	427,780	439,979	12,199
Development Assistance	25,550	0	0	0
Economic Support Fund	263,550	296,034	270,210	-25,824
Food for Peace Title II	547,447	30,000	30,000	0
Global Health and Child Survival - State	6,327	7,036	7,036	0
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	23,185	30,010	32,083	2,073
International Military Education and Training	681	800	800	0
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	15,400	16,000	53,950	37,950
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,000	3,900	3,900	0
Peacekeeping Operations	38,000	44,000	42,000	-2,000

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Sudan</b>	<b>924,140</b>	<b>427,780</b>	<b>439,979</b>	<b>12,199</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	76,953	94,927	121,690	26,763
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	20,722	31,227	30,640	-587
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	20,722	31,227	30,640	-587
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	681	800	800	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	681	800	800	0
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	13,550	15,000	44,350	29,350
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	13,550	15,000	44,350	29,350
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	4,000	3,900	3,900	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,000	3,900	3,900	0
<b>Peacekeeping Operations</b>	38,000	44,000	42,000	-2,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	38,000	44,000	42,000	-2,000
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	83,032	87,364	77,997	-9,367
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	81,182	86,364	68,397	-17,967
2.2 Good Governance	21,009	34,000	35,000	1,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	49,092	38,208	14,900	-23,308
2.4 Civil Society	11,081	14,156	18,497	4,341
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	1,850	1,000	9,600	8,600
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,850	1,000	9,600	8,600
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	75,918	93,596	90,669	-2,927
<b>Development Assistance</b>	25,550	0	0	0
3.2 Education	25,550	0	0	0
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	20,856	41,550	36,550	-5,000
3.1 Health	20,856	16,000	11,000	-5,000
3.2 Education	0	25,550	25,550	0
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	0	15,000	15,000	0
3.1 Health	0	15,000	15,000	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - State</b>	6,327	7,036	7,036	0
3.1 Health	6,327	7,036	7,036	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - USAID</b>	23,185	30,010	32,083	2,073
3.1 Health	23,185	30,010	32,083	2,073
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	140,790	151,893	149,623	-2,270
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	140,790	136,893	134,623	-2,270
4.3 Financial Sector	0	3,000	3,000	0
4.4 Infrastructure	100,090	74,100	99,113	25,013
4.5 Agriculture	25,080	27,500	20,260	-7,240
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	3,120	20,583	5,000	-15,583
4.7 Economic Opportunity	7,500	6,710	7,250	540
4.8 Environment	5,000	5,000	0	-5,000
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	0	15,000	15,000	0
4.5 Agriculture	0	15,000	15,000	0



(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	547,447	0	0	0
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	547,447	0	0	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	547,447	0	0	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Sudan</b>	<b>924,140</b>	<b>427,780</b>	<b>439,979</b>	<b>12,199</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	76,953	94,927	121,690	26,763
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	56,231	63,700	91,050	27,350
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	20,722	31,227	30,640	-587
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	83,032	87,364	77,997	-9,367
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,850	1,000	9,600	8,600
2.2 Good Governance	21,009	34,000	35,000	1,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	49,092	38,208	14,900	-23,308
2.4 Civil Society	11,081	14,156	18,497	4,341
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	75,918	93,596	90,669	-2,927
3.1 Health	50,368	68,046	65,119	-2,927
3.2 Education	25,550	25,550	25,550	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	140,790	151,893	149,623	-2,270
4.3 Financial Sector	0	3,000	3,000	0
4.4 Infrastructure	100,090	74,100	99,113	25,013
4.5 Agriculture	25,080	42,500	35,260	-7,240
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	3,120	20,583	5,000	-15,583
4.7 Economic Opportunity	7,500	6,710	7,250	540
4.8 Environment	5,000	5,000	0	-5,000
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	547,447	0	0	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	547,447	0	0	0
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	25,523	29,158	36,580	7,422
6.1 Program Design and Learning	7,815	8,202	11,400	3,198
6.2 Administration and Oversight	17,708	20,956	25,180	4,224

### Peace and Security

The Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will continue to support peace and security initiatives in Sudan during FY 2011, a year in which flexibility in U.S. assistance is required because of the pending outcomes of the referenda votes of Southern Sudan and Abyei, as well as the outcomes of the popular consultations in Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan states. Urgent support will be needed to build consensus around these critical processes that will affect the power sharing, security arrangements, economic situation, and political balances in the national, regional, and state governments. U.S. assistance will be geared toward addressing the threat of new or renewed conflict in the Three Areas, minimizing the potential for increased tension between North and the South following the April 2010 elections and in the run-up to the 2011 referenda, and making peace attractive for Darfuris. To achieve these goals, it is necessary to increase attention to programs in conflict prevention and mitigation. Peacekeeping operations are an essential part of these prevention and mitigation efforts. Ending the conflict in Darfur and ensuring security for Darfuris will remain a priority for the United States. The United States will continue to support the ongoing peace processes and promote justice and reconciliation processes, as appropriate.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): The peace and security objective supports key stability and security issues through conflict mitigation, preventative diplomacy, and peace and reconciliation work. In

FY 2011, Sudan will enter the final period of the CPA before a final political arrangement between the North and South is determined by the outcome of the referenda and popular consultations. ESF resources in this sector will be managed by both USAID and the State Department.

In FY 2011, support for post-referenda and post-popular consultations stability will be required. The threat of new or renewed conflict in the Three Areas, the North, and the South following national elections and the 2011 referenda will require increased attention and funding for conflict prevention and mitigation. The United States will promote programs that focus on peace dividends, local solutions to community conflict, successful implementation of important political processes, and the peaceful mediation by state authorities of local conflict. Funding will also be directed at mediating and preventing conflict around post-2011 issues, including cross-border development, security and movement, inter-ethnic relationships, and oil security. USAID's transition and conflict management program will provide a quick and flexible mechanism for direct technical and material support to diplomatic efforts to address these issues.

Working toward or consolidating peace in Darfur will remain a priority, and the United States will continue to support peace and reconciliation processes. State Department programs will include support for political negotiations and diplomatic engagement of armed movements, as appropriate. USAID's transition and conflict management program will provide support to civil society consultations, peace polling and consensus building, community dialogue, peace incentives, and other conflict mitigation activities to improve security and rule of law on the ground.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): IMET-financed training assists the military of the GoSS with leadership development by providing Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) officers with professional military education. These IMET funds will support training courses including, but not limited to, Air Defense, Field Artillery, Maneuver (Infantry/Armor), Signal, Intelligence, Engineer, Logistics, and English Language. In addition to professionalizing the SPLA, these courses expose current and future SPLA leadership to U.S. military values and American ideals. They also promote continued United States access and nurture the military-to-military relationships between the SPLA and the United States. Department of Defense representatives in Juba and Washington manage the programming of IMET funds in close coordination with the State Department.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): Irrespective of the outcome of the referendum in 2011, the Southern Sudan Police Services (SSPS) will require significant donor assistance for strategic planning, training, and infrastructure development, in order to accommodate the necessary and projected increase of competent police officers within the SSPS. Funds will provide technical assistance and training for Southern Sudan's criminal justice sector and law enforcement institutions, as well as contribute toward UN civilian police and formed police units in Southern Sudan and Darfur. These activities will be managed by the State Department.

The number of advisors from the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) will be increased to assign experienced law enforcement officers to SSPS headquarters and to provide training in various facilities, with primary training programs being conducted around Jonglei and Lakes states. These advisors will support both strategic planning by the SSPS and development of technical skills. INL will continue to expand training operations in Juba, Rumbek (Lakes state), and Bor (Jonglei state), as well as other states. Illiteracy continues to be a major problem within the SSPS, and literacy programs for the police are extremely limited. As such, INL also will continue to plan programs that address this critical need.

GoSS Prison Services continue to be under-resourced, and a high population of prisoners is held on remand while awaiting trial. Many prisons are visited regularly by civilian police monitors, who document human rights discrepancies within the system. With strategically placed advisors, human rights training should be implemented GoSS-wide. Advisors will continue to mentor Ministry of Legal Affairs and Constitutional Development (MoLACD) staff to promote printing and distributing of copies of the law as a result of an online printing press operation funded by INL in FY 2009.

Parallel to the bilateral efforts, INL will continue to support the UN Mission in Sudan and UN-African Union Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) in assisting the local police to build its capacity through training. INL plans to increase the number of civilian police, judicial, and corrections advisors seconded to the UN who will train and mentor local police. INL also plans to continue supporting Formed Police Units deploying to UNAMID.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): Since 2005, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement within the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs has fielded hundreds of humanitarian mine action and explosive ordnance disposal clearance teams, and conducted thousands of mine risk education events throughout Sudan. Additionally, the program has focused on the removal of abandoned or illicit weapons caches that threaten civilian populations, and has secured or destroyed more than 50 metric tons of dangerous items, including high-value weapons such as man-portable air defense systems. Capacity development is the backbone of the program and the United States is the only international donor supporting Sudan's first internationally accredited humanitarian mine action organization, the Sudanese Integrated Mine Action Service (SIMAS). SIMAS plays an integral part in the capacity development of Sudan's Mine Action Program. With the impending referenda, securing illicit and abandoned weapons is a top priority. Clearance and destruction of these weapons, combined with mine risk education activities and capacity development, will continue to be the focus of programs funded by the State Department during FY 2011.

Peacekeeping Operations (PKO): Peacekeeping operations aim to support stability and security throughout the region. In FY 2011, the landmark peace agreement will enter the final period before the new political arrangement takes hold between the North and South, as determined by the outcome of the referenda and popular consultations. PKO funding in this sector will be managed by the State Department.

U.S. bilateral assistance to the appropriate national authority in 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 GoSS, or the appropriate national body to downsize, train, and transform the SPLA, in an effort to promote the long-term stability of Southern Sudan.

State Department 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 local threats to security, provide security during the election, and combat impunity for violence against vulnerable groups, such as women and girls.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

FY 2011 will be a critical year for Sudan, as the remaining CPA political processes are implemented. Flexibility will be required in planning for U.S. assistance, pending outcomes of the referenda on the future status of Southern Sudan and Abyei and popular consultations in Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan states. It will be important to support the outcomes of, and build consensus behind, these processes, as well as the general elections in April 2010 that will modify the power- and wealth-sharing balances in the national, regional, and state governments. Support for the development of democratic governance in Southern Sudan and the Three Areas will continue to be critical, regardless of the outcomes of the referenda and popular consultations. U.S. assistance will build on efforts made since the signing of the CPA to strengthen core government institutional development and build capacity at the various levels of government, facilitate consensus building, strengthen the legislative assembly that is inducted after the elections, and strengthen civic participation in the interim and post-CPA periods.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): Funding will support key political processes outlined in the CPA and strengthen democratic governance as Sudan enters the final phase of the CPA and the outcome of the referenda and popular consultations becomes clear. USAID manages most of the ESF funds for this objective, although the State Department manages some involving political party activities.

The United States will build on past and current programs to emphasize the strengthening of capacity to support core government functions to enable expanded service delivery, support the rule of law in Southern Sudan, and deepen the accountability, transparency, and responsiveness of key government institutions in the South and the Three Areas. Additionally, enhancing government understanding of public views, building consensus between leaders and constituencies, strengthening the capacity of political parties to conduct outreach to, and represent, their constituents in the newly elected legislative assembly after the April 2010 elections, and strengthening civil society will all continue as elements of U.S. assistance.

In FY 2011, the United States will increase support for improving key public sector executive functions in the maturing GoSS, strengthening anticorruption efforts, financial governance, civil service reforms, and GoSS efforts toward decentralization, among other core government functions. 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 are to be settled by the State Governments.

The effectiveness of political parties and state legislative assemblies in representing their constituencies will be critical for following up on the popular consultations. FY 2011 funds will support the next phase of political party and governance activities to help the legislature be more responsive to constituents, building on previous activities and results. Depending on the outcome of popular consultations, programs may be split between Southern Sudan and Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan states. The United States will also continue to provide logistical support and training to key democratic parties in Sudan. Since 2005, in support of the CPA, the United States has promoted democratic governance, supported political party development in Southern Sudan and the Three Areas, and provided ongoing support to consolidating and preparing for the popular consultations and referenda in 2011. After the referenda, this support of democratic governance will continue, and U.S. assistance will facilitate efforts to build a consensus on how to move forward, either as a united Sudan or as two separate states at peace with each other.

U.S. assistance will also continue to support development of a vibrant civil society through building the institutional structures of civil society organizations, promoting civic education, improving access to, and availability of, independent public information, and promoting the development of independent media. In the post-referenda and post-popular consultation period, assistance will also go toward supporting a peaceful transition from the end of the CPA interim period through the launch of either a new united Sudan or an independent Southern Sudan. The United States will support program initiatives that build on the civil society work to date and promote citizen and civil society organization (CSO) participation including in civil society and media, governance (state and county level government planning and eventually service delivery oversight and accountability), peace-building and conflict mitigation, and key political processes that would include any elections that may be organized, as there is no roadmap for political processes post-CPA. The design for the next phase of the civic participation activity will be fully developed in FY 2011 using FY 2011 funding.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): The number of legal and customary law advisors will increase to accommodate an increase in the number of U.S.-assisted courts throughout the GoSS with improved case management, to include improving coordination between GoSS Prison Services and MoLACD in an effort to standardize application of the law.

### **Investing in People**

As Sudan moves beyond the interim period in the implementation of the CPA, the people of Southern Sudan continue to seek the benefits of peace and stability in their daily lives through access to quality healthcare and education. U.S. assistance continues to emphasize decentralized, community-based provision of essential services by engaging local stakeholders in rebuilding health and education systems at central, state, and county levels.

With respect to health care delivery, the FY 2011 budget recognizes the compelling need to address the maternal, infant, and child mortality rates that are among the highest in the world, and it recognizes that doing so is a cornerstone of the U.S. development diplomacy that supports the CPA. Accordingly, the FY 2011 budget provides increased funding to programs that strengthen maternal and child health services in target areas and expand access to high-quality, voluntary family planning and reproductive health care services and information. U.S. assistance will support interventions that target priority health threats, improve potable water and sanitation resources, and reduce the burden of infectious diseases, particularly HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis, polio, and neglected tropical diseases. The FY 2011 budget will support improvements in six health system components: health governance and administration, human resources, health management information systems, financial management, logistics, and service delivery. In doing so, U.S. assistance will raise the capacity of central, state, and county governments to plan, manage, and monitor health programs.

With regard to education, USAID will improve people's ability to gain the knowledge, skills, and attitudes they need to improve their lives and contribute to a peaceful and productive society by increasing access to quality education. Support will focus on the southern states, the fragile Three Areas, and other areas of Sudan, if conditions permit. USAID recognizes the tremendous developmental impacts of educating girls, particularly in Southern Sudan, where the status of women remains low. To date, USAID has worked at the sub-national, state, and county levels to affect systemic changes leading to more equitable gender-based policies and practices in education. In collaboration with ministry personnel, school leaders and community members, USAID provided educational support to nearly 3,033 female secondary school students and women attending teacher training institutes. Since the signing of the CPA, primary school enrollment has continued to increase to 44 percent in 2009, when 1.3 million learners attended primary school. U.S. assistance has played a key role in this increase, improving access to education for 10 percent of these learners in FY 2009 alone.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - State and GHCS - USAID: Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief: Sudan will receive significant support to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - USAID: Objectives for assistance include improving service delivery to reduce mortality and morbidity, particularly for the most vulnerable groups, strengthening health systems at central, state, and county levels, and raising the awareness of communities and families to address their health needs.

**Tuberculosis (TB):** Funding will provide technical support to the National TB Control Program to strengthen its management and strategic planning, expand TB laboratory networks, scale up the Directly Observed Treatment Short-Course (DOTS) approach, strengthen tuberculosis microscopy and quality assurance, and improve a TB surveillance, routine monitoring, and evaluation system and database. USAID has embedded technical advisors in the Ministry of Health (MoH) to facilitate these activities. The FY 2011 budget will continue to support them, while also strengthening service delivery, logistics, information management and surveillance, and human resource development in all DOTS Centers in USAID-supported counties.

**Malaria:** U.S. assistance for malaria control has aimed to increase prevention and treatment of malaria, develop policy, and facilitate monitoring, supervision, and assessment. U.S. technical assistance has included providing long-term technical assistance providers embedded in the National Malaria Control Program, procuring and distributing malarial treatment drugs and insecticide-treated nets, and supporting policy and guidelines development. FY 2011 funding will be used to improve the malaria supply chain down to the facility level, institute malaria health information and surveillance systems, establish home management of malaria, train state malaria coordinators, strengthen state and county monitoring and supervision activities, and support the social marketing of malaria commodities in selected areas.

Maternal and Child Health (MCH): Funding supports the expansion of antenatal care and assisted deliveries by trained personnel. USAID assistance works at central, county, and facility levels to sharpen referral pathways and to increase access to emergency obstetric care; bolster the skills of maternal and child health workers; develop policies for immunization and nutrition; train health workers on polio eradication, nutrition, and surveillance; and provide support for child vaccinations and vitamin A supplementation. USAID has embedded an immunization technical advisor in the MoH. USAID will also use FY 2011 funds to expand training rapidly for maternal and child health nurses and workers, ramp up maternal and child outreach to communities and families, strengthen the supply chain for essential drugs, introduce simple and inexpensive technologies such as handheld ultrasound machines, and provide support for the social promotion and marketing of MCH commodities. Complementing other water-related investments, USAID will also expand adoption of good hygiene behaviors, and expand the social marketing of water purification products.

U.S. assistance will support implementation of the GoSS' new family planning policy. The policy calls for increased education and promotion of family planning services, counseling about family planning and good reproductive health at antenatal clinics and outreach sites, and advocacy for modern contraceptive method use. USAID will focus on raising demand for family planning through behavior change communication, mobilization of community advocates and providers, support for village development committees and women's groups, and the social marketing and promotion of voluntary family planning and reproductive health products.

Nutrition: Funds will be used to strengthen health care systems and services and promote community based nutrition programs, with a focus on enhancing the quality and diversity of the diet of malnourished children. Resources will be provided to support a variety of activities, such as the training of health staff in nutrition issues, and the promotion of breastfeeding and the optimal complementary feeding practices in early childhood. The program will support strengthening the capacity to plan, implement, and monitor nutrition programs at the national, state, and community levels.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): ESF resources are used to provide assistance for water and sanitation and basic education within the Investing in People program objective. These funds provide U.S. technical assistance, training and capacity building, small grants, and commodity support to health, education, and social service activities managed by USAID.

Water Supply and Sanitation: Urban water and sanitation activities enhance local government institutional capacity to manage investments in the sector. USAID will also support long-term water infrastructure projects in urban areas, strengthen the supply chain of water and sanitation products and spare parts, improve government and CSO oversight of water and sanitation activities, and provide technical assistance to central and state governments on water and sanitation policies and regulations.

Through USAID's Building Responsibility for Delivery of Government Services program (BRIDGE), FY 2011 water and sanitation activities are more rural in coverage and will use funding to improve service provision, strengthen health and water and sanitation systems, and build Government and community capacities. Geographic coverage includes Southern Sudan and the Three Areas. Activities will be established and integrated with other components of USAID's development assistance portfolio (democracy and governance, economic growth, and education) in Southern Sudan, thus ensuring that state and local governments include health and water and sanitation in their general development plans and budgets. This holistic approach will enable the effective local government delivery of all basic services and promote the inclusion of community and women's groups in development management and decision-making.

Basic Education: Funds will be used for formal and non-formal education activities to improve the quality and access of basic educational services, particularly for females. Teacher training, curriculum reform and development, especially for unemployed youth and women transitioning to the workplace, and capacity building of community and government institutions to plan, budget, administer, and manage education delivery will help build long-term sustainability of Southern Sudan

educational services. U.S. technical and training assistance for teachers' professional development will ensure that students are actually learning basic, relevant knowledge and skills through improved pedagogy, materials, management, and assessment in formal and non-formal settings. U.S. assistance will provide support to enhance school infrastructure, such as by providing separate latrines for females in schools and by providing training facilities that may include daycare for children of teachers. These measures ultimately enhance the delivery of education services.

To develop the knowledge, technology, best practices, and human capital for local and national development, U.S. assistance will support scholarships and partnerships between regional and American institutions of higher education. Education activities are integrated across governance, economic growth, and the health sector through several programs. For example, schools are used for delivering immunizations, Parent-Teacher Association meetings for civic groups, and non-formal education activities that promote English language skills for out-of-school youth.

Food for Peace Title II: Health: Food for Peace Title II funds will support activities that focus on reducing malnutrition, including preventing chronic malnutrition in children under two years of age and acute malnutrition in children under five years of age, improving the health and nutritional status of pregnant and lactating women, improving infant and young child feeding practices, preventing and treating childhood illnesses, and improving the adoption of key health, hygiene, and feeding practices through effective use of behavior change and communication interventions. These programs will be implemented through private voluntary organizations and linked with other USAID bilateral health programs.

### **Economic Growth**

The United States is working in partnership with the GoSS to improve economic capacity and business opportunities across Southern Sudan to rebuild a growing private sector economy, especially agriculture-based, which is critical to increasing jobs for unemployed youth and increasing non-oil revenues for the GoSS. Economic growth programs are rebuilding infrastructure, including constructing and maintaining roads and bridges to improve domestic and regional trade routes, providing modern energy services in key towns, and creating an enabling environment for business and new employment opportunities. Private sector development will also be enhanced by supporting entrepreneurship through microfinance lending, assisting with land-reform policies, and establishing new agriculture activities. Agriculture development programs will also increase food production, support sustainable agricultural development, decrease food insecurity, decrease poverty levels among smallholder farmers, and support private and public sector agribusiness, which will diversify income generation.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): U.S. assistance will be used to build and improve roads in order to facilitate local and regional trade and service delivery. Electrical power supply in key towns will be expanded to support private sector investment, job creation, and greater economic opportunities. U.S. assistance will improve the capacity of the GoSS Ministry of Transport and Roads, as well as State Ministries of Physical Infrastructure, in management, policy, regulatory matters, budget planning, and procurement. The United States will also provide technical and business training to Sudanese construction firms to enable them better to engage in the rebuilding of the country. The lack of transport services remains a major impediment in Southern Sudan and the Three Areas, where decades of civil war destroyed or degraded infrastructure. Re-establishing and improving transport services will facilitate the development of regional trade routes and markets and improve effective governance and internal security. The United States will continue its substantial investments in Southern Sudan's transport sector, particularly in construction and repair of feeder and market roads.

U.S. assistance will be used to improve overall food security and agricultural production. Using technical assistance, training, and small grants provided through the new Food, Agribusiness, and Rural Markets (FARM) activity, USAID aims to transform subsistence farming to commercial production and trade in targeted areas, thus increasing household food security and creating livelihood opportunities in Southern Sudan. U.S. technical and training assistance will also be used to support the integrated BRIDGE activity, providing critical agricultural and livelihood support to targeted

groups, especially women, in Southern Sudan and the Three Areas. Southern Sudan has great potential for increased agricultural production and agribusiness development, employing thousands of workers and creating new employment opportunities for low-income rural families.

U.S. assistance will be used to support private sector competitiveness in building both technical understanding and capacity in supply chain management and agricultural market development through the BRIDGE activity working in targeted areas of Southern Sudan and the Three Areas.

U.S. assistance is critical in building new economic opportunities for Southern Sudanese entrepreneurs, especially women. The United States will continue its investments in microfinance through technical assistance to lending institutions and provision of loan capital to encourage job creation and business development, for urban as well as rural residents. U.S. assistance will also support land policy reform further to improve land tenure security, a foundation for economic growth and household self-sufficiency.

The United States plans to address a variety of economic growth challenges through a new economic governance activity that aims to improve fiscal discipline, financial management, and the overall commercial operating environment in Southern Sudan. This will include the most salient policies, laws, regulations, and administrative practices affecting the private sector.

Food for Peace Title II: Food for Peace Title II funds will support activities that strengthen agricultural and pastoral livelihoods, including increasing agriculture productivity for staple crops, and improving market linkages and rural household incomes in Eastern Equatoria. Programs may address agriculture and pastoral livelihoods, with an emphasis on highly food-insecure smallholder farmers and pastoral households. These programs will be implemented through Private Voluntary Organizations and linked with other USAID bilateral programs in agriculture. This program will complement the agriculture activities funded through the new FARM program.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: USAID conducted major program evaluations and assessments in FY 2009 to evaluate programmatic and financial performance.

Evaluations of the urban Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) program, Technical Advisors Program (TAP), and the agriculture sector were conducted. In the case of WASH, the evaluation concluded that WASH was successfully implemented and the program design appropriately integrated water, sanitation, and hygiene programming to address key challenges in the target areas. However, in the absence of properly functioning government institutions, investments made in the urban WASH sector should increasingly focus on institutional strengthening and capacity-building in order to ensure sustainable service delivery. With respect to TAP, the evaluation documented success in providing assistance and support, at both the central and regional levels, in the priority areas of policy development and implementation, planning and budgeting, and program implementation, but also noted that increased capacity in planning, understanding, and using education data were needed. Finally, USAID assessed the current state of the agriculture sector in Southern Sudan. The findings of this study were used as the analytical foundation for a Request for Proposals in a procurement process that should be completed in FY 2010.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: From the evaluations, USAID expects to continue its urban WASH program in FY 2010 with a concentrated focus on institutional capacity-building and strengthening, and plans to adjust the TAP program by allocating resources to increase impact on issues of gender equity and conflict sensitivity, address management and staffing issues, design and implement plans to assist State Ministries of Education to manage and leverage development partner funds, programs, and opportunities, and enhance program monitoring and evaluation. As a result of the agriculture sector assessment, USAID plans to commit \$50 million over five years to the FARM program which will likely begin in FY 2010.



Relationship Between Budget and Performance: Based upon the evaluation results noted above, USAID will direct greater portions of FY 2011 funds under WASH and TAP to invest in capacity-building efforts in order to provide critical basic service delivery and peace dividends in key urban centers in Southern Sudan. In addition, USAID is planning to continue the provision of additional technical support at the local levels, increasing capacity, and decentralizing education planning and management.

Due to the findings of the agricultural assessment, a significant portion of FY 2011 funds for agricultural activities will be used to improve overall food security and agricultural production in Southern Sudan. Using technical assistance, training, and small grants provided through the new FARM activity, USAID aims to transform subsistence farming to commercial production and trade in targeted areas, thus increasing household food security and creating livelihood opportunities in Southern Sudan.

## Swaziland

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to Swaziland focuses on the promotion of democratic values, including recognition of human rights by the security forces, and addressing the key health threats of HIV/AIDS and associated diseases, such as tuberculosis.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	26,790	27,700	27,700	0
Global Health and Child Survival - State	19,700	20,700	20,700	0
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	6,900	6,900	6,900	0
International Military Education and Training	190	100	100	0

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Swaziland</b>	<b>26,790</b>	<b>27,700</b>	<b>27,700</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	190	100	100	0
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	190	100	100	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	190	100	100	0
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	26,600	27,600	27,600	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - State</b>	19,700	20,700	20,700	0
3.1 Health	19,700	20,700	20,700	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - USAID</b>	6,900	6,900	6,900	0
3.1 Health	6,900	6,900	6,900	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Swaziland</b>	<b>26,790</b>	<b>27,700</b>	<b>27,700</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	190	100	100	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	190	100	100	0
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	26,600	27,600	27,600	0
3.1 Health	26,600	27,600	27,600	0
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	558	1,353	1,353	0
6.2 Administration and Oversight	558	1,353	1,353	0

### Peace and Security

The Umbutfo Swaziland Defense Force (USDF) consists of an army with an air wing, divided into eight battalions. USDF is a small force of about 3,900 men and women. The USDF reports both general skill deficiency and attrition of members as factors in their continued need for training. Swaziland has chaired the Organ on Politics, Defense, and Security Cooperation of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), and therefore has served as the chair of the SADC Brigade. In support of SADC, Swaziland needs assistance to become a troop contributor to United Nations or African Union peacekeeping missions in the Great Lakes and Darfur regions of Africa.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): FY 2011 resources 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**

Swaziland has one of the most severe national HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis crises in the world, with an adult HIV prevalence of 26 percent and life expectancy reduced to 34 years. There are an estimated 110,000 orphans and vulnerable children in Swaziland, many in child-headed households.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - State and GHCS - USAID: Through linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Swaziland will receive significant support to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country, and support orphans and vulnerable children.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

At the beginning of Swaziland's Country Operational Plan (COP) development process and related budgetary allocations, the in-county PEPFAR team conducts an interagency portfolio review. This review, in which program managers, technical advisors from the Regional HIV/AIDS Program, and the Strategic Information team participate, provides key qualitative and quantitative data. The review looks at all partners' accomplishments against targets, costs per target, costs per achievement, remaining pipeline, status of current work plan, absorptive capacity, and quality of the results being achieved. The interagency team then allocates funds by program area and partner according to the comparison of this review and the strategic plan (as captured in National Strategic Framework and PEPFAR Partnership Framework) for the upcoming year. These choices are captured in the annual COP, which is then submitted to the Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator for final approval.

Reviews focused on program status and increased funding determined the portfolio's need and ability to increase efforts in Orphans and Vulnerable Children activities. These reviews also mapped out the direction for new activities to augment existing programs. IMET funds are reviewed in comparison to the goals stated in the Commander's Intent. Based on performance against these goals and country-level projections for resources needed to further U.S. objectives, reviews at the U.S. Africa Command and in Washington determine funding level requests for each country.

## Tanzania

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Tanzania is a nascent democracy with a strong record of constitutional changes of government. Tanzania's economy is one of the fastest growing in sub-Saharan Africa, but its annual per capita income is estimated at only \$415. Over one-third of the population lives below the poverty line. U.S. assistance focuses on health (especially HIV/AIDS and malaria) and infrastructure (roads, power, and water). It also promotes sustainable and inclusive economic development, improved law enforcement capability, sound agribusiness practices, expanded education, and the preservation of Tanzania's biodiversity.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	464,983	462,529	549,622	87,093
Development Assistance	26,890	41,700	99,818	58,118
Economic Support Fund	37,000	0	0	0
Food for Peace Title II	9,719	0	0	0
Foreign Military Financing	0	200	200	0
Global Health and Child Survival - State	329,921	336,254	336,254	0
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	61,078	83,525	112,000	28,475
International Military Education and Training	375	400	400	0
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	0	450	950	500

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>464,983</b>	<b>462,529</b>	<b>549,622</b>	<b>87,093</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	375	1,050	1,550	500
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	0	200	200	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	200	200	0
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	375	400	400	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	375	400	400	0
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	0	450	950	500
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	0	450	0	-450
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	0	950	950
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	3,150	1,700	9,318	7,618
<b>Development Assistance</b>	3,150	1,700	9,318	7,618
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	650	500	1,500	1,000
2.2 Good Governance	707	0	5,318	5,318
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,000	0	0	0
2.4 Civil Society	793	1,200	2,500	1,300
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	441,999	434,779	464,754	29,975
<b>Development Assistance</b>	16,000	15,000	16,500	1,500
3.1 Health	5,000	5,000	5,000	0
3.2 Education	11,000	10,000	11,500	1,500

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	35,000	0	0	0
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	35,000	0	0	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - State</b>	329,921	336,254	336,254	0
3.1 Health	329,921	336,254	336,254	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - USAID</b>	61,078	83,525	112,000	28,475
3.1 Health	61,078	83,525	112,000	28,475
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	9,740	25,000	74,000	49,000
<b>Development Assistance</b>	7,740	25,000	74,000	49,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	0	2,000	0	-2,000
4.5 Agriculture	2,740	13,500	63,000	49,500
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	0	1,000	0	-1,000
4.8 Environment	5,000	8,500	11,000	2,500
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	2,000	0	0	0
4.3 Financial Sector	2,000	0	0	0
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	9,719	0	0	0
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	9,719	0	0	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	9,719	0	0	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>464,983</b>	<b>462,529</b>	<b>549,622</b>	<b>87,093</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	375	1,050	1,550	500
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	0	450	0	-450
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	375	600	1,550	950
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	3,150	1,700	9,318	7,618
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	650	500	1,500	1,000
2.2 Good Governance	707	0	5,318	5,318
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,000	0	0	0
2.4 Civil Society	793	1,200	2,500	1,300
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	441,999	434,779	464,754	29,975
3.1 Health	395,999	424,779	453,254	28,475
3.2 Education	11,000	10,000	11,500	1,500
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	35,000	0	0	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	9,740	25,000	74,000	49,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	0	2,000	0	-2,000
4.3 Financial Sector	2,000	0	0	0
4.5 Agriculture	2,740	13,500	63,000	49,500
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	0	1,000	0	-1,000
4.8 Environment	5,000	8,500	11,000	2,500
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	9,719	0	0	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	9,719	0	0	0
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	25,732	25,230	27,960	2,730
6.1 Program Design and Learning	4,646	4,018	5,332	1,314
6.2 Administration and Oversight	21,086	21,212	22,628	1,416

## **Peace and Security**

Tanzania shares borders with eight states. Porous borders and limited capacity in the security sector increase vulnerability to terrorist activity. U.S. assistance is designed to 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 deter terrorism and other international criminal activities. To enhance GOT counterterrorism abilities, funding will support the national interagency Counterterrorism Center to collect, share, and analyze data among agencies. U.S. assistance will also support training and exchange programs to strengthen the GOT's defense and police forces. In particular, funds will help the Tanzanian People's Defense Force (TPDF) to develop as a professional military, respectful of human rights and the rule of law, with enhanced crisis response, peacekeeping, and counterterrorism capabilities.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): FMF will support defense, military, and border restructuring, reform, and operations through acquisition of small unit equipment for the TPDF. While the TPDF seeks a larger role in peacekeeping operations and border security, their capability is limited by inadequate command and control, communications, and night-vision systems. FMF funding will provide the TPDF with the means to fill its most critical needs.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): IMET serves as a foundation for Tanzania-United States military relations, helping to professionalize the armed forces, providing critical training on core skills, and creating valuable links between our militaries. The TPDF identifies IMET as the backbone of its bilateral military cooperation, and places a high value on the U.S. professional military education system. The TPDF desires more mid- and senior-level education to guide the transformation of their military, while simultaneously looking to develop their non-commissioned officer corps.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): INCLE funds directly support the efforts of Tanzania's domestic security services (primarily the Tanzanian National Police and the Customs and Immigration Service) to professionalize their respective forces and strengthen the ability to deter crime and terrorism, as well as promote civil order. Specifically, INCLE funding provides training and equipment for policing and security that serve to improve border and maritime protection, respond to critical incidents, conduct proper investigations, prepare cases for legal proceedings, and develop information to prevent incidents before they occur.

## **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 are challenged by corruption and poor delivery of Government services. Many of Tanzania's development gaps are governance-related. Therefore, programs under the Governing Justly and Democratically objective will continue to be a top U.S. policy priority.

Development Assistance (DA): The main objectives are to improve justice for vulnerable populations, promote transparency and curb corruption in public financial management, support civic education, and build the capacity of civil society organizations to monitor Government actions and participate effectively in government reform efforts.

Under the Rule of Law and Human Rights programming area, the United States will seek to improve justice for women who remain unprotected from violent partners; widows of those succumbing to AIDS, left without an inheritance, and denied custody of children; offenders who are incarcerated without access to legal defense; and HIV positive persons suffering from discrimination. Under good governance, the United States will continue expansion of public expenditure tracking systems and promote transparency, strengthen Parliament's capacity to exercise oversight of the executive branch by providing targeted technical assistance to key parliamentary committees, and support key institutions responsible for anti-corruption enforcement. Under civil society programming, the United States will continue to build the capacity of civil society organizations to monitor government

actions (especially those pertaining to public financial management), interact with key local and central government stakeholders, and effectively participate in the Government of Tanzania's ongoing local government reform program.

### **Investing in People**

Tanzania has one of the highest fertility rates and rates of maternal mortality in Africa. The elevated population growth rate dilutes economic growth and makes poverty reduction more difficult.

Women are the primary health care providers in Tanzania, and are most vulnerable to many of the country's health problems. As a result, U.S. assistance is often weighted toward women when delivering health services, consistent with one of the main principles of the Global Health Initiative.

Global Health Child Survival (GHCS) - USAID: Tuberculosis (TB): U.S. funding will help improve the detection and treatment of TB, resulting in increased case coverage and enhanced TB diagnosis and treatment capability.

Malaria: U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will expand efforts to scale up prevention and treatment and achieve 85 percent coverage among vulnerable Tanzanian groups, supporting the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. Under the PMI, the extensive bed net catch-up campaigns will end, while indoor residual spraying and epidemiological monitoring will be increased, as malaria rates decline on the mainland.

Maternal and Child Health: 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.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health: Assistance for family planning and reproductive health will expand access to high-quality, voluntary family planning services and information on reproductive health care on a more sustainable basis through training, behavior change communication, and support to create an enabling policy environment. Technical assistance in logistics in both the public and private sectors will increase the availability of contraceptives, as well as provide commodities. Funds will be used to increase the private sector social marketing program and the public sector Community Based Distribution program.

Nutrition: U.S. assistance under the Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative will focus on supporting community-based nutrition and micronutrient programs for women and young children, and on increasing the nutritional value of food aid commodities through nutrient supplementation and food fortification. Strengthening the country and community capacity to plan, implement, and monitor nutrition programs will also be supported.

Global Health Child Survival (GHCS) - State: 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, and to support orphans and vulnerable children throughout the country.

Development Assistance (DA): Water Supply and Sanitation: USAID programs will improve access to water supply and sanitation, and promote better hygiene through an integrated approach with natural resources management and rural development programs.

Basic Education: Education is a key component of Tanzania's growth agenda. However, Tanzania's education system lacks qualified teachers and learning materials, and suffers from weak accountability as it undergoes decentralization from the central ministry to the district level. In FY 2011, the focus will be on strengthening the quality of the lower primary education system. The program will strengthen the professional development and resource support for schools in order to enhance pedagogy and instruction in reading, mathematics, and science. It will also strengthen policies, information, and management related to reading, mathematics, and science instruction. Expected results are improvements in education quality and accountability that will be reflected in

increased student learning in reading, mathematics, and science in grades one to four.

### **Economic Growth**

U.S. assistance will target the agriculture and natural resources sectors to increase food security and improve livelihoods in the near term, while building a solid foundation for sustainable long-term growth and conservation of critical ecosystems. Overall, the program will seek to increase agricultural growth and expand the staple food supply via a value chain-driven approach, focusing on grains and other products in which Tanzania has a comparative advantage.

Development Assistance (DA): In FY 2011, USAID will begin to ramp up its agriculture program under the Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative. As part of a country-led comprehensive food security strategy, funding will focus on improving the business-enabling environment, productivity and quality enhancement, and investment and trade linkages, including export diversification. Overall, assistance will continue to support smallholder farmers, focusing on women, with the goal of increasing household level incomes. Specifically, the new program will invest in agricultural productivity by expanding access to quality seeds, fertilizers, irrigation tools, credit, and training; stimulation of the private sector by improving storage and food processing, as well as rural roads and transportation; maintenance of natural resources, including assistance in adapting to climate change; expansion of knowledge and training by supporting research and development, and cultivating the next generation of scientists; expansion of trade; support for policy reform and good governance as they relate to the agriculture sector; and support for women and families in agricultural development.

These investments will focus primarily on food staples, including maize and rice, but will also include horticulture and livestock as secondary value chains. The program will target the geographic areas of Morogoro, Dodoma, and Manyara and Arusha.

As part of the community-based conservation of eco-systems, U.S. assistance will increase rural incomes and protect biodiversity. Approximately 500,000 hectares of biologically significant land will be brought under improved management, bringing the cumulative total to over 7.2 million hectares since the program's inception. 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 for biodiversity conservation in Tanzania will also contribute to private sector development of conservation business enterprises, particularly within WMAs. Sustainable forestry and clean energy production in 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 in terms of deforestation rates.

### **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. USAID and MCC are collaborating to provide HIV/AIDS and other health services to construction workers and communities where the activities are taking place, and to mitigate the environmental impacts of the infrastructure projects.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: USAID/Tanzania took several steps in FY 2009 to evaluate the programmatic and financial performance of its activities. Most of these activities reflect routine actions that USAID carries out on a regular basis to monitor and evaluate performance. Key



steps included conducting mid-term and end-of-the-year portfolio reviews, which include pipeline analyses for all USAID-supported activities; reviewing and maintaining up-to-date Performance Management Plans (PMPs) for all USAID programs; conducting Data Quality Assessments for all indicator data per USAID's policy; conducting quarterly field visits and reviewing quarterly activity reports; and starting the Tanzania Monitoring and Evaluation Management Services Project, which will significantly strengthen USAID/Tanzania's ability to effectively manage program performance.

In addition to these steps, USAID/Tanzania updated its internal policy on Monitoring and Evaluation in FY 2009 to be consistent with USAID policy, and conducted multiple program evaluations to assess performance and inform future programming. These included a water sector assessment, an education sector assessment, development of a new education program, and several project-level evaluations across the various sectors. In FY 2010, USAID/Tanzania plans to conduct program evaluations in democracy and governance, education, and agriculture, which will support the Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: Two program areas were evaluated in detail in FY 2009: water supply, sanitation, and hygiene (WSH), and education. The WSH assessment found that current WSH activities were not performing to expectations, and made specific recommendations on how to improve the overall program. Findings from the WSH assessment led to the development of a new, integrated program, which will begin in the second quarter of FY 2010. USAID's Office of Inspector General conducted an audit of USAID/Tanzania's basic education program in FY 2009. While the audit found that the activities supported by the program were achieving positive results, it also found that the program was working in several areas, and needed to be more focused. These findings, combined with many program activities coming to a close in early FY 2010, prompted USAID/Tanzania to develop a new basic education strategy, which was founded on an assessment of the existing program and a sector-wide assessment. The new strategy and subsequent basic education program, which is currently in the design phase, will begin in FY 2010.

Relationship between Budget and Performance: Due to the success of the U.S. economic growth program, especially agriculture, Tanzania expects to see the largest programmatic impact with FY 2011 funding in the agriculture sector. Increased agriculture funding from FY 2010 to FY 2011 would have a significant impact on all agriculture-related indicators in FY 2012 and beyond. USAID/Tanzania is in the process of revising its PMP for the agriculture program to accommodate an anticipated programmatic expansion. Additionally, FY 2011 funds will scale up the Democracy and Governance (DG) program, which will focus on solidifying and building on the gains achieved under the previous MCC Threshold Program. These funds are anticipated to have a significant influence on multiple DG-related indicators, the specifics of which will be determined by a comprehensive DG assessment and new program development to take place in FY 2010.

## The Gambia

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to The Gambia remains focused on continuing the country's positive contribution to regional stability, improving professionalism in the Gambian military (especially in its numerous international peacekeeping assignments), and combating money laundering, particularly from narcotics trafficking or terrorist organizations.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	169	120	620	500
International Military Education and Training	169	120	120	0
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	0	0	500	500

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>The Gambia</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>500</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	169	120	620	500
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	169	120	120	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	169	120	120	0
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	0	0	500	500
1.5 Transnational Crime	0	0	500	500

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>The Gambia</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>500</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	169	120	620	500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	169	120	120	0
1.5 Transnational Crime	0	0	500	500

### Peace and Security

Programs funded by the Department of State will focus on military cooperation and exchanges to encourage The Gambia to maintain and expand its laudable counterterrorism 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. International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) funds also would help combat transnational crime by building Banjul's capacity to address money laundering.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): In order to achieve regional security goals, the Mission will continue to use IMET funds to support the training of Gambian peacekeeping forces and the continued development of a professional, apolitical military. Programs will enable the Gambian armed forces to remain an important regional partner in the global war on terrorism and to serve effectively in United Nations (UN), African Union (AU), and Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) peacekeeping operations.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): The Gambia is vulnerable to narcotrafficking for a variety of reasons, including porous borders, weak criminal justice institutions, and a quickly expanding banking sector. The most significant vulnerability in the judicial system is the lack of judicial independence, which adversely affects the entire criminal justice sector's ability to combat narcotrafficking. This is best addressed by exploring the possibility of establishing a judges' association and engaging with the newly created law school. The Gambia currently has 15 banks, all of which are foreign, and 11 of which are Nigerian. Most of these banks were established over the past year, notwithstanding the global recession. The Government of The Gambia appears to realize the risks inherent in its policies and has requested U.S. assistance to ensure that these investments are not made for the purposes of laundering money, particularly from illegal narcotics flows. The Department proposes using INCLE resources to increase judicial independence and develop the capacity of The Gambia's nascent Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU), to assist in the investigation and prosecution of suspected money launderers, and to facilitate The Gambia FIU's certification by the Egmont Group.

### **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.

## Togo

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

In the early 1990s, most bilateral and multilateral aid to Togo was cut off because of the country's faltering 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 a number of steps to begin the reform process. The GOT has made significant progress in recent years and further steps need to be encouraged. The challenge now for the international community is to help maintain the momentum for further reform.

U.S. foreign assistance to Togo will focus on encouraging a professional military that respects civilian leadership, and strengthening the rule of law to combat narcotics trafficking while continuing to closely monitor the GOT's willingness to work towards these same goals.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	134	235	550	315
Development Assistance	0	95	0	-95
International Military Education and Training	134	140	150	10
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	0	0	400	400

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Togo</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>315</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	134	140	150	10
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	134	140	150	10
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	134	140	150	10
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	0	95	400	305
<b>Development Assistance</b>	0	95	0	-95
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	0	95	0	-95
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	0	0	400	400
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	0	400	400

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Togo</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>315</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	134	140	150	10
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	134	140	150	10
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	0	95	400	305
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	0	400	400
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	0	95	0	-95

### Peace and Security

Togo's success at democratization depends strongly on the military's non-involvement in domestic

politics during this consolidation process, and a reorientation of the military's role away from domestic law-enforcement activities. In 2009, Togo became a member of the African Contingency Operations Training and Assistance program and began receiving equipment, training, and enhancements to its peace mission training center to increase the country's ability to contribute to peacekeeping operations on the continent.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): U.S. assistance 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 civil-military relations in a democracy. Traditional forms of military training, such as maritime operations, search and rescue, and others, will also be provided, as well as English language courses that foster better communication and cooperation between Togolese and English-speaking militaries.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

U.S. assistance will seek to strengthen Togolese efforts to counter narcotics trafficking and continue U.S. cooperation on counter-narcotics issues. Efforts will focus on building capacity in the justice sector to successfully combat trafficking.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): The United States seeks to help the GOT improve its ability to interdict illicit narcotics entering Togo, and to prosecute traffickers. INCLE funds will be used to support strengthening of the legal framework and justice system to prosecute successfully narcotics trafficking and money-laundering cases.

## Uganda

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Uganda is emerging from the 24-year Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) insurgency that resulted in the abduction of over 40,000 children and the displacement of an estimated 1.8 million northern Ugandans. Uganda is a key regional strategic partner to the United States - Ugandan forces form the backbone of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) - and the country is approaching a critical point in its transition to democracy with Parliamentary and Presidential elections scheduled in 2011. The United States seeks to transition its support from humanitarian assistance to longer-term development programs that provide for reconciliation and security in northern Uganda, and improved social and economic well-being throughout the country. U.S. assistance to Uganda focuses on promoting good governance and the institutionalization of multi-party democracy; strengthening regional stability and peaceful development in northern Uganda; addressing key health threats, through the Global Health Initiative, including malaria and HIV/AIDS; and addressing critical development issues, such as food security, sound agribusiness practices, and the protection of biodiversity.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	404,152	456,819	480,302	23,483
Development Assistance	45,950	70,650	69,283	-1,367
Economic Support Fund	15,000	0	0	0
Food for Peace Title II	39,741	25,000	25,000	0
Foreign Military Financing	0	300	300	0
Global Health and Child Survival - State	257,550	294,084	294,084	0
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	45,282	66,000	89,500	23,500
International Military Education and Training	629	550	600	50
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	0	235	1,535	1,300

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Uganda</b>	<b>404,152</b>	<b>456,819</b>	<b>480,302</b>	<b>23,483</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	2,629	3,985	6,835	2,850
<b>Development Assistance</b>	2,000	2,900	4,400	1,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	1,900	2,400	500
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	2,000	1,000	2,000	1,000
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	0	300	300	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	300	300	0
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	629	550	600	50
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	629	550	600	50
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	0	235	1,535	1,300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	0	1,535	1,535
1.5 Transnational Crime	0	235	0	-235
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	4,500	7,000	6,500	-500

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Development Assistance</b>	4,500	7,000	6,500	-500
2.2 Good Governance	1,500	2,000	2,000	0
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,500	3,000	2,500	-500
2.4 Civil Society	1,500	2,000	2,000	0
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	328,430	388,084	404,684	16,600
<b>Development Assistance</b>	15,000	16,500	9,600	-6,900
3.1 Health	5,000	6,500	2,000	-4,500
3.2 Education	10,000	10,000	7,600	-2,400
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	10,598	11,500	11,500	0
3.1 Health	10,598	11,500	11,500	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - State</b>	257,550	294,084	294,084	0
3.1 Health	257,550	294,084	294,084	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - USAID</b>	45,282	66,000	89,500	23,500
3.1 Health	45,282	66,000	89,500	23,500
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	50,047	57,750	62,283	4,533
<b>Development Assistance</b>	24,450	44,250	48,783	4,533
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,000	0	0	0
4.4 Infrastructure	0	0	4,000	4,000
4.5 Agriculture	15,000	36,750	36,750	0
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	3,000	0	0	0
4.8 Environment	5,450	7,500	8,033	533
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	15,000	0	0	0
4.4 Infrastructure	15,000	0	0	0
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	10,597	13,500	13,500	0
4.5 Agriculture	10,597	13,500	13,500	0
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	18,546	0	0	0
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	18,546	0	0	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	18,546	0	0	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Uganda</b>	<b>404,152</b>	<b>456,819</b>	<b>480,302</b>	<b>23,483</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	2,629	3,985	6,835	2,850
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	629	2,750	4,835	2,085
1.5 Transnational Crime	0	235	0	-235
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	2,000	1,000	2,000	1,000
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	4,500	7,000	6,500	-500
2.2 Good Governance	1,500	2,000	2,000	0
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,500	3,000	2,500	-500
2.4 Civil Society	1,500	2,000	2,000	0
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	328,430	388,084	404,684	16,600
3.1 Health	318,430	378,084	397,084	19,000
3.2 Education	10,000	10,000	7,600	-2,400
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	50,047	57,750	62,283	4,533
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,000	0	0	0
4.4 Infrastructure	15,000	0	4,000	4,000
4.5 Agriculture	25,597	50,250	50,250	0

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	3,000	0	0	0
4.8 Environment	5,450	7,500	8,033	533
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	18,546	0	0	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	18,546	0	0	0
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	29,200	31,853	34,328	2,475
6.1 Program Design and Learning	6,947	7,247	8,200	953
6.2 Administration and Oversight	22,253	24,606	26,128	1,522

## Peace and Security

The United States and Uganda work closely to advance peace and greater security in the country the troubled region around it. The Government of Uganda (GOU) stands firmly with the United States in combating extremist threats and in finding viable solutions to conflicts in the region. It provides the bulk of the African Union peacekeepers deployed in Somalia, an effort the United States actively supports. Uganda has also led regional military operations against the LRA, whose leaders have been indicted internationally for war crimes and crimes against humanity. The LRA now operates in neighboring countries after being pushed out of the north in 2006. This conflict led to the disintegration of civilian law enforcement systems in northern Uganda, and a police force stretched to provide security support throughout the country. The GOU has established an ambitious development agenda for northern Uganda, in which the United States has invested substantial interagency resources for defense, diplomacy, and development programs. A well-implemented plan for stability, recovery, and development in the north will improve the lives of conflict-affected persons, making Uganda a more peaceful and productive partner.

Development Assistance (DA): As northern Uganda continues to transition from conflict to stability, increased support will be necessary to reintegrate ex-combatants and internally displaced persons into communities, advance the national reconciliation process, and improve livelihoods. The United States will support local and regional peace-building and reconciliation efforts, enhance economic security and social inclusion at the community level, and increase access to justice.

Community-based police training will build community confidence and improve police capacity to be an effective and robust national force. The police work aims to help communities stem illicit trade, gender-based violence, trafficking in persons, and illegal migrant smuggling, along with providing an effective and professional response to general criminal activities.

USAID's conflict mitigation and reconciliation activities will support the peace and recovery process in northern Uganda. The Department of State's police training programs in the United States will offer advanced courses for specialized Ugandan police units working on maritime security, land border security, and the preservation and processing of forensic evidence. Department of State activities will also assist Uganda's efforts to serve as a regional center to train civilian police from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Southern Sudan, and Somalia.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): The primary objective of the FMF program in Uganda is to reduce regional tensions and conflict, and improve conditions for political and economic development and stability. A targeted program of non-lethal assistance will help the Uganda People's Defense Force (UPDF) better protect relief efforts and civilians in northern Uganda and the Karamajong sub-region, and will increase its capacity to fulfill regional peacekeeping obligations in support of AMISOM. Funding will also be used to increase infrastructure support to the new Ugandan National Peace Support Training Center in Singo, Uganda.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): An important U.S. priority in Uganda is to encourage its progress in becoming a transparent, accountable democracy that respects the rule of law and the human rights of all its citizens. A key component of this transformation is the professionalization of security forces through the IMET program. Assistance will continue to be provided to the Ugandan military as it develops its human rights training and directorate, prosecutes



human rights abuses, and participates in U.S. training and international peacekeeping operations. In addition to human rights, efforts will focus on enhancing the UPDF's ability to protect civilians from internal terrorist groups, strengthening civil-military relationships, and enhancing senior leadership strategic management skills. The Department of Defense will further facilitate professionalization of the Ugandan military by using IMET-funded courses to expose soldiers to the important roles that democratic values and human rights can play in governance and military operations, while increasing regional stability, international peace, and security.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement Funds (INCLE): The United States will continue to support the Government's ongoing efforts to professionalize its civilian law enforcement systems by strengthening its national police training academy training programs with a focus on community-based policing. The Department of State will continue to support general community-based police training, focused on building the training capacities of instructors at the national Police Academy. The instructors will develop their skills on community-based policing methodologies and programs. U.S. training programs will focus on general police investigative techniques and crime scene management.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

The reintroduction of multiparty democracy in 2005 provided Uganda an opportunity to create a more accountable and responsive Government, and an electoral system capable of enabling a growing number of citizens to participate peacefully in politics. A more accountable and responsive Government will increase citizen commitment to democratic governance; reduce tensions among political, regional, and ethnic groups; and ensure Uganda maintains its position as a stable, democratic partner to the United States. The Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)'s 2008-10 \$10 million anti-corruption Threshold program will not be renewed due to the country's failure to meet several of the MCC performance indicators required for a compact. Therefore, proposed threshold programs will address these areas of backsliding.

Development Assistance (DA): Better governance based on the rule of law, a system of checks and balances, and free and fair electoral processes, is expected lead to increased public confidence in the electoral system. Stronger civil society organizations can more effectively inform citizens of issues that touch their daily lives, gather information from citizens on the quality of service delivery, and advocate for changes that will lead to more effective functioning of Government (greater transparency and accountability) and improved service delivery.

To consolidate Uganda's new multiparty system, USAID will support programs that will strengthen democratic institutions, enhance democratic political competition, and increase public participation. USAID programs will also improve the capacity of Parliament to respond to citizens and civil society's demand for more effective oversight, improve the capacity of local governments to deliver services, and strengthen the capacity of political parties to engage actively and effectively in the multi-party system. USAID will also improve links between Parliament, local government, political parties, and civil society.

### **Investing in People**

The United States invests heavily in the health and education of Ugandans as a means of promoting the country's peace, stability, and prosperity. With a current population of over 32 million, an annual population growth rate of 3.3 percent, and a high HIV/AIDS prevalence, Uganda will be challenged to handle an ever-growing demand for health and education services. Half of Uganda's population is under the age of 15. The country has high maternal mortality (435 per 100,000 live births) and one of the highest tuberculosis rates in the world (154 per 100,000). Malaria is the country's leading cause of morbidity and mortality. For 40 years, Uganda's total fertility rate has remained static at close to seven children per woman. This fertility rate contributes to a range of challenges such as high infant mortality, an increasing burden on social services, and potential economic and political instability. The United States is the largest international donor to Uganda's health sector, with programs under the Global Health Initiative that address HIV/AIDS, malaria, family and reproductive health, child and maternal health, tuberculosis, and other infectious diseases, as well as promoting

basic education for millions of Ugandans, and improving access to potable water and improved sanitary conditions.

Development Assistance (DA): Basic Education: USAID works with the GOU to improve the quality of basic education and increase education of vulnerable children. Programs will provide teacher training and supportive supervision, support curriculum development and reform, promote education policy development, strengthen management information systems, promote girls' education, increase community participation in education, improve school administration through training, increase teacher retention through improved housing, increase awareness among secondary schools students of the potential impact of HIV/AIDS, and address the needs of schools and students in conflict-affected regions of Uganda.

Water Supply and Sanitation: Programs will provide access to potable water and improved sanitary conditions to urban and peri-urban centers, as well as formerly internally displaced persons who are resettling in conflict-affected areas in northern Uganda.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - State: Uganda's long-term political and economic development depends on healthy, well-educated citizens. One of the largest health challenges it faces is the HIV/AIDS pandemic. Funding from the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) will help the GOU in reinvigorating prevention activities; continuing to provide care and support to those infected or affected by HIV/AIDS, especially orphans and other vulnerable children; and providing antiretroviral drug treatment services. The United States will continue to work with its implementing partners to increase effectiveness, increase sustainability by strengthening national health systems, and encourage the GOU to identify additional funding to meet the growing needs in combating HIV/AIDS. Uganda will receive significant support to build partnerships that provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - USAID: In order to ensure a healthier, more productive society, the long-term foreign assistance priorities in health are building capacity to reduce the threat of infectious diseases, and infant and child mortality, supporting reproductive and maternal health care, and increasing food security. Expected results over the next five years include the reduction of malaria mortality by 50 percent, increased use of modern contraceptive methods by one percentage point each year, and a decrease in unmet demand for family planning. Child survival activities will reduce maternal and under-five mortality rates, improve immunization coverage, improve nutritional status of children under five, increase number of deliveries with a skilled provider, reduce mortality from diarrheal disease, and reduce rates of micronutrient malnutrition. In addition, the health commodity supply-chain will be sustainably improved, and health systems will be strengthened with a focus on improving human resource management at various levels of the health sector.

Tuberculosis (TB): USAID assistance will expand and enhance Community-Based Directly Observed Therapy Short Course, improve TB infection control, improve management of TB and HIV, strengthen TB care and support, and strengthen host country TB information systems.

Malaria: U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will expand efforts to scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2011 request level for Uganda does not include the total projected funding for the PMI. Decisions on allocations of centrally managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2011 operating year budget is set.

Maternal and Child Health: USAID assistance will increase access, availability, and information to increase deliveries with skilled providers; improve comprehensive and integrated antenatal care; increase the number of children who are fully immunized at 12 months and receive Vitamin A supplementation; lower rates of diarrheal illness through the promotion of safe drinking water; improve appropriate management of diarrhea through the use of oral rehydration salts and zinc;

increase the number and amount of local foods fortified with vitamins and minerals; and improve policies and guidelines for under-five malnutrition.

**Family Planning and Reproductive Health:** USAID assistance will generate country commitment to family planning, and expand access to a variety of 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. They also make substantial contributions to reducing abortion, maternal and child mortality and morbidity, occurrence of fistula, and mitigating adverse effects of population dynamics on natural resources, economic growth, and state stability.

**Nutrition:** Funds will be used to strengthen healthcare services and promote community-based nutrition programs, with a focus on enhancing the quality and diversity of the diet of malnourished children. Resources will be provided to support a variety of activities, such as the training of health staff in nutrition issues, the promotion of micronutrient supplementation and food fortification programs for women and young children, and the promotion of breastfeeding and the optimal complementary feeding practices in early childhood. The program will support the strengthening the capacity to plan, implement, and monitor nutrition programs at both the national and community level.

**Food for Peace Title II:** Food for Peace Title II programs will train beneficiaries in diet diversification, nutrition, and sustainable sanitation and hygiene practices; rehabilitate or construct water points to increase safe water access; and distribute food to extremely vulnerable individuals, including pregnant and lactating mothers, malnourished children and those under five years of age, and people living with HIV/AIDS.

### **Economic Growth**

Uganda has enjoyed economic growth averaging nearly 8 percent over the last five years, in large part due to GOU-led market-based reforms and sound macroeconomic policies. Despite this success, millions of Ugandans remain in dire poverty, and faster growth is hampered by the country's poor infrastructure, low agricultural productivity, lack of transparency, and corruption. The recent discovery of large oil reserves in the biodiverse Albertine Rift poses sizeable opportunities and challenges for Uganda and its neighbors. Oil revenue flows are expected to begin in 2011, the same year as the Presidential and Parliamentary elections. To support continued economic growth and avoid the pitfalls of resource-derived wealth, the Mission will be aggressively advocating for fiscally sound, politically transparent, and environmentally sustainable management of Uganda's oil resources.

**Development Assistance (DA):** U.S. assistance requested for FY 2011 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 increased food security at the household and community levels; 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; and improved rural infrastructure. U.S. assistance will also protect biodiversity as oil production begins in the Albertine Rift and in endangered areas of northern Uganda.

Consistent with the new Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, agricultural activities will improve productivity of agribusinesses and producer organizations, disseminate improved production technologies, develop the rural financial sector and expand access to credit, enhance dairy market chains, provide greater food security through greater access to agricultural technology inputs, and strengthen rural infrastructure. Biodiversity activities will increase adoption of natural resource management practices around protected areas, improve biodiversity monitoring, increase tourism revenues and improve revenue management, improve land use planning and increase capacity to manage buffer zones, strengthen environmental laws and regulations, and establish community revenue-sharing policies to encourage sustainable use of natural resources. New biodiversity

programs will mitigate the impact of oil exploration and production in biodiverse areas. New agriculture programs will expand the agro-input private sector, increase regional trade and market penetration, strengthen private sector participation in staple food value chains, improve analytical research for policy decision-making, and support the development of agriculture research institutions.

Public Law 480 (P.L. 480): P.L. 480 programs will support the transition to peace and stability in northern Uganda by assisting former internally displaced persons to return to their farms and reestablish agricultural production, thereby reducing food insecurity for those populations. Activities will train farmers in appropriate and sustainable farming practices; provide initial inputs for vulnerable households during the first farming cycle; reconstruct tertiary roads and supplement food supplies through Food for Work schemes; rehabilitate secondary roads to improve market access. Long-term goals will be reached through capacity building, technology transfer, and improved markets for targeted crops and linkages to commercial markets for producer organizations.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: Uganda conducted 15 program evaluations and assessments in FY 2009 to evaluate programmatic and financial performance. All of the evaluations informed FY 2010 and FY 2011 budget and planning decisions. The Uganda Operating Unit (OU) is planning to conduct 13 more evaluations and assessments in FY 2010.

In FY 2009, the Assistance Objective teams updated their Performance Management Plans (PMP) and the Mission Director approved them. The OU held semiannual programmatic and quarterly financial and procurement reviews to assess performance, pipeline, and procurement plans. During the portfolio reviews, the mission analyzed in detail the PMPs of each Assistance Objective team and implementing partner, and ensured that performance was acceptable; pipelines were well managed; and plans for new or follow-on awards were sensible and appropriate with respect to strategy, performance, and pipeline. Evaluations were also discussed at the semiannual portfolio reviews in order to ensure that they were adequately planned and funded and that appropriate lessons were shared with the team, mission, agency, and international development community. Over 60 data quality assessments were completed in FY 2009, helping to overcome issues in data collection, interpretation of indicator definitions, and record keeping.

Also during the year, the OU launched a web-based performance reporting system. The new system is a digital warehouse of every indicator collected by the mission and its implementing partners, and contains detailed information on over 900 indicators. Partners upload targets and actuals, activity managers review and certify the data, and Mission staff views desired information and reports. Data reporting and target setting have significantly improved due to the new system. The database can disaggregate performance by gender and sub-region, making further analysis possible (via statistics or geographical information systems, for example). With more meaningful targets and more accurate performance information that is disaggregated by gender and sub-region, the system will vastly improve the OU's ability to relate performance information to budgetary and programmatic decisions.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: The assessment of U.S. activity supporting people living with HIV/AIDS resulted in the decision to forego a follow-on design, and instead to reprogram the funds into existing awards, yielding an overall cost savings and a better use of resources in higher impact activities.

The final evaluation of the AIDS Capacity Enhancement program revealed that some indigenous partners did not have the anticipated level of capacity. This finding resulted in a design change for the follow-on activity.

The Resources for Awareness of Population Impacts on Development assessment for Uganda, which used actual data and modeling to illustrate the effects of population growth on Uganda's socioeconomic development, served as a useful tool that is informing the design of new community advocacy activity which will cut across multiple sectors including population, HIV/AIDS, and malaria.

The assessment also stimulated new conversation around population growth among the different stakeholders in Uganda.

Relationship between Budget and Performance: USAID will use FY 2011 funds to scale up its agriculture productivity programs, which are expected to greatly impact indicators such as “Number of rural households benefiting directly from U.S. Government interventions,” and “Number of individuals who have received U.S.-supported short-term agricultural sector productivity training.”

## 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 regional stability. In spite of its immense potential, Zambia ranks low on the Human Development Index with child malnutrition and rural poverty levels among the highest in the world. U.S. assistance promotes agriculture-led economic growth and food security; expands and improves the quality of health and education opportunities; fights HIV/AIDS; strengthens democratic systems, transparent governance, and respect for human rights; and builds Zambian capacity to promote regional peace, security, and stability.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	308,119	392,995	408,760	15,765
Development Assistance	26,716	46,054	49,499	3,445
Food for Peace Title II	8,002	12,000	12,000	0
Global Health and Child Survival - State	236,475	283,661	283,661	0
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	36,575	50,900	62,300	11,400
International Military Education and Training	351	380	400	20
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	0	0	900	900

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Zambia</b>	<b>308,119</b>	<b>392,995</b>	<b>408,760</b>	<b>15,765</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	351	380	1,300	920
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	351	380	400	20
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	351	380	400	20
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	0	0	900	900
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	0	900	900
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	2,500	4,202	2,447	-1,755
<b>Development Assistance</b>	2,500	4,202	2,447	-1,755
2.2 Good Governance	2,500	2,700	2,447	-253
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	0	1,502	0	-1,502
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	286,250	349,561	360,961	11,400
<b>Development Assistance</b>	13,200	15,000	15,000	0
3.1 Health	3,200	5,000	5,000	0
3.2 Education	10,000	10,000	10,000	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - State</b>	236,475	283,661	283,661	0
3.1 Health	236,475	283,661	283,661	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - USAID</b>	36,575	50,900	62,300	11,400
3.1 Health	36,575	50,900	62,300	11,400
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	11,016	26,852	32,052	5,200
<b>Development Assistance</b>	11,016	26,852	32,052	5,200
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,500	7,933	9,237	1,304

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
4.3 Financial Sector	1,000	2,883	3,148	265
4.5 Agriculture	6,500	14,036	16,167	2,131
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,200	0	0	0
4.7 Economic Opportunity	816	0	0	0
4.8 Environment	0	2,000	3,500	1,500
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	8,002	12,000	12,000	0
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	8,002	12,000	12,000	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	8,002	12,000	12,000	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Zambia</b>	<b>308,119</b>	<b>392,995</b>	<b>408,760</b>	<b>15,765</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	351	380	1,300	920
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	351	380	1,300	920
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	2,500	4,202	2,447	-1,755
2.2 Good Governance	2,500	2,700	2,447	-253
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	0	1,502	0	-1,502
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	286,250	349,561	360,961	11,400
3.1 Health	276,250	339,561	350,961	11,400
3.2 Education	10,000	10,000	10,000	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	11,016	26,852	32,052	5,200
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,500	7,933	9,237	1,304
4.3 Financial Sector	1,000	2,883	3,148	265
4.5 Agriculture	6,500	14,036	16,167	2,131
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,200	0	0	0
4.7 Economic Opportunity	816	0	0	0
4.8 Environment	0	2,000	3,500	1,500
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	8,002	12,000	12,000	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	8,002	12,000	12,000	0
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	22,320	24,091	24,703	612
6.1 Program Design and Learning	4,152	4,924	5,194	270
6.2 Administration and Oversight	18,168	19,167	19,509	342

### Peace and Security

Zambia's history of stability, democratic elections, respect for human rights, and contributions to peacekeeping all validate U.S. engagement in building capacity in the peace and security sector. U.S. assistance seeks to build support among mid- and senior-level officers of the Zambia Defense Force (ZDF) for U.S. policy objectives, increase ZDF and Zambian law-enforcement ability to meet regional security and multilateral peacekeeping commitments, and increase the professionalism and technical capacity of Zambian law enforcement.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): IMET funding will concentrate on providing professional military education courses to mid- and senior-level ZDF officers through the U.S. Military War Colleges, Industrial College of the Armed Forces, and seminars at regional centers such as the Africa Center for Strategic Studies and the George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): Department of State narcotics and law enforcement programs will support attendance at the International Law Enforcement Academy in

Gaborone for select Zambian law-enforcement personnel, and training Zambian police for service in peacekeeping missions and in combating gender-based violence.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

Democratic and transparent governance is a key U.S. foreign policy priority in Zambia. This facilitates the conditions necessary for functioning free markets, enhances delivery of basic social services, ensures civil society participation in decision-making, and maximizes the welfare of Zambian communities and individuals. A democratic and accountable Government is necessary to ensure Zambia's development, stability, and reliability as a mutually beneficial partner for the United States.

Development Assistance (DA): U.S. assistance will strengthen democratic institutions that support effective stewardship and development of Zambia's natural resources and human capital, and ensure long-term stability and broad-based economic growth. Programs to strengthen democratic and accountable governance complement economic growth, health, and education interventions by increasing transparency and accountability in Government service delivery.

New programs will support Government business-process reengineering in select Zambian ministries and agencies that directly serve Zambian citizens. They will build on the success of USAID's FY 2006-08 Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Threshold program in reducing business deal corruption, improving service delivery, and improving the business climate.

U.S. assistance will strengthen civil society watchdog capabilities to combat corruption, advance an independent and viable press, and promote respect for human rights and democratic values. 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**

Better health and improved education contribute to economic development through increased worker productivity and reduced costs to Government and business.

Development Assistance (DA): U.S. assistance in health will focus on sustainable improvements to the Zambian health system in key maternal and child health services; combat HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria; expand access to services for family planning and reproductive health; and improve nutrition and access to clean water and sanitation.

Water Supply and Sanitation: Access to safe water and sanitation remains a huge challenge throughout Zambia. Only 43 percent of the population in urban areas and 13 percent in rural areas have adequate access to water. A new program will establish water and sanitation facilities in 200 underserved rural schools and promote hygiene education as a central theme.

Basic Education: U.S. assistance will seek to increase access to basic education by underserved populations, including girls; improve the quality of education through teacher training; improve the management capacity of the Ministry of Education, create new opportunities for neglected community schools, expand teacher training, and improve student performance in the regions that have the weakest academic performance.

School administrator and teacher training programs will be a priority along with the promotion of increased attendance and the provision of key learning materials. The U.S. Mission will support policy reforms to expand community school access to education resources. It will also make available small grants to assist parent associations to improve school facilities and expand education opportunities for adults. USAID will continue to provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Education on such issues as human resource management, data analysis, and reforms in student testing procedures. In an effort to increase Zambian university participation in basic education reforms, U.S. programs will encourage university-level student research in such areas as teacher



performance ratings and parental participation in school management.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - USAID: U.S. assistance will strengthen the Zambian health system's ability to provide services to its population. An integrated approach using family planning, maternal and child health, and nutrition funds will improve district health worker management and leadership skills, increase the ability of communities to address health and nutrition problems, and improve the drug procurement and distribution systems. Integrated behavior and social change communication activities will foster national level support for improved health and nutrition practices. Procurement of family planning commodities will support Zambian couples' ability to choose the number and timing of their pregnancies. Family planning and maternal and child health funds will expand private sector availability of health commodities throughout the country.

U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2011 request level for Zambia does not include the total projected funding for the PMI. Decisions on allocations of centrally managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2011 operating year budget is set.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - State: Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief: Zambia will receive significant support to build partnerships for integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and to support orphans and vulnerable children.

### **Economic Growth**

Economic growth is critical to sustainable long-term development and to building a healthier and more productive citizenry. U.S. assistance will focus on improving agriculture productivity that targets rural poverty and increases food security through market-driven approaches.

Development Assistance (DA): Consistent with the new Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, U.S. assistance will support the Government of Zambia implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy to improve agricultural development by removing policy and institutional constraints to agriculture production and economic growth. USAID programs will continue to increase the use of appropriate agriculture technology, establish market transparency, increase the ability of small-farmers to access input and output markets, improve access to affordable financial services, advocate appropriate policy reforms, and promote the growth of small and medium-sized enterprises in the agricultural sector. U.S. assistance efforts to promote trade and investment aim to increase agricultural exports, and improve smallholder participation in profitable agriculture-based value chains that boost income and improve food security for rural households. The United States will augment environmental programs to act on planned analyses in forestry and carbon financing. In addition, U.S. assistance to combat climate change will include advocacy to extend conservation farming and introduce agro-forestry techniques that increase the productivity and profitability of small farming enterprises.

The United States will support non-governmental organizations, farmer organizations and cooperatives, trade organizations, and agriculture research to increase agricultural productivity and trade. U.S. support will increase smallholder use of agriculture technologies, and improve management practices that increase household food staple production and alleviate malnutrition. Using a whole-of-government approach, the U.S. Mission will support the creation of a proper policy environment and encourage the development of small and medium enterprises that will create urban employment, increase regional trade, and foster increased rural income and food security.

### **Humanitarian Assistance**

Recurrent droughts and floods hinder sustainable economic and social progress in Zambia. Innovative U.S. assistance, implemented through USAID, will help vulnerable communities coordinate food security with income generation activities, agricultural projects, and market linkages.

Food for Peace Title II: U.S. humanitarian assistance will include disaster preparedness, health, and agriculture interventions, with the goal of reducing under-nutrition and moving vulnerable communities toward sustainable livelihoods. USAID programs will build agricultural skills and identify market linkages that enhance sustainable farming practices while reducing the impact of climatic shock and disease.

### **Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation**

In December 2008, the Millennium Challenge Corporation selected Zambia as eligible for Compact assistance. The Zambian Government is currently preparing its Compact proposal.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Regular and planned use of evaluations, studies, and identified best practices inform U.S. foreign assistance to Zambia ensure appropriate stewardship of American taxpayer resources and maximum impact of funding and effort. In FY 2009, Program Design and Learning resources supported baseline studies, program evaluations, and Zambian Government management processes including development and use of strategic information. The basis of these types of efforts resides in the use of performance management plans (including monitoring and evaluation), which provide U.S. Government staff and implementing partners the tools to plan and track program efforts and results.

In FY 2009, USAID completed two major program evaluations: one for the Humanitarian Assistance Program and one for the Basic Education Program. This follows on completed program evaluations in Health, Economic Growth, and Governing Justly and Democratically in FY 2008. In FY 2010, the U.S. Mission plans to conduct a study of approaches that link nutrition to health and economic growth.

USAID conducts twice-yearly project portfolio reviews to examine project performance and operational issues and to determine whether USAID-supported activities are leading to the results expected. Portfolio reviews support management and programmatic decisions to alter, increase, or discontinue activities or to rethink the development hypotheses behind original project design

## Zimbabwe

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

In 2009, the formation of a transitional government in Zimbabwe provided new opportunities to work with reformers to consolidate democracy and address the country's dire humanitarian crisis and its collapsed health care system. Although the transitional Government is still struggling with implementation of the Global Political Agreement (GPA), some positive steps have been taken that suggest that meaningful change is possible. A national process to develop a new constitution has been initiated, with consultative forums taking place. Resolution has been reached on the composition of independent commissions related to media, elections, and human rights, and the legislature is reviewing the elimination or reform of repressive legislation. In addition, the transitional Government has largely curtailed its disastrous fiscal activity, eliminated price controls, and instituted a multi-currency system. U.S. assistance will support reformers within the transitional Government to build on the principles and provisions of the GPA more fully.

U.S. assistance in Zimbabwe is focused on promoting political transition, while aiding the people of Zimbabwe who have endured political repression, government mismanagement, and economic decline. The intent of programs is to support economic recovery, building on a foundation of private sector-led growth and political reform through support to civil society and the development of government policies and practices that respect democratic freedoms and seek to meet the needs of Zimbabwe's people. The poor performance of the Mugabe regime with respect to rule of law and human rights has undermined the potential for donor support and any real progress on governance and economic growth. Only with genuine reform can the United States and other donors help Zimbabwe become a more stable and accountable member of the southern African community, instead of a negative force on the political and economic dynamics in the region.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	292,301	89,030	99,070	10,040
Economic Support Fund	81,000	40,200	50,200	10,000
Food for Peace Title II	165,884	0	0	0
Global Health and Child Survival - State	23,330	24,330	24,330	0
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	22,087	24,500	24,500	0
International Military Education and Training	0	0	40	40

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Zimbabwe</b>	<b>292,301</b>	<b>89,030</b>	<b>99,070</b>	<b>10,040</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	0	0	40	40
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	0	0	40	40
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	0	40	40
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	29,100	20,600	20,600	0
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	29,100	20,600	20,600	0
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	6,100	5,800	5,800	0
2.2 Good Governance	10,400	6,800	6,800	0
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,000	4,000	4,000	0
2.4 Civil Society	8,600	4,000	4,000	0
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	69,806	53,630	48,830	-4,800

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	24,389	4,800	0	-4,800
3.1 Health	10,000	0	0	0
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	14,389	4,800	0	-4,800
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - State</b>	23,330	24,330	24,330	0
3.1 Health	23,330	24,330	24,330	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - USAID</b>	22,087	24,500	24,500	0
3.1 Health	22,087	24,500	24,500	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	27,511	14,800	29,600	14,800
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	27,511	14,800	29,600	14,800
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	3,000	250	2,000	1,750
4.2 Trade and Investment	0	0	1,600	1,600
4.5 Agriculture	15,860	14,300	20,000	5,700
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	8,651	250	6,000	5,750
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	165,884	0	0	0
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	165,884	0	0	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	165,884	0	0	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Zimbabwe</b>	<b>292,301</b>	<b>89,030</b>	<b>99,070</b>	<b>10,040</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	0	0	40	40
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	0	40	40
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	29,100	20,600	20,600	0
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	6,100	5,800	5,800	0
2.2 Good Governance	10,400	6,800	6,800	0
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,000	4,000	4,000	0
2.4 Civil Society	8,600	4,000	4,000	0
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	69,806	53,630	48,830	-4,800
3.1 Health	55,417	48,830	48,830	0
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	14,389	4,800	0	-4,800
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	27,511	14,800	29,600	14,800
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	3,000	250	2,000	1,750
4.2 Trade and Investment	0	0	1,600	1,600
4.5 Agriculture	15,860	14,300	20,000	5,700
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	8,651	250	6,000	5,750
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	165,884	0	0	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	165,884	0	0	0
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	6,270	5,770	6,170	400
6.1 Program Design and Learning	916	40	0	-40
6.2 Administration and Oversight	5,354	5,730	6,170	440

### Peace and Security

The conditions do not yet exist for significant progress in the peace and security sector. The military, police, and security forces are still under the leadership and control of repressive elements within the transitional Government that are focused on maintaining power and control. There is a profound lack of respect for human rights and accountability among these actors, and they continue to act with

impunity by arresting individuals at will, harassing civil society partners, and continuing farm invasions.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): If the opportunity presents itself for limited engagement under a democratic and just government, the United States will support training programs to promote an apolitical security sector that is responsive to civilian control, practices respect for human rights, and resists corruption. Programs will focus on civil-military relations, military justice, and human rights.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

Despite the transitional government arrangement, Zimbabwe is not a functioning democracy. Freedoms of assembly, speech, and open participation in political processes, although improved in some respects, are still woefully inadequate. Human rights abuses continue, and transitional justice initiatives funded by donors have only started to heal the wounds of Zimbabwe's past. Democratic institutions (i.e., political parties), government offices led by reformists, and local authorities require capacity building to improve their effectiveness, as they struggle to manage a national constitution-making process that takes into account the views of various stakeholders and lays the groundwork for free and fair elections.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): The main objective is to advance democratic reforms, including those that promote rule of law, good governance, accountability, and transparency. The United States is the principal donor active in the democracy and governance sector.

Assistance will include continued support to civil society for issues-based advocacy; to strengthen democratic institutions, political parties, parliament, the judiciary (a new area of potential U.S. assistance in FY 2011), and watchdog organizations; and to build an independent media. Funding will also support a new constitution, national and local government, and consensus building and transitional justice activities that promote reconciliation. If elections occur during FY 2011, resources will be applied toward ensuring a free and fair process. If disregard for human rights continues, support will continue to human rights defenders.

### **Investing in People**

The health challenges facing the country remain formidable. Zimbabwe has an HIV/AIDS prevalence rate of 13.7 percent. The health system essentially collapsed at the end of 2008, and it is only beginning to rebound. Most government and many private health care facilities closed their doors for a period of time. Staff abandoned their posts due to lack of pay, and many emigrated to neighboring countries. In addition, volunteer community-based health workers quit their posts. Traditional drug distribution systems declined, and essential maintenance of equipment and infrastructure was not performed. Today, the core challenges facing the health sector include rebuilding human resources, re-establishing reliable supplies of essential drugs, reversing a decline in many critical public health indicators, ensuring safe water to avoid another cholera outbreak, and re-engineering hospital and clinical finances to tackle the proliferation of unregulated user fees.

Despite significant donor support to vulnerable households to restore livelihoods, disposable income remains inadequate. As the economy recovers, it is increasingly important to support livelihood projects that help to restore and not disrupt markets.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - State and GHCS - USAID: HIV/AIDS: 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 (OVCs).

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - USAID: The U.S. objective is to continue initiatives related to tuberculosis (TB), malaria, maternal and child health, and family planning, and more broadly support restoration of the general health care system and services. The United States is the largest supporter of health care assistance in Zimbabwe.

**Maternal and Child Health:** USAID will scale up immunizations to reduce morbidity and mortality in children by supporting national immunization campaigns, training public health care providers, and providing relevant drugs and other essential health supplies.

**Family Planning:** Activities will integrate family planning and reproductive health services into other health services, notably Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT), HIV counseling and testing, OVC care and support, and palliative care. USAID assistance will focus on building the capacity of family planning service providers, expanding family planning services, and strengthening national level strategic planning.

**Tuberculosis:** USAID activities will strengthen leadership and management capacity for TB control at national, provincial, and local levels; human resource capacity at service delivery points; and capacity for TB/HIV scale-up.

### **Economic Growth**

The economy is continuing to recover from years of mismanagement, but constraints continue to limit growth of the formal sector. There is very little employment; and, although foreign currency is now widely used and goods have returned to store shelves, there is a severe lack of cash, which makes many goods unaffordable for the average consumer in a largely dollarized economy. Most individuals survive by a combination of informal trading and remittances from relatives working outside the country. The economic and political crisis has caused many professionals to migrate to neighboring countries. In a society based on agriculture, commercial farms lie fallow, and smallholder farmers suffer from lack of liquidity. Agricultural inputs provided by donors have made a significant difference this planting season, but overall yields are still below those required to meet national consumption needs. The Government has begun to take measures to respond to economic stagnation, but it is also constrained by a cash-based budgeting system and has yet to tackle measures that would improve the business environment and attract private sector investment. Most importantly, it has yet to restore investor confidence by demonstrating a commitment to rule of law and good governance.

**Economic Support Fund (ESF):** The main objective is to support economic reform and recovery in Zimbabwe. If the Government does not make adequate progress in meeting donor benchmarks, assistance beyond the agricultural sector may not follow. Other donors have largely deferred private-sector development to the United States. However, the Dutch and the European Commission are significant donors in the agricultural sector, and the British, World Bank, and African Development Bank are significant donors in macroeconomic technical assistance. Currently, no donors are engaged in trade issues.

To spur economic recovery and broad-based growth, USAID will launch activities to reinvigorate productive segments of the population. New programs will include private sector development and agricultural recovery. Creation of market linkages, skill development, and trade capacity building will be essential components of the U.S. programs. In addition, USAID will work to strengthen business institutions, raise their profile in civil society, and hold economic policy makers to account. USAID will also support a process to restore property rights and resolve the thorny issue of land tenure - critical steps to reviving agricultural production. Particular emphasis will be placed on improving the business-enabling environment to generate local and foreign investment. As appropriate, the United States will provide targeted technical assistance to key governmental institutions (the Ministry of Finance, the Zimbabwe Revenue Authority, and the Central Statistical Office) where reformers are in charge, to institute necessary reforms.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

**Performance Monitoring and Evaluation:** As a matter of routine monitoring, USAID conducts internal semi-annual portfolio reviews, during which time key management and implementation issues, as well as indicator data, are examined to ensure programs are on track. In addition, USAID's

technical offices hold periodic meetings with implementing partners to assess performance. USAID staff members also conduct site visits to monitor performance, with each program manager averaging a field trip per quarter. Financial information is reviewed at the end of each quarter when pipeline analysis and accrual reporting is conducted. Each partner has a Performance Monitoring Plan that is updated on a continual basis. The plan is the basis for reviewing annual performance (progress made against targets) when the Performance Plan and Report is drafted. The Mission has conducted a data quality assessment for each of its major programs within the last three years.

During FY 2009, USAID conducted several evaluations and assessments that informed FY 2010 and FY 2011 budget and planning decisions. USAID conducted an economic growth sector assessment to help develop an economic growth strategy and assist the people of Zimbabwe to generate income and create employment. Following the development of the strategy, USAID has launched a Development Credit Authority Loan Guarantee program with a local financial institution and awarded seven livelihoods grants in agriculture. Both interventions will make a significant impact in the 2009-10 agricultural season by delivering inputs and technical assistance to farmers, as well as strengthening the agricultural value chain. In FY 2010, USAID plans to conduct an agricultural market study that will inform a broader agricultural development program.

In February 2009, the mid-term evaluation of USAID's civil society strengthening program, implemented jointly by the Zimbabwe American Development Foundation (ZADF) and Pact, provided insights into the effectiveness of USAID interventions in strengthening civil society. The evaluation noted that the program's focus on both grant making and capacity building of partners was unique, enabling civil society organizations to be effective in advocacy and participation in national discourse. Most civil society organizations attributed their ability to attract funding from other donors to Pact's assistance in strengthening their financial management capacity. The evaluation praised the flexibility and ability of the civil society program in responding to the deepening political crisis in Zimbabwe. In FY 2010, democracy and governance programs will involve more local partner participation, engagement, and support. USAID will also formally assess the impact of its parliamentary and political party strengthening program.

USAID has conducted several health assessments, which included a joint review of the PEPFAR program, a mid-term review of the HIV/AIDS PMTCT program, and HIV/AIDS studies related to condom pricing, behavior change communication, and more efficacious treatment regimens. The behavior change assessment assessed the effectiveness of behavior change communication activities related to HIV/AIDS. From this assessment, the behavior change communication strategy was revised and now has a strong component focusing on multiple and concurrent partnerships, the major driver of HIV in the country.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: Following the Economic Growth Sector Assessment and the review of a planned agricultural market study, USAID will utilize FY 2010 funding for a broader agricultural development program that focuses on increasing agricultural production and farm incomes.

In FY 2010, following the ZADF/Pact end-of-program evaluation, democracy and governance programs will involve more local partner participation. Programs will be focused on issues such as constitutional reform and national healing. USAID will place top priority on supporting reformist elements of the transitional Government.

USAID will continue to strengthen the public health care delivery system, as well as aspects of the private health care system. USAID will make an award to follow-on to the Partnership Project, which is coming to an end in 2010. The new project will focus on increasing the availability of social sector services and related products, such as insecticide-treated bed nets to control malaria, contraceptives (excluding condoms) for family planning, oral rehydration products for treatment of diarrheal diseases, and vitamin and micronutrient products for basic child health through the private sector.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: Across the portfolio, USAID's implementing partners achieved significant impact in FY 2009, despite a difficult operating environment. Because of this, the Mission will utilize FY 2011 funding to expand existing programs, and to branch out into new areas (e.g., private sector development, with the requisite waivers). The Mission expects to see significant impact in each of its programming areas during FY 2011. Democracy and governance funding will strengthen reformers within the transitional Government, enabling them to deliver key aspects of their medium-term plan; health funding will help revive a failed health care system, thereby reducing morbidity and mortality; and economic growth funding will help to restore agricultural production and productivity, and will generate employment in the private sector.



## 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 throughout the continent. It recognizes the importance of governance and development issues in the dynamics of both conflict and peace building in Africa. In FY 2011, U.S. assistance will support the AU's long term goal of building capacity to promote 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 these issues in Africa.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	0	1,500	1,000	-500
Economic Support Fund	0	1,500	1,000	-500

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>African Union</b>	0	1,500	1,000	-500
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	0	1,500	1,000	-500
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	0	1,500	1,000	-500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	0	1,500	1,000	-500

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>African Union</b>	0	1,500	1,000	-500
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	0	1,500	1,000	-500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	0	1,500	1,000	-500

### Governing Justly and Democratically

Seven 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, it 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.

Economic Support Funds (ESF): FY 2011 resources will strengthen the AU's capacity to assist African member states in improving institutions and processes for democratic governance. Project activities will be implemented by USAID and will enable the AU to assist member states in 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 attract investment and encourage economic development across Africa.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

During calendar year 2010, the Democracy and Electoral Assistance Unit (DEAU) plans to conduct additional election observer trainings, as well as leverage local knowledge of elections observation through its database of election observation experts across the continent. Relying on this database of local experts will encourage AU ownership of this initiative, as well as ensure sustainability of this locally-driven enterprise. Planned elections assessment and observation missions include Guinea, Botswana, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, and Tunisia. Several pivotal elections are scheduled for 2011, including Liberia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Nigeria. The current USAID-funded DEAU project is slated to end on March 31, 2010, and a performance assessment will be undertaken to guide future programming.

With FY 2011 funding, the AU will be able to achieve current goals of establishing training hubs across the five African subregions and building a lasting cadre of observers and monitors who understand the importance of the election expert network and the observation training program, and who are skilled in using the AU's election monitoring toolkit. These activities contribute to the United States-African Union capacity building elections program and the ability of AU leadership to hold credible, transparent, and competitive elections, and to establish and maintain environments in which elections can take place.

## State Africa Regional (AF)

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Africa Bureau (AF) uses regional resources primarily to work with African countries that do not typically receive bilateral assistance, and to implement programs that cross geographic boundaries and address regional issues. The principal goal of the State Africa Regional program is to support U.S. efforts to promote good governance and democracy, peace and security, and human rights in sub-Saharan Africa. Additionally, projects programmed with regional resources demonstrate the Bureau of African Affairs' strong commitment to key foreign policy priorities, including combating terrorism and promoting the empowerment of women in sub-Saharan Africa.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	35,392	63,803	64,910	1,107
Economic Support Fund	8,555	23,500	25,110	1,610
Foreign Military Financing	1,412	2,900	2,800	-100
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,000	2,500	4,500	2,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	14,925	21,303	16,900	-4,403
Peacekeeping Operations	7,500	13,600	15,600	2,000

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>State Africa Regional (AF)</b>	<b>35,392</b>	<b>63,803</b>	<b>64,910</b>	<b>1,107</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	26,837	50,803	49,300	-1,503
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	0	10,500	9,500	-1,000
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	0	9,500	8,500	-1,000
1.5 Transnational Crime	0	1,000	1,000	0
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	1,412	2,900	2,800	-100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,412	2,900	2,800	-100
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	3,000	2,500	4,500	2,000
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,500	0	0	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	2,500	4,500	2,000
1.5 Transnational Crime	500	0	0	0
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	14,925	21,303	16,900	-4,403
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	14,925	21,303	16,600	-4,703
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	0	0	300	300
<b>Peacekeeping Operations</b>	7,500	13,600	15,600	2,000
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	5,000	10,000	0	-10,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,500	3,600	15,600	12,000
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	1,555	4,300	4,300	0
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	1,555	4,300	4,300	0

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
2.2 Good Governance	0	1,600	1,600	0
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,555	2,700	2,700	0
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>3,700</b>	<b>7,310</b>	<b>3,610</b>
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>3,700</b>	<b>7,310</b>	<b>3,610</b>
3.2 Education	0	550	0	-550
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	4,000	3,150	7,310	4,160
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>-1,000</b>
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>-1,000</b>
4.2 Trade and Investment	0	2,000	1,000	-1,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	3,000	3,000	3,000	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>State Africa Regional (AF)</b>	<b>35,392</b>	<b>63,803</b>	<b>64,910</b>	<b>1,107</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>26,837</b>	<b>50,803</b>	<b>49,300</b>	<b>-1,503</b>
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	22,425	40,803	25,100	-15,703
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	0	0	300	300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,912	9,000	22,900	13,900
1.5 Transnational Crime	500	1,000	1,000	0
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>1,555</b>	<b>4,300</b>	<b>4,300</b>	<b>0</b>
2.2 Good Governance	0	1,600	1,600	0
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,555	2,700	2,700	0
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>3,700</b>	<b>7,310</b>	<b>3,610</b>
3.2 Education	0	550	0	-550
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	4,000	3,150	7,310	4,160
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>-1,000</b>
4.2 Trade and Investment	0	2,000	1,000	-1,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	3,000	3,000	3,000	0

### Peace and Security

The promotion of peace and security remains one of the United States' highest programming priorities in sub-Saharan Africa. In FY 2011, Africa Regional funds will be used to support a range of activities, including training, advising, equipping, and providing logistics to governments to resolve conflicts and enhance border and coastal security; and efforts to prevent transnational crimes, especially trafficking in persons, arms, and narcotics. Funding will also be used to continue strategic counterterrorism programming under the auspices of the Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP) and the East Africa Regional Strategic Initiative (EARS). Programming will assist African-led efforts to mitigate conflict by providing funds for security sector reform and regional confidence-building activities.

**Economic Support Funds (ESF):** ESF-supported programs will focus on efforts to delegitimize terrorist ideology, build host governments' capabilities in the peace and security sector, resolve conflicts, and prevent transnational crimes.

Requested resources will be used to continue support for cross-border efforts to delegitimize terrorist ideology and strengthen the governments' capabilities for countries included in TSCTP. TSCTP is an integrated, multiyear program focused on increasing individual country and regional capacity in the Sahel region to deny terrorist organizations the ability to create safe-havens, recruit fighters, and

impose extremist ideology on traditionally moderate populations.

AF will promote sustainable improvement of aviation safety and security in the region under the Safe Skies for Africa program, an integral component of its policy to promote the safety and security of the United States and U.S. citizens.

Program funds will be used to support projects to combat trafficking in persons in countries in the region that have shown a willingness to tackle the problem, but which are experiencing severe funding shortfalls that prevent them from meeting the challenge. This serious problem in sub-Saharan Africa includes involuntary domestic servitude, forced child labor, sex trafficking and prostitution, child sex tourism, and child soldiering.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): FMF resources will be used to support stabilization operations and security-sector reform initiatives focused on defense, military, and border restructuring, reform, and operations. FY 2011 programs will focus on maritime security to protect Africa from illicit fishing, oil bunkering, and illegal trafficking of arms, persons, and narcotics; and the provision of equipment and training for HIV/AIDS treatment to increase military readiness.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): INCLE resources will be used to support stabilization operations and security-sector reform initiatives conducted under the auspices of the TSCTP program. FY 2011 Africa Regional INCLE resources will be used to enhance criminal justice sector performance and promote systematic change in TSCTP partner countries to reinforce their ability to provide security, enable institutional reform, support conflict mitigation, and deepen strategic relationships.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): FY 2011 NADR resources will be used to support counter-terrorism activities conducted under the auspices of the TSCTP and EARSIS programs focused on efforts to deny terrorist sponsorship, support, and sanctuary. Africa Regional resources will be used to strengthen capacities in East Africa to track and prevent terrorist movements across borders; continue support for a Resident Legal Advisor based in East Africa to train prosecutors, recommend improvements in anti money-laundering legislation throughout the region, and strengthen the ability of TSCTP and EARSIS partners to detect and interdict illicit cash smuggling across their borders; and strengthen counterterrorism capabilities of law enforcement agencies.

NADR programs will increase critical incident management capabilities of partner countries to respond to emergencies and restore normal operations, provide VIP protection, carry out post-blast investigations, and improve infrastructure security.

NADR/EXBS (Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance) funding will facilitate two to three activities involving Kenya and Horn of Africa nations to encourage cross-border enforcement cooperation, information sharing, and best practices exchanges. Given the existence of terrorist havens in Somalia and active terrorist operations in the region over the past several years, East Africa presents clear nonproliferation challenges, particularly with regard to transit and transshipment of items of proliferation concern. The planned activities, implemented in conjunction with regional organizations such as the African Union, would constitute initial steps to tightening regional border controls.

Peacekeeping Operations (PKO): PKO resources will be used to support stabilization operations and security-sector reform initiatives focused on defense, military, and border restructuring, reform, and operations.

East Africa Regional Strategic Initiative (EARSIS): The FY 2011 request continues support for EARSIS, a multi-disciplinary counterterrorism initiative in East Africa that is based upon best practices of the TSCTP program. Funds will be used to support the training and equipping of counterterrorist military units in the East Africa region.

**Africa Conflict Stabilization and Border Security:** The FY 2011 request also continues efforts to address and stabilize regional crises on the African continent. In particular, funds will be used to 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. Requested funds will support monitoring teams, advisory assistance, training, logistical support, infrastructure enhancements, and equipment.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

Strengthening democratic institutions and the rule of law in sub-Saharan Africa is AF's highest overarching foreign policy priority. In FY 2011, Africa Regional resources will be used to support programming through the Africa Regional Democracy Fund (ARDF) to strengthen democratic electoral and political processes in countries that face serious challenges in these areas. Regional funds will allow the Bureau to work with African countries that do not typically receive bilateral assistance for democracy and governance activities, and to work through sub-regional organizations (e.g. the Southern African Development Community or the African Union) to field election monitors and observers at potentially contentious sites.

Economic Support Funds (ESF): ESF-supported programs will focus on two critical areas: building the capacity of independent national electoral commissions to conduct free, fair, and transparent elections that engender public confidence; and encouraging governing and opposition candidates and political parties to focus on service delivery and the need for constructive, facts-based policy debate. Since elections in many countries have become flash points for conflict that can spill across national borders and destabilize neighboring countries, activities will focus on strengthening the electoral infrastructure of countries in the region.

ARDF resources will also be used to support consensus-building processes in sub-Saharan African states. Program activities will facilitate the establishment of governing structures that are accepted by citizens and that serve as a solid foundation for successful democratic elections and effective government.

### **Investing in People**

Programs funded under this foreign assistance objective advance and strengthen women's rights, and support the provision of social services to victims of gender-based violence (GBV) under the auspices of the Women's Justice and Empowerment Initiative (WJEI). WJEI is a multifaceted effort that supports the governments of Benin, Kenya, South Africa, and Zambia to improve their ability to investigate, prosecute, and adjudicate GBV, raise awareness of GBV, and provide GBV victims with support.

Economic Support Funds (ESF): Africa Regional resources will continue to be used to support WJEI programming focused on raising awareness of violence against women and children, changing related attitudes and behavior, and providing support to victims. FY 2011 resources will be used to expand the geographic scope of services, extending care to rural communities and additional countries including the Democratic Republic of the Congo, where incidents of GBV affecting women and children in conflict zones are on the rise.

### **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 that encourage the development of capital markets.

Economic Support Funds (ESF): ESF 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 will also focus on encouraging domestic reforms in support of small

and medium-sized businesses that serve as important catalysts for growth.

Regional resources will be used to continue the Safe Skies for Africa (SSFA) program 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 broadening of aviation links that expand opportunities for business travel, tourism, and cargo movements.

Regional resources will also be used to strengthen programming under the auspices of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme that focuses on arresting the flow of conflict diamonds and enhancing private sector competitiveness within the diamond trading community. The Kimberley Process now has 48 members representing 74 countries. Program activities strengthen land tenure and property rights for alluvial diamond miners in select West and Central African countries, and are aimed at improving policies, laws, regulations, and practices affecting the private sector's ability to compete nationally and internationally. The overarching goal is to bring more alluvial diamonds into the formal chain of custody, and increase the benefits accruing to local communities from diamond production.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

AF makes policy-level decisions regarding programming directions and provides regional resources to bilateral and functional Operating Units (OUs) for program management and implementation. Detailed performance data are contained in the narratives developed by recipient OUs. Brief highlights of a sampling of programs conducted in FY 2009 follow.

Through TSCTP and EARSII, regional funds were used to promote security sector capacity-building and cross-border cooperation in West and East Africa to combat terrorist organizations, secure vulnerable borders and difficult-to-govern spaces, and address underlying conditions that provide terrorists with recruits, sanctuary, and resources. Mali, for example, cooperates closely with the United States in counterterrorism primarily through the interagency (Department of State, USAID, and Department of Defense) TSCTP program. It is a close ally, demonstrated by U.S. support for Malian counterterrorism planning and accelerated training, and equipping of specialized Malian task forces responsible for counterterrorism operations in northern Mali. The interagency TSCTP working group began a comprehensive program evaluation in 2009 that will be completed in 2010. It consists of a critical analysis of TSCTP's overarching policy priorities, objectives, and programming approach. Results will provide a foundation on which the interagency community will be able to assess the overall value of the program, replicate best practices, and strengthen identified weaknesses.

The United States partnered with the Southern African Development Community-Parliamentary Forum (SADC-PF) to deploy Members of Parliament (MPs) from the SADC region as international election observers. Forty MPs from SADC deployed as observers for elections in South Africa and Malawi. Both elections were deemed free and fair by SADC-PF and the international community, including the European Union and the United Nations. This program brought added value to regional democratic consolidation by providing MPs, particularly those from opposition political parties, the opportunity to conduct peer review of electoral practices.

Although the tasks are daunting, the WJEI continued to produce favorable results in its target countries. In Benin, for example, 1,874 GBV victims received psychosocial and legal counseling, health services, and assistance for other basic needs. Results significantly surpassed targets, as WJEI-supported awareness raising activities greatly increased the demand for victim services. WJEI will continue to strengthen the Government of Benin's social service centers to improve victim support services and provide longer-term support to victims and their families.

AF regional funds are provided to support the Safe Skies for Africa program. This program was audited by the Government Accountability Office (GAO) in June 2009 (GAO report 09-498).

AF regional funds are also provided to USAID's Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade Bureau to support implementation of Kimberley Process programs. The Kimberley Process has raised international awareness on the issue of conflict diamonds, and its certification program is credited with significantly increasing legitimate diamond exports. Nevertheless, the Kimberley Process struggles to deal with the huge proportion of largely unregulated diamond mining in alluvial producer countries, where an estimated one million workers are alleged to be producing more than \$1 billion in raw diamonds annually.



## USAID Africa Regional (AFR)

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Africa is vital to U.S. interests and the opportunities and challenges for Africa's development have never been greater. Africa's leaders and institutions are collaborating with the United States to achieve greater security, stability, growth, and better lives for their people. While still the world's poorest region with approximately 42 percent of its 800 million people living in poverty, sub-Saharan Africa is increasingly linked to global markets, holds vast natural resources, and provides 18 percent of U.S. oil imports. As the continent's youth population continues to grow rapidly, this will pose challenges for Africa's education and health systems, economic growth, security, and political stability. Development must give these young people 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 made over much of the past decade in social programs in Africa.

The primary goal of the USAID Africa Regional program is to provide overall direction, guidance, and intellectual leadership to shape U.S. assistance programs, and to strengthen regional capacity to address the challenges facing the continent. The program advances a broad range of sector programs and initiatives that cut across countries and sub-regions, including those countries in which there is no USAID presence on the ground. The program strengthens the capacity of African regional public and private institutions and organizations to promote democratic reforms; improve access to quality health and education systems; mitigate the effects of HIV/AIDS; promote biodiversity conservation, improve environmental quality, and mitigate the contributions to and effect of climate change; improve food security; create wealth; and expand trade-led, agriculture-based economic growth.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	108,475	164,929	237,594	72,665
Development Assistance	87,914	135,155	132,010	-3,145
Economic Support Fund	250	10,000	0	-10,000
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	20,311	19,774	105,584	85,810

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>USAID Africa Regional (AFR)</b>	<b>108,475</b>	<b>164,929</b>	<b>237,594</b>	<b>72,665</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	1,630	13,750	3,750	-10,000
<b>Development Assistance</b>	1,380	3,750	3,750	0
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	672	325	325	0
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	708	3,425	3,425	0
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	250	10,000	0	-10,000
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	250	10,000	0	-10,000
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	2,025	4,750	4,750	0
<b>Development Assistance</b>	2,025	4,750	4,750	0
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	500	500	0
2.2 Good Governance	2,025	2,250	2,250	0
2.4 Civil Society	0	2,000	2,000	0
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	66,123	92,894	142,680	49,786
<b>Development Assistance</b>	45,812	73,120	37,096	-36,024

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
3.1 Health	4,000	6,000	5,760	-240
3.2 Education	38,812	63,120	31,336	-31,784
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	3,000	4,000	0	-4,000
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - USAID</b>	<b>20,311</b>	<b>19,774</b>	<b>105,584</b>	<b>85,810</b>
3.1 Health	20,311	19,774	105,584	85,810
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>38,697</b>	<b>53,535</b>	<b>86,414</b>	<b>32,879</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>38,697</b>	<b>53,535</b>	<b>86,414</b>	<b>32,879</b>
4.2 Trade and Investment	3,763	6,750	11,000	4,250
4.3 Financial Sector	3,500	5,000	11,000	6,000
4.4 Infrastructure	6,700	5,000	14,000	9,000
4.5 Agriculture	20,734	20,000	30,000	10,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	0	1,820	2,199	379
4.8 Environment	4,000	14,965	18,215	3,250

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>USAID Africa Regional (AFR)</b>	<b>108,475</b>	<b>164,929</b>	<b>237,594</b>	<b>72,665</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>1,630</b>	<b>13,750</b>	<b>3,750</b>	<b>-10,000</b>
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	922	10,325	325	-10,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	708	3,425	3,425	0
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>2,025</b>	<b>4,750</b>	<b>4,750</b>	<b>0</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	500	500	0
2.2 Good Governance	2,025	2,250	2,250	0
2.4 Civil Society	0	2,000	2,000	0
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>66,123</b>	<b>92,894</b>	<b>142,680</b>	<b>49,786</b>
3.1 Health	24,311	25,774	111,344	85,570
3.2 Education	38,812	63,120	31,336	-31,784
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	3,000	4,000	0	-4,000
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>38,697</b>	<b>53,535</b>	<b>86,414</b>	<b>32,879</b>
4.2 Trade and Investment	3,763	6,750	11,000	4,250
4.3 Financial Sector	3,500	5,000	11,000	6,000
4.4 Infrastructure	6,700	5,000	14,000	9,000
4.5 Agriculture	20,734	20,000	30,000	10,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	0	1,820	2,199	379
4.8 Environment	4,000	14,965	18,215	3,250
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>19,669</b>	<b>25,798</b>	<b>23,278</b>	<b>-2,520</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,780	2,463	1,959	-504
6.2 Administration and Oversight	16,889	23,335	21,319	-2,016

### Peace and Security

USAID is the interagency lead for the development components of counterterrorism activities in West Africa and the Horn of Africa. Africa Regional program staff provide technical guidance and support for strategy development and analysis and activity design and implementation, and facilitate coordination among USAID, Department of State, and the Department of Defense in program development.

Development Assistance (DA): Africa Regional program engagement during FY 2011 and beyond will support programs that fight extremist exploitation, reduce terrorist recruiting of targeted populations, and limit the areas 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 conflict and promote stability, as well as address the growing threat of narcotics trafficking through law enforcement, legal-systems strengthening, and cross-border coordination.

### **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.

Development Assistance (DA): During FY 2011 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 become effective advocates for reform. The Africa Regional program will also continue its support to monitoring and evaluation tools that track democracy and governance trends in various African countries, through public opinion surveys and comparative studies on the operational context and capacity of civil society and the media.

### **Investing in People**

Development throughout Africa is affected by continuing high rates of morbidity, mortality, and fertility. During FY 2011, the Africa Regional program will continue its work to strengthen African capacity to plan, manage, and deliver quality health services and increase access to safe water, sanitation, and education.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - USAID: Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): Africa Regional will receive funding to support the HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of PEPFAR, with a focus on orphans and vulnerable children, pediatric AIDS, gender equity, and HIV/TB co-infection.

**Malaria**: The Africa Regional program will significantly expand efforts and continue to provide leadership under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) by working to reduce malaria-related deaths by 50 percent in 15 target countries. In particular, the program will support PMI 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.

**Tuberculosis (TB)**: To reverse the growing problem of tuberculosis, the Bureau for Africa will continue to improve treatment using the Directly Observed Treatment - Short course, and develop the capacity of countries to detect cases of the disease, with special attention given to the detection of co-infection with HIV/AIDS and to pediatric and adolescent TB.

**Maternal and Child Health (MCH)**: Recognizing the increased proportion of infant mortality occurring during the first few weeks of an infant's life, the Africa Regional program will help accelerate the implementation of focused antenatal care. To address the very high rates of maternal mortality in Africa, the program will strive to change policies and introduce into programs the active management of the third stage of labor and other innovative approaches, such as the Reaching Every District approach, which is used for immunizations. As the USAID Africa Regional program continues to support the PMI and PEPFAR, innovative health service delivery approaches to underserved populations will be adopted in 25 target African countries, with a focus on immunizations and community management of childhood illnesses. In response to the reappearance of polio cases in many African countries, the Africa Regional Bureau will continue to strengthen the ability of countries to detect new cases and mount a swift and effective response. This will be done

within the broader context of strengthening the integrated disease surveillance and response programs that exist throughout Africa. Finally, emphasis will be placed on integrating disease-specific interventions and further developing and supporting the underlying health systems (financing, labor, logistics) required to plan, implement, evaluate, and sustain disease prevention and treatment programs.

**Family Planning:** Capitalizing on the growing awareness throughout Africa of the negative effects of unchecked population growth on the economy, food security, and education, as well as on domestic unrest, the Africa Regional program will work in 20 countries to develop and apply models and approaches for making clinical family planning methods more accessible at the community-level. To do this, the program will address issues related to training of service providers, contraceptive security, and the role of the private sector.

**Nutrition:** To help coordinate the shared efforts of the Global Health and Food Security Initiatives to reduce under-nutrition in children less than five years of age, the Africa Regional program will work with the focus countries in each initiative to develop, monitor, and assess the effectiveness of program components designed expressly to improve nutrition.

**Development Assistance (DA):** **Water Supply and Sanitation:** 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 and sanitation, and to promote good hygiene practices. Program funds will increase access to sustainable clean drinking water and sanitation services and improve hygiene across the region by building the capacity of governments, utilities, and other service providers to provide clean water in partnership with the private sector and non-governmental organizations.

**Basic Education:** Regional partnerships with international organizations enhance education through collaboration between countries, 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 educational organizations 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 increased access for underserved and disadvantaged groups.

USAID will coordinate its activities in this area with PEPFAR, the Millennium Challenge Corporation, and the Departments of Labor and Agriculture, as appropriate.

### **Economic Growth**

Economic growth is central to reducing poverty and providing the resources needed for providing key economic and social services. Central to accelerating poverty-reducing growth is increasing agricultural production and productivity. Agriculture provides employment for 65 percent of Africa and comprises 30 percent to 40 percent of the continent's gross domestic product. Sustained agricultural growth is essential to increase rural incomes, reduce poverty, and improve food security. In many sectors, this growth is highly vulnerable to long-term climate change. 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. Likewise, small and medium enterprise development, and increased trade and investment are needed to stimulate economic growth, generate wealth, and reduce poverty.

During FY 2011, the Africa Regional program will support the timely implementation of the Administration's new Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, and build upon the successes of the African Global Competitiveness Initiative and ongoing biodiversity and clean energy programs, to promote regional food security, trade development, and climate change agendas. The renewed

programs will work with public-private partnerships, other agencies, and G-20 partners to foster broad-based growth that will reduce poverty, improve food security, and facilitate the ability of Africans to pay for health care and educational services.

Development Assistance (DA): Africa Regional program agricultural assistance will work to create an enabling environment for agricultural and private investment, improve productivity, and connect farmers to markets. It will also introduce new technologies 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 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 private enterprises in at least 25 percent of countries eligible under the African Growth and Opportunity Act.

The new climate change program will focus both on reducing vulnerability to climate change and on encouraging low-carbon economic growth through investments in improved land management and clean energy. It will help develop the scientific and analytic expertise to identify vulnerable populations, sectors, and regions; build the necessary governance mechanisms to incorporate adaptation to climate change into policy and planning; and incorporate specific strategies to reduce vulnerability into development programs in agriculture, water, infrastructure, health, etc. In addition, climate change programs will reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the landscape and energy sectors by improving planning for, and management of, landscapes and energy generation, and building the capacity of African countries to enter international carbon markets.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: The Africa Regional Program conducts an annual portfolio review of all activities, focusing on performance results, pipeline issues, and evaluation findings. In FY 2009, evaluations were conducted on the Africa Education Initiative (AEI), Africa Rule of Law programs, the drivers of violence and extremism, the Africa Bureau Family Planning program, a WHO/AFRO health activity, and the African Global Competitiveness Initiative. The AEI evaluation highlighted the successful implementation of scholarship, textbooks, and teacher training activities, and informed programming decisions at the country level. A major evaluation of the Initiative to End Hunger in Africa is planned for FY 2010, in order to inform implementation of the new Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: The detailed and comprehensive performance monitoring and analysis under the Initiative to End Hunger in Africa (IEHA) has demonstrated important lessons about how to approach assistance for agriculture and food security more effectively, including the importance of the evidence base to inform decision-making and create a common understanding of priorities. Donors, African regional organizations, and countries are benefiting from IEHA's development and support of an Africa-wide network that provides data, analysis and tools, as well as strengthened African capacity. This analysis, for example, led to focusing agricultural funding on staple food crops, including livestock, which have the potential to improve food security and raise incomes of small holders

The "Africa Regional Rule of Law Status Review" (ROL Study) revealed that limited inter-agency coordination, lack of program evaluations and learning, and a tendency toward issue-based, rather than system-wide, ROL programming had a negative impact on the effectiveness and sustainability of

much of USAID's ROL work in Africa. While it is too soon to tell whether the ROL Study has had a direct or dramatic impact on USAID programming in Africa, there is evidence that it is influencing USAID thinking about ROL work. For example, the Southern Africa Regional Mission cited the ROL Study findings while deliberating whether to pursue ROL assessments regionally, as well as in support of bilateral missions. The ROL Study is being used as the starting point for further exploration of ways to improve ROL programming on the continent. A Partners' Roundtable is scheduled for early 2010, and a more in-depth evaluation of specific ROL country programs is under consideration. Based on this and other analyses, the Africa Regional Program is going into FY 2010 with a focus on developing more strategic approaches to implementing and evaluating rule of law as well as governance programs.

Relationship between Budget and Performance: The largest programmatic impacts with the FY 2011 funding requested are expected to be in agriculture, where the request levels are double the FY 2010 budgets. The Africa Regional agriculture program will work intensively with Ethiopia, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Nigeria, and Zambia to promote reforms and build the capacity they need to support larger agricultural assistance programs in the future.

## 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 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	17,500	20,500	18,300	-2,200
Development Assistance	17,500	20,500	18,300	-2,200

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>USAID Central Africa Regional</b>	<b>17,500</b>	<b>20,500</b>	<b>18,300</b>	<b>-2,200</b>
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	17,500	20,500	18,300	-2,200
<b>Development Assistance</b>	17,500	20,500	18,300	-2,200
4.8 Environment	17,500	20,500	18,300	-2,200

#### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>USAID Central Africa Regional</b>	<b>17,500</b>	<b>20,500</b>	<b>18,300</b>	<b>-2,200</b>
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	17,500	20,500	18,300	-2,200
4.8 Environment	17,500	20,500	18,300	-2,200
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	1,600	2,600	2,350	-250
6.1 Program Design and Learning	0	500	250	-250
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,600	2,100	2,100	0

#### Economic Growth

U.S. assistance to the Central Africa region, through the USAID CARPE program, will promote the sustainable management of natural resources, conserve biodiversity, mitigate climate change, and improve livelihoods for inhabitants of the Congo Basin. CARPE will expand its broad program of tropical forest landscape management to new areas, potentially to include a "seascape" in the Gulf of Guinea, and by intensifying the implementation of the 12 large-scale forest landscape management plans developed earlier under the program.

Development Assistance (DA): U.S. assistance will consolidate gains achieved in natural resource management for the region's millions of hectares of tropical forests, and explore sustainable financing opportunities through private trade in carbon markets in FY 2011. 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 across more than one country and require consultation and cooperation among national governments, thereby fostering regional collaboration. CARPE also supports cross-cutting activities that serve the entire Congo Basin, such as the monitoring of deforestation trends and logging concessions, natural resource governance strengthening, and harmonization of natural resource policies. FY 2011 funding for CARPE supports biodiversity,

climate change, and tropical forest management objectives.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: CARPE implements a rigorous performance management system which includes the deployment of a comprehensive Monitoring and Evaluation system based on a multi-year Performance Management Plan. The Operating Unit (OU) conducts annual data quality assessments against pre-determined targets, and then allocates its budget among 16 activities according to performance.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: CARPE conducted an external evaluation of its governance program in FY 2009, and plans a major program evaluation in FY 2010. Important results in forest and biodiversity conservation are now rapidly accumulating, and through the management approach adopted by the OU, implementation problems are rapidly diagnosed and remedial actions are quickly taken. By 2011, over 60 million hectares of tropical forests will be under improved management; deforestation mapping of the entire Congo Basin forest will be in place through remote sensing technologies; all logging concessions will be monitored for legal compliance; and tens of thousands of Africans will be trained in a wide variety of conservation and governance disciplines through the OU support.

Relationship between FY 2011 Budget Request and Performance: FY 2011 funds will be used to continue the successful natural resource management work achieved to date through the Central Africa Regional Program for the Environment.



## USAID East Africa Regional

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. regional assistance to the East and Central Africa (ECA) region in FY 2011 will focus on agriculture and global climate change, expand trade and economic opportunities, improve the health status of vulnerable people, mitigate cross-border conflicts, and reduce opportunities for cross border corruption.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	42,230	56,378	74,848	18,470
Development Assistance	32,270	46,793	64,913	18,120
Economic Support Fund	375	0	0	0
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	9,585	9,585	9,935	350

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>USAID East Africa Regional</b>	<b>42,230</b>	<b>56,378</b>	<b>74,848</b>	<b>18,470</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	4,272	3,972	4,350	378
<b>Development Assistance</b>	3,897	3,972	4,350	378
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	250	272	300	28
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	3,647	3,700	4,050	350
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	375	0	0	0
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	375	0	0	0
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	700	700	650	-50
<b>Development Assistance</b>	700	700	650	-50
2.2 Good Governance	700	700	650	-50
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	10,585	12,585	11,935	-650
<b>Development Assistance</b>	1,000	3,000	2,000	-1,000
3.1 Health	1,000	3,000	2,000	-1,000
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - USAID</b>	9,585	9,585	9,935	350
3.1 Health	9,585	9,585	9,935	350
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	26,673	39,121	57,913	18,792
<b>Development Assistance</b>	26,673	39,121	57,913	18,792
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,529	6,400	6,513	113
4.3 Financial Sector	500	950	1,600	650
4.4 Infrastructure	2,771	4,321	4,100	-221
4.5 Agriculture	19,373	20,000	30,000	10,000
4.8 Environment	1,500	7,450	15,700	8,250

## Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>USAID East Africa Regional</b>	42,230	56,378	74,848	18,470
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	4,272	3,972	4,350	378
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	375	0	0	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	250	272	300	28
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	3,647	3,700	4,050	350
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	700	700	650	-50
2.2 Good Governance	700	700	650	-50
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	10,585	12,585	11,935	-650
3.1 Health	10,585	12,585	11,935	-650
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	26,673	39,121	57,913	18,792
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,529	6,400	6,513	113
4.3 Financial Sector	500	950	1,600	650
4.4 Infrastructure	2,771	4,321	4,100	-221
4.5 Agriculture	19,373	20,000	30,000	10,000
4.8 Environment	1,500	7,450	15,700	8,250
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	7,041	9,439	12,661	3,222
6.1 Program Design and Learning	634	1,276	2,034	758
6.2 Administration and Oversight	6,407	8,163	10,627	2,464

### Peace and Security

The United States can best promote regional stability and conflict mitigation in the ECA region by harnessing the capacity of regional bodies and local civil society organizations to address underlying causes of violent conflicts, and supporting efforts that generate coordinated approaches to achieve U.S. objectives at regional, national, and local levels. USAID programs will address destabilizing factors in targeted border regions and will continue to focus on conflict mitigation. The areas along the Kenyan and Ethiopian borders with Somalia, as well as the border areas between Kenya, Ethiopia, Sudan, and Uganda, remain particularly unstable and are potential breeding grounds for international terrorism and cross-border conflicts.

Development Assistance (DA): Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform: In order to advance its regional role in conflict mitigation and stabilization, USAID programs will directly complement efforts of other U.S. agencies, including civil-military cooperation initiatives of African partners undertaken with the 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 havens for terrorists and diminishing the underlying conditions that foster extremism will continue, FY 2011 resources will also be allocated to strengthening civil society's alternative governance structures (e.g., peace committees, national steering committees, and conflict early warning units) to address weak state conflict mitigation capacity at regional, national, and local levels. In particular, activities will continue to build the capacity of cross-border communities to decrease conflict and increase security to challenge and reduce the influence of extremist groups.

Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation: Continued funding for conflict mitigation will assist the East Africa region to strengthen cross-border security through local community security initiatives. Activities will focus on improving the cross-border security environment in the Somalia cluster (Kenya-Ethiopia-Somalia border) and Karamoja cluster (Ethiopia-Kenya-Uganda-Sudan border). This goal will be achieved in part through the expansion of quick impact problem-solving and tangible activities (peace dividends) that reinforce the positive benefits of tolerance and peace to local citizens. Funding in FY 2011 will allow for the expansion of peace dividends (chosen in a participatory process by communities on both sides of the border) to new cross-border communities, with an opportunity to address the structural root causes of conflict. Investments in conflict

mitigation programs will also deepen African leadership - particularly of women and women's peace building networks - in managing conflict in the ECA region and will continue to provide technical assistance to specific African partners who are effective in identifying and reducing instability and conflict in the region.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

USAID's efforts will continue to focus on strengthening institutions to address the lack of transparency and accountability in the Northern Transport Corridor (running from Mombasa, Kenya to Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, and eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo). This has involved civic participation in conflict mitigation and reconciliation initiatives by affected countries and increasing effective governance of the local security sector in target cross-border zones. Investments in this program area will strengthen regional good governance and increase transparency to support the long-term goal of regional African economic and political integration.

Development Assistance (DA): Building the capacity of regional African organizations to reduce government and private sector corruption and inefficiencies in the customs and freight forwarding sectors is critical to stimulate economies that are dependent on East Africa's trade corridors. FY 2011 resources will be used to assist the East African Revenue Authorities and the Federation of East African Freight Forwarders Associations in meeting targets in policy reform and building capacity to improve transparency and accountability.

### **Investing in People**

The ECA region still faces daunting health challenges. The deaths of children under the age of five and maternal mortality remain unacceptably high across much of the region. Increased funding for malaria, tuberculosis (TB) and HIV/AIDS is starting to show results, as long-lasting bed nets and anti-retroviral treatments become more accessible. In FY 2011, USAID will continue to use its comparative advantage as a regional platform to develop innovative solutions to issues impeding progress on HIV/AIDS and other health services; continue capacity building and innovations in pediatric AIDS and strategic communications; and support the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) goals and strategies by strengthening the capacity of regional health organizations. FY 2011 resources will be used to expand Family Planning (FP) service models for people affected by violent conflicts, natural disasters, or political disturbances. Maternal and child health (MCH) will continue to focus on regional food fortification activities and proven child health interventions. All of these interventions will be implemented in a manner consistent with the goals and principles of the President's Global Health Initiative.

Development Assistance (DA): Water Supply and Sanitation: FY 2010 funds will build upon the ongoing program activities in the Mara River Basin, which directly complements the trans-boundary integrated natural resources management and biodiversity. The overriding objective of this program is to meet the water needs of the developing population in the Mara River Basin by building capacity among local stakeholders to participate in water resource management activities, and supporting communities to access safe water sources and improve sanitation and hygiene. Watershed management measures will be supported as well. FY 2011 funds will establish a Loan Fund for Water Supply and Sanitation that will be used to provide loans for community-based water and sanitation projects via non-governmental organizations. The primary thrust of this initiative is to enable organizations to access credit to fund, fully or partially, water supply and sanitation projects directed towards rural and urban populations.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - USAID: HIV/AIDS: The East Africa Regional Mission will receive funding to support the regional HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of PEPFAR. In FY 2011, USAID will continue to develop innovative solutions to issues impeding progress on HIV/AIDS and other reproductive health services, continue capacity building and innovations in pediatric AIDS and strategic communications, and support PEPFAR goals and strategies through its work with regional policy bodies. Through its innovative transport corridor project, which is co-funded by nine or more missions in the region, USAID will continue its management role in extending HIV/AIDS services to mobile, most at-risk populations (estimated at over 1.5 million),

integrating family planning/reproductive health and maternal and child health services.

Collaborating with bilateral missions, regional organizations, and public-private partnerships, USAID will continue to develop African expertise and leadership in HIV/AIDS, advocacy for harmonized regional policies to improve AIDS services for marginalized populations, and solutions to issues that impede service uptake and behavior change among high risk populations. Through its programs, USAID will train more than 3,000 health managers in technical skills that will allow them to provide higher quality HIV/AIDS services to high-risk populations throughout the region.

**Tuberculosis (TB):** USAID will continue to work diligently to improve the quality of TB programs in the region, and to provide the means for laboratories to identify, diagnose, and control the levels of multi-drug resistant TB (MDR-TB) cases in the region. USAID will work collaboratively to avoid the duplication of services with other regional donors such as the World Bank, which recently decided also to strengthen national reference laboratories. By September 2010, one of the TB laboratories in East Africa will be capable of functioning as a Supranational Laboratory for combating MDR-TB. USAID will continue to provide funding to the Supranational Laboratory for training, monitoring, transport of specimens, and test panels to assist other TB laboratories in the region. USAID will continue to strengthen the newly established Center of Excellence MDR-TB Rwanda. FY 2011 resources will be used to continue training to improve the quality of the Directly Observed Treatment Short Course and MDR-TB diagnosis and treatment.

**Maternal and Child Health (MCH):** With FY 2011 resources, USAID will continue to support targeted regional activities that help countries improve MCH; increase micronutrient consumption for children under the age of five and women of reproductive age; promote the scale-up of proven child health interventions, such as zinc and oral rehydration therapy for diarrhea; scale-up intervention for the prevention of post partum hemorrhage, such as the active management of the third stage of labor; and improve newborn care to reduce infant mortality. Additional resources in MCH funding will be focused on documenting the impact of these enhanced health interventions.

**Family Planning/Reproductive Health (FP/RH):** Only 20 percent of women in East Africa use FP, and most have five to six children, with at least one unintended pregnancy per woman. In FY 2011, USAID will expand the availability of voluntary FP services to mobile populations and border communities along targeted sites in the transport corridors. The FP/RH service delivery models for people affected by violent conflicts, natural disasters, or political disturbances will provide important lessons learned. USAID will expand service models for three phases of such situations - emergency preparedness, immediate response, and recovery period - delivered by Ministry of Health emergency teams and non-governmental organizations. In FY 2011, the ongoing regional FP initiatives in Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo will focus on emergency preparedness and recovery; a third area or district will test a service delivery model for active conflict situations. Building on ECSA-HC's adoption of a sub-regional implementation framework for gender-based violence (GBV), the prevention and treatment of GBV will feature prominently in the above interventions, and is expected to increase the use of health services by women and children in the region. In FY 2011, USAID will continue to integrate FP information and services into programs that address food security in East Africa.

**Nutrition:** Funding will contribute to improved nutritional status by increasing demand for consumption of fortified staple foods, and improving training and community mobilization on essential nutrition actions. These approaches will be supported by relevant promotive policy advocacy work. The Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative is planning to significantly scale up regional activities in nutrition, which will be integrated into existing nutrition activities.

### **Economic Growth**

East and Central Africa is home to some of the poorest, most food insecure populations in the world. Sub-Saharan Africa contributes a mere 2 percent to the value of goods traded internationally. The high cost of trading goods contributes to poverty and food insecurity by dampening product competitiveness and inhibiting access to regional and global markets for African-produced goods.

Infrastructure remains a key constraint to increased economic competitiveness and food security in the region. Transport and energy costs are among the highest in the world. Global climate change is severely affecting natural resources and livelihoods throughout the region. Within the context of the Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, USAID's regional economic growth program will increase food security in the region; increase business productivity; and expand access to integrated regional markets for smallholder farmers, producers, and businesses. As part of the Global Climate Change Initiative, USAID will promote the development and use of clean and renewable energy technologies, and implement climate change adaptation and mitigation activities. African regional organizations will be further strengthened, building upon past achievements. Scaled-up activities at the regional level will add value to bilateral programs. Improved, regionally harmonized policies and regulations will continue to advance the enabling environment.

Development Assistance (DA): Trade and Investment: USAID will work closely with other donors, including the Japanese International Cooperation Agency and the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID); regional organizations, including the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), East African Community (EAC), Southern African Development Community, and the African Union; and the private sector. This collaboration aims to build capacity for increased transit/transport efficiency within the region, streamline procedures to cut down the time and cost of moving goods across borders, and facilitate the free movement of food from surplus to deficit areas. FY 2011 resources will be used to increase regional trade, competitiveness, and food security with a focus on strengthening value chains for staple foods, cotton, coffee, textiles, apparel, horticulture, and financial services. Increased competitiveness and transparency of key value chains will increase trade and improve food security. Support will result in increased regional and international trade, a deepening of financial markets, and a reduction in the time and cost of transporting goods. Programs will also build upon the successes of the African Growth and Opportunity Act and continue to assist African entrepreneurs and firms to access U.S. and international markets.

Financial Sector: FY 2011 funds will continue to provide assistance to increase access to finance in support of trade, food security, and competitiveness in the region. Activities will include collaboration with bankers in the region to support development of a regional warehouse receipting system, and integration of the region's nascent commodities exchanges. Both are important for ensuring free movement of food in the region. USAID will partner with the Kenya School of Monetary Studies to launch a regional training program for bankers and other financial partners to foster expansion of agricultural lending programs. USAID assistance will also be used to facilitate ease of cross-border fiscal transfers and to implement programs that leverage private sector finance in support of infrastructure that will facilitate trade.

Infrastructure: USAID will continue to focus on improving key transit corridors in the region. Efforts to improve infrastructure and streamline processes along the Northern Corridor (starting in Mombasa, Kenya) and the Central Corridor (starting in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania) will be expanded in FY 2011 to include other critical routes. This effort will continue to be guided by a regional multi-donor working group started by USAID and headed by the EAC. FY 2011 resources will be used to increase transparency and streamline processes at the region's border posts. New programs to support the East African Power Pool, started in FY 2010, will be expanded in FY 2011. A strengthened regional power pool will encourage investments in transmission and clean energy to buffer fluctuations and reduce shortages. The Mission now has a full-time Regional Energy Advisor. FY 2011 resources will be committed to support electricity and clean energy programs and activities with Kenya and other East African countries. These activities include the development, support, and implementation of renewable energy and energy efficiency projects, capacity-building activities, and associated policies and regulations related to generation, transmission, and distribution.

Agriculture: USAID and its partners are coordinating with African institutions and governments, as well as with other donors, within the framework of the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Program (CAADP). Donor coordination around CAADP has rapidly advanced, and USAID will work side-by-side with many other international donors (DFID, Canadian International

Development Agency, World Bank, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, European Community, African Development Bank, the Australian Agency for International Development, International Fund for Agricultural Development, etc.) to move forward this African-led initiative. Accelerated regional activities, supported with FY 2011 funds, will add value to programs at the national level, and will contribute to the medium-term objective of “Increased Availability and Access of African-grown Staple Foods in Regionally Integrated Markets.”

USAID will support wider and more efficient regional access to improved technologies, seeds, and fertilizers, and management knowledge will stimulate increased agricultural productivity. Increasing regional trade will be critical: COMESA member states currently spend a combined estimated total of \$19 billion on food imports annually, and yet intra-region trade in all agricultural products is only \$3 billion per year. With FY 2011 funds, USAID will expand support for programs that will link areas of food surplus to regional markets serving areas of deficit. This will increase the reliability of staple food supplies, buffer fluctuations across seasons and years, and reduce dependence on imports from outside of the region, including food aid. Activities that lower the costs of moving goods across borders will strengthen incentives for investments in more efficient value chains, such as storage, warehouse receipt systems, market information, agro-dealer and input supply networks, more efficient delivery of improved technologies, and other services that stimulate increased productivity and accelerate agricultural growth. Services that will open up market access for smallholders and pastoral livestock producers will target chronically food insecure households. With FY 2011 funds, USAID will continue building African leadership capacity through targeted short-term training in key skill areas, including leadership and management as well as technical knowledge, to increase the capacity of key African institutions and firms. Increased support for agriculture will stimulate and support broader economic growth and decrease poverty.

Environment: USAID will promote sustainable natural resources and water management throughout the region, thus contributing to maintaining healthy landscapes and peaceful, productive societies. FY 2011 resources will be used to implement programs that will focus on trans-boundary, integrated natural resources management, and biodiversity in several important trans-boundary eco-regions, including the Mara-Serengeti. Better management of degraded watersheds, rangelands, and mountainous areas will reduce erosion, recharge ground water supplies, and improve the condition of natural resources upon which millions of livelihoods depend. Climate change is pressuring the natural resources in the region, and USAID intends to expand its investment to address this in FY 2011. Carbon sequestration and better management practices have potential to improve landscapes, facilitate trade in carbon credits, and present new opportunities for income generation. Adaptation to global climate change will be managed within the context of the Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, as well as the Global Climate Change Initiative.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: USAID/East Africa Regional uses evaluations, performance management plans, portfolio and pipeline reviews, and joint partner working sessions to inform mission-wide understanding of performance results and impact. USAID/East Africa Regional prepared a comprehensive set of Performance Management Plans this year and validated data collection methods and sources of data. Implementing partners participated in a set of exercises to strengthen linkages among programs, ensuring that all programs are working towards common goals and that targets for indicators were realistically apportioned among implementers.

USAID/East Africa Regional is working with an organized group of donors to support common frameworks and sets of common indicators for tracking progress towards the impact of regional programs. This will avoid duplication of effort, and will focus investments from multiple sources on technologies and innovation systems that prove their value widely in the region, increasing the sustainability of regional programs.

USAID/East Africa Regional conducted several evaluations in FY 2009 and more evaluations are planned for FY 2010. A performance monitoring evaluation in the health sector was conducted in

FY 2009, and others are planned as a result of the FY 2009 portfolio reviews. During FY 2009, an evaluation of regional food fortification activities was conducted that will inform future fortification activities. Evaluations of the regional health African partners are scheduled during FY 2010. Two evaluations were undertaken in FY 2009 for the Regional Enhanced Livelihoods in Pastoral Areas (RELPA) program: an external USAID-procured evaluation of the entire program and a partner program-funded evaluation of the Enhanced Livelihoods in Mendera Triangle activity. In FY 2010, an evaluation of the PEACE II activity will examine achievements, gaps, and obstacles, and guide future program directions. The PEACE II activity will be ending at the end of FY 2010, and future programs in these areas will be guided by the findings of the evaluation.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID/East Africa Regional will integrate the findings from the evaluations mentioned above to inform program decisions. For example, based on the RELPA evaluation, USAID/East Africa Regional plans to design a new regional livestock trade program.

Relationship between Budget and Performance: USAID/East Africa Regional is closely monitoring the impact of its programs and using this information in making budget decisions and setting priorities. Key performance measures will include decreased time and cost of moving goods across borders, increased regional availability of and access to key commodities and inputs, and increased availability of improved technologies and knowledge.

## USAID Southern Africa Regional

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The 15 member states of the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) are very diverse in economic, political, and human development terms, yet they share many challenges and common resources that are most effectively managed through improved regional cooperation. Regional interventions can foster integration in a variety of ways, such as coordinating country actions, facilitating investments in shared infrastructure, effectively managing shared natural resources, eliminating barriers to trade, connecting producers to markets, strengthening regional institutions, promoting and monitoring progress of democratic reforms, and sharing best practices.

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, water resource 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, 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 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	17,713	25,827	40,600	14,773
Development Assistance	15,713	23,827	38,600	14,773
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	2,000	2,000	2,000	0

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>USAID Southern Africa Regional</b>	<b>17,713</b>	<b>25,827</b>	<b>40,600</b>	<b>14,773</b>
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	1,313	3,000	3,000	0
<b>Development Assistance</b>	1,313	3,000	3,000	0
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	2,000	2,000	0
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,313	500	500	0
2.4 Civil Society	0	500	500	0
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	3,000	5,000	2,000	-3,000
<b>Development Assistance</b>	1,000	3,000	0	-3,000
3.1 Health	1,000	3,000	0	-3,000
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - USAID</b>	2,000	2,000	2,000	0
3.1 Health	2,000	2,000	2,000	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	13,400	17,827	35,600	17,773
<b>Development Assistance</b>	13,400	17,827	35,600	17,773
4.2 Trade and Investment	5,400	7,127	6,600	-527
4.3 Financial Sector	500	0	0	0
4.4 Infrastructure	300	0	0	0
4.5 Agriculture	4,200	5,000	15,000	10,000



(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
4.8 Environment	3,000	5,700	14,000	8,300

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>USAID Southern Africa Regional</b>	<b>17,713</b>	<b>25,827</b>	<b>40,600</b>	<b>14,773</b>
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	1,313	3,000	3,000	0
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	2,000	2,000	0
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,313	500	500	0
2.4 Civil Society	0	500	500	0
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	3,000	5,000	2,000	-3,000
3.1 Health	3,000	5,000	2,000	-3,000
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	13,400	17,827	35,600	17,773
4.2 Trade and Investment	5,400	7,127	6,600	-527
4.3 Financial Sector	500	0	0	0
4.4 Infrastructure	300	0	0	0
4.5 Agriculture	4,200	5,000	15,000	10,000
4.8 Environment	3,000	5,700	14,000	8,300
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	2,429	2,621	2,219	-402
6.1 Program Design and Learning	327	0	0	0
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,102	2,621	2,219	-402

### Governing Justly and Democratically

Democratic backsliding and corruption are becoming more prevalent in southern Africa. Although many countries are holding regular elections that are regarded as free and fair, their significance is diminished when conducted in a democratic vacuum of one-party states. More often than not, the record shows governments overriding or disregarding constitutional provisions, dictating constitutional changes to a compliant parliament, or harassing the political opposition and civil society groups that have organized for change. Genuine democratic consolidation rests on sharing power among government branches, sectors, institutions, and organizations that are capable of serving the interests of the public and acting as a check on the power of the executive branch. In particular, the judiciary is a key branch of government in terms of holding the executive accountable, and the ability of the media and civil society to ensure accountability in dominant party politics is similarly important.

**Development Assistance (DA):** In most of southern Africa, judiciaries are the most neglected of the three branches of government. One indication of that neglect is pervasive staff shortages throughout the region. In many countries, two to three years of pre-trial detention is common for criminal cases. Record keeping is poor, in part because of the lack of staff, but also because of limited computer equipment and inadequate physical infrastructure. Remuneration in the judiciary is low, creating strong incentives for corruption. Despite these challenges, in several countries the judiciary is already acting independently of the executive or beginning to act independently, and showing a willingness to take decisions based on the facts and merits of the case, rather than on the rewards or penalties that might emanate from the respective players in the case. This offers an opening for U.S. support.

New programs will work through partnerships with regional judicial bodies and practitioners to monitor rule of law-related developments; improve regulatory frameworks; increase the independence of the judiciary; strengthen peer groups for judges and magistrates; train lawyers and judges on issues such as land reform, corruption, and human trafficking; and share best practices.

Except in Angola, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Swaziland, democratic elections have become habitual, and well institutionalized. Increasingly, people have come to expect them and governments are obliged to hold them. The technical ability of most countries to manage elections is improving and national electoral commissions are sometimes willing and able to demonstrate some independence from the ruling party dictates. However, elections are often de-legitimized in other ways. In most countries, the ruling party does not hesitate to employ state resources to press its advantage during elections, including the control of state media, questionable use of state transport, and distribution of state resources in the form of patronage. A number of elections in the region are accompanied by voter fraud and intimidation. Elections themselves are seldom based on political platforms, but rather on extravagant promises and accusations of corruption and incompetence in the other party.

USAID will support regional democracy-building and governance efforts by encouraging improvements to regional election norms and standards and by supporting political competition. A potential new USAID activity in this field includes working with the world-renowned South African Independent Electoral Commission to provide technical assistance to other electoral bodies in the region.

Civil society, while still weak in many countries of the region, is nevertheless getting stronger and more vocal in its calls for accountable and effective governance. Especially impressive are the regional civil society organizations and the increasingly dense networks of cross-border civil society relationships that are being forged. This strength is particularly impressive given that, in almost every country of the region, civil society is dealing with governments that are suspicious of their activities. In countries where the official opposition parties are weak, the media is increasingly keeping audiences informed and the government accountable. Just as important, it is organizing itself at the regional and, in some countries, national levels to keep political space open and to protect media freedoms and rights to free speech.

Civil society programming will provide a check and balance on executive authority by strengthening the public space for democratic debate. Maintaining and expanding available opportunities for freedom of speech, as well as educating stakeholders on the responsible and effective usage of media in its many forms, will contribute to strong democratic culture. A new program will strengthen civil society and media organizations' in the region to play a more effective role in their countries' democratic development.

### **Investing in People**

With nine of the 10 highest HIV prevalence rates in the world, southern Africa is the epicenter of the HIV/AIDS pandemic. The disease contributes to falling life expectancy, decreased workforce productivity, and overwhelmed health systems. The United States will continue to encourage private, government, and civil society commitment to provide strong, sustained, and effective leadership of national and regional responses to HIV/AIDS.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - USAID: The technical expertise provided by USAID's Regional HIV/AIDS Program (RHAP) helps maximize the contributions of the President's Emergency Plan For AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) throughout the region. RHAP will continue to work to increase the private sector, government, and civil society commitments to provide strong, sustained, and effective leadership of national and regional responses to HIV/AIDS.

### **Economic Growth**

A stable, transparent trade and investment environment for all 15 countries in the southern African region will promote sustainable economic growth, encourage peaceful relations, and reduce regional hunger through increased agricultural production. The United States will continue to support regional economic growth programs that coordinate policies and regulations and enhance improved agricultural production, marketing, and distribution that will benefit the historically food-insecure populations in the region.

Development Assistance (DA): Southern Africa accounts for only one percent of global merchandise trade. High protective tariffs, non-tariff barriers to trade, restrictions on foreign investment, and high transaction costs greatly impede regional growth. Given the small size of most domestic markets, increased regional and global trade are essential for economic growth and stability.

USAID will provide a broad range of technical assistance and training in support of the African Global Competitiveness Initiative and the Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative through the Southern Africa Global Competitiveness Hub (Trade Hub) and other mechanisms. These programs will work to improve the trade and investment-enabling environment, facilitate regional and global market access, build regional trade and investment capacity, and strengthen regional transport systems.

Southern Africa has high levels of food insecurity and low levels of agricultural production, a condition that has worsened with the collapse of Zimbabwe's agricultural production. A large segment of the population in rural and, to a growing extent, urban southern Africa is affected. The poor coordination and implementation of regional and national level policies are contributing to this food insecurity. Improved production technologies do not reach a majority of rural farmers, and non-tariff barriers pose constraints to market access and improved rural livelihoods.

With larger and more concentrated investments in agriculture to address the structural imbalance in the supply and demand of food supplies, USAID is collaborating 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.

USAID agriculture programs will support the efforts of regional agricultural policy and research networks in carrying out food, agriculture, and natural resources policy research and analysis; implementing regional seed agreements and regional sanitary and phyto-sanitary protocols; and improving the policy environment for agricultural trade in goods, inputs, and services.

USAID will continue to work with African and international 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. Regional trade in food staples will be increased through improvements to food staple market structures and warehousing, inspection and product standard certifications, key trade and transport corridors, commodity exchanges, farmer organizations, and trade information systems. USAID will promote sound market-based principles to help staple food systems work more effectively.

The southern Africa region currently faces chronic water scarcity and the availability of clean water is expected to drop significantly in the next 15 years. Because over 70 percent of the region's surface waters are shared by two or more countries, multinational cooperation is necessary to plan and manage these resources for present and future needs. Effective regional institutions are critically important for trans-boundary cooperation and to ensure that water management meets development goals.

USAID will continue to strengthen trans-boundary dialogue, negotiation, cooperative planning, and management to improve biodiversity policies and governance while 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 supports an integrated approach to development planning within the basin. 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 often be addressed well before they escalate.

New USAID environment activities in southern Africa may focus on developing SADC's institutional capacity to guide adaptation and mitigation measures. This could include the development of a regional adaptation and mitigation strategy. Activities will explore the establishment and support of a regional climate change monitoring system for reducing vulnerability. Funding will also help build local and regional capacity to use monitored data for planning purposes.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: USAID's bilateral programs undergo yearly portfolio reviews. These reviews examine program achievements, challenges, and corrective action proposed for follow up by technical teams. The reviews also assess project compliance with USAID's policies and guidance. This aspect of the portfolio review covers all mandatory requirements, including environmental compliance and the status of Performance Management Plans. In addition, USAID undertakes quality assessments for all data reported to Washington. Regular monitoring of programs by USAID's Contract and Assistance Officers' Technical Representatives provides ongoing oversight of their activities' performance. Repeated audit failures by one of the partners were instrumental in the Mission's decision to cut funding to that particular project and organization in FY 2009. USAID/Southern Africa conducts quarterly and annual pipeline reviews. Activity burn rates and pipelines are used to determine financial performance. USAID uses this process to identify activities that are not expected to meet performance time lines and to determine whether funds should be reprogrammed.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: Although USAID/Southern Africa's Regional HIV/AIDS Program (RHAP) does not receive direct PEPFAR funding, it plays a significant role in performance evaluations for many of its client missions, including programs in non-presence countries. At the beginning of the Country Operational Plan (COP) development process and related budgetary allocations, the in-country PEPFAR team does an interagency portfolio review. This review, in which program managers, technical advisors from RHAP, and the Strategic Information team participate, provides key qualitative and quantitative data. The review looks at all partners' accomplishments against targets, costs per target, costs per achievement, remaining pipeline, status of current work plan, absorptive capacity, and quality of the results being achieved. The interagency team then puts this information beside the strategic plan (articulated in National Strategic Frameworks and PEPFAR Partnership Frameworks) for the upcoming year, and allocates funds by program area (based on country strategic priorities) and by partner (based on their past performance and anticipated future performance based on the data collected). These choices are captured in the annual COP, which is then submitted to the Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator for final approval.

In FY 2009, USAID conducted an assessment of its Democracy and Governance program. Final FY 2010 evaluations are being determined.

Relationship between Budget and Performance: FY 2011 funds will continue the successful work of the private sector, government, and civil society to provide leadership on the national and regional responses to HIV/AIDS. FY 2011 funds will continue technical assistance and training in support of the trade and infrastructure projects. USAID will continue successful institutional capacity building in the environment and agricultural sectors.

## USAID West Africa Regional

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The U.S. Government's program goals, as implemented by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)'s West Africa Regional Program (USAID/West Africa), are to support regional development, integration, and the promotion of stability through programs in trade and investment, agriculture, environment, counterterrorism, governance, health, and education. U.S. assistance will be used to strengthen the capacity of public and private West African institutions to address major development constraints in the above-mentioned areas. Working in 21 countries, USAID/West Africa implements both regional and bilateral activities.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	84,905	97,242	104,583	7,341
Development Assistance	72,000	83,212	90,377	7,165
Economic Support Fund	375	0	0	0
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	12,530	14,030	14,206	176

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>USAID West Africa Regional</b>	<b>84,905</b>	<b>97,242</b>	<b>104,583</b>	<b>7,341</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	13,375	25,100	15,877	-9,223
<b>Development Assistance</b>	13,000	25,100	15,877	-9,223
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	10,700	22,700	12,000	-10,700
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	2,300	2,400	3,877	1,477
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	375	0	0	0
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	375	0	0	0
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	0	2,712	10,000	7,288
<b>Development Assistance</b>	0	2,712	10,000	7,288
2.2 Good Governance	0	1,000	4,000	3,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	0	500	2,500	2,000
2.4 Civil Society	0	1,212	3,500	2,288
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	19,530	22,030	22,206	176
<b>Development Assistance</b>	7,000	8,000	8,000	0
3.1 Health	7,000	8,000	8,000	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - USAID</b>	12,530	14,030	14,206	176
3.1 Health	12,530	14,030	14,206	176
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	52,000	47,400	56,500	9,100
<b>Development Assistance</b>	52,000	47,400	56,500	9,100
4.2 Trade and Investment	7,900	5,000	6,500	1,500
4.3 Financial Sector	1,000	1,000	1,500	500
4.4 Infrastructure	4,600	2,000	2,000	0
4.5 Agriculture	36,500	25,000	32,000	7,000
4.8 Environment	2,000	14,400	14,500	100

## Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>USAID West Africa Regional</b>	<b>84,905</b>	<b>97,242</b>	<b>104,583</b>	<b>7,341</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	13,375	25,100	15,877	-9,223
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	11,075	22,700	12,000	-10,700
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	2,300	2,400	3,877	1,477
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	0	2,712	10,000	7,288
2.2 Good Governance	0	1,000	4,000	3,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	0	500	2,500	2,000
2.4 Civil Society	0	1,212	3,500	2,288
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	19,530	22,030	22,206	176
3.1 Health	19,530	22,030	22,206	176
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	52,000	47,400	56,500	9,100
4.2 Trade and Investment	7,900	5,000	6,500	1,500
4.3 Financial Sector	1,000	1,000	1,500	500
4.4 Infrastructure	4,600	2,000	2,000	0
4.5 Agriculture	36,500	25,000	32,000	7,000
4.8 Environment	2,000	14,400	14,500	100
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	5,885	10,849	10,451	-398
6.1 Program Design and Learning	150	2,884	3,844	960
6.2 Administration and Oversight	5,735	7,965	6,607	-1,358

### Peace and Security

The 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 the Trans-Saharan Counter Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP), providing continued assistance to Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) member countries and relevant civil society organizations in the region to strengthen their responses to latent and open conflicts, and designing new programs to combat human and narcotics trafficking.

Development Assistance (DA): There is growing concern that terrorist groups such as al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb are expanding in West Africa and their influence on at-risk populations is growing. In order to decrease the influence of terrorist groups, the Mission will continue to support the U.S. TSCTP commitment, and will use FY 2011 counterterrorism funds to bolster existing programs in Chad, re-launch significant activities in Mauritania, and start new activities in Burkina Faso. TSCTP activities focus on improving the capability of governments and local partners to delegitimize 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 activities to create alternative opportunities and increased participation in legitimate civic and democratic political processes, particularly for youth. The TSCTP program is a joint undertaking of three U.S. Government entities: the Department of Defense, the Department of State, and USAID.

USAID/West Africa will continue to support conflict early warning systems in the West Africa sub-region through assistance to ECOWAS's early warning system, ECOWARN. USAID/West Africa focuses on strengthening ECOWARN by building the capacity of key sub-regional partner institutions such as the West Africa Network for Peace Building (WANEP). With FY 2011 assistance, both ECOWAS and WANEP will be equipped with appropriate mechanisms to address early indications of conflict, thereby reducing the number of open conflicts. In addition, USAID/West Africa will address transnational crime through new interventions in human and narcotics trafficking. Partners will include ECOWAS and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): U.S. programs will use FY 2011 funds to implement proposed new interventions to address transnational narcotics trafficking. Partners will include ECOWAS and UNODC.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

Many countries in West Africa will continue to face challenges related to governance, rule of law, democratic political processes, low public participation, and weak civil society organizations. To address these challenges, USAID/West Africa is increasingly implementing activities to improve the ability of governments in the region to govern justly and democratically.

Development Assistance (DA): In collaboration with ECOWAS and relevant organizations, U.S. assistance will support regional efforts to strengthen civil society, media groups, and elected representatives to promote transparency, accountability, and public participation. FY 2011 funds will support new activities designed to build regional and local advocacy capacity to help spur local level efforts to change processes to promote positive economic and social development in the region.

### **Investing in People**

U.S. assistance will focus on family planning, reproductive health, maternal and child health, and HIV/AIDS, primarily at the regional level. Working in partnership with the West African Health Organization (WAHO) and other regional organizations, U.S. assistance will aim to improve regional collaboration, strengthen capacity to implement health policies, and replicate best practices in the technical areas mentioned above. The overall objective of the regional health program is to enable countries in the region to plan and implement selected high-impact health policies and quality health programs.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - USAID: In FY 2011, USAID/West Africa will provide substantial and integrated technical assistance to WAHO to strengthen its ability to serve as the leader for health advocacy in West Africa. As part of the Global Health Initiative, USAID/West Africa's assistance will focus on management and leadership development, marketing and outreach, monitoring and evaluation, and data and knowledge management. USAID/West Africa will promote south-to-south technical assistance and leverage resources for improved health services. Assistance will help countries develop supportive policies to promote advances in family planning, maternal and child health, and other key health areas. Effective practices will be replicated and scaled up to make an impact at the country level.

**Maternal and Child Health (MCH):** USAID will support West African countries' efforts to scale up maternal and child health interventions by assisting them to develop and implement supportive policies and best practices in MCH. USAID/West Africa will also leverage resources and support regional institutions that work in MCH.

**Family Planning:** For FY 2011, USAID/West Africa will continue to help countries forecast their need for contraceptives and plan for contraceptive security, as well as supply contraceptives to certain countries. In Togo and Burkina Faso, country-specific investments will seek to expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and information on a sustainable basis. USAID will support West African countries' efforts to scale up family planning by assisting them to develop and implement supportive policies and best practices in family planning, to leverage resources, and to support regional institutions that work in family planning.

**Nutrition:** Nutrition funds will be used to continue a very successful public-private partnership through which USAID/West Africa has been funding the fortification of cooking oil with vitamin A in the Francophone countries of West Africa. Activities will be expanded to include a greater number of countries, and additional food products and micronutrients. USAID/West Africa will also fund the assessment and design of a potential larger effort in West Africa to combat childhood malnutrition.

HIV/AIDS: USAID/West Africa will also provide targeted technical assistance and leadership to ensure results from the substantial resources of the Global Fund for AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria, estimated at around \$2.2 billion in the region. USAID will support West African countries' efforts to scale up HIV/AIDS prevention activities by assisting them to develop and implement supportive policies and best practices in HIV/AIDS prevention, leverage resources, and support regional institutions that work in HIV/AIDS prevention.

USAID/West Africa will provide technical and administrative support to the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) program in Cote d'Ivoire.

Development Assistance (DA): USAID/West Africa will scale up a major effort begun in FY 2009 to increase access to sustainable safe water and environmental sanitation services among poor and vulnerable populations, and to decrease the prevalence of water-borne diseases, emphasizing diarrheal disease prevention through evidence-based hygiene behavior change. The program will foster a new model of partnership to ensure technical excellence, innovation, and long-term financial and environmental sustainability in water supply and sanitation.

### **Economic Growth**

Within the West African sub-region, there is tremendous variation in economic governance, trade, and agricultural productivity. The USAID/West Africa strategy will continue to focus on regional linkages among countries that reinforce and stabilize pro-growth policies and practices, in particular at borders and ports; improving food security; and addressing environmental issues through a regional conservation and harmonization of policies.

Development Assistance (DA): The United States is one of the few donors to support exports of manufactured products to the global marketplace, thanks in large measure to the technical assistance provisions of the African Growth and Opportunity Act. Through the USAID/West Africa Trade Hub, assisted firms increased exportation from around \$1 million in 2005 to more than \$20 million annually by 2009. In FY 2011, USAID will build on these results, strengthening linkages between West African and United States businesses in particular to address constraints that impede competitiveness in the region. Additionally, USAID/West Africa will address finance constraints, targeting resources that will enable export-ready companies to obtain working and investment capital at competitive rates. USAID/West Africa will also continue to collaborate with the U.S. Overseas Private Investment Corporation and the U.S. Trade Development Agency to find innovative solutions for unlocking credit to promote greater exports.

Another key constraint to competitiveness in West Africa is infrastructure. As businesses continue to struggle with erratic electricity supplies, the United States will target FY 2011 funds to the regional power pool in an effort to attract additional financing for critical energy production and transmission projects throughout the region. U.S. programs will also use FY 2011 funds to track, analyze, and publish the formal and informal costs of transporting goods on five key corridors. Resources will also go to strengthen USAID/West Africa's transport advocacy work.

In FY 2011, USAID/West Africa's largest portfolio - agriculture - will have the objective of achieving 6 percent agricultural growth to reduce poverty in line with the Millennium Development Goals, while improving food security and nutrition. Within the context of the Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, the program will focus on food staples; increasing the production and marketing of such products will reduce food prices and increase incomes. FY 2011 resources will be used to modernize systems and strengthen market-based mechanisms for the provision of agricultural inputs (seeds and fertilizers); reduce trade and transport barriers for key food staple value chains such as maize, poultry, and rice; and work with West African sub-regional institutions, especially ECOWAS, the Permanent Inter-state Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS), and the West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research and Development to strengthen the regional policy and regulatory environment for agriculture.



The increased environment funding in FY 2011 will be used to scale up successful work on regional biodiversity and coastal fisheries management. USAID/West Africa's biodiversity project will lay the groundwork for a focus on adaptation to climate change and the development of a community-based carbon-monitoring methodology across the Upper Guinea Forest zone. U.S. assistance will also support implementation of new region-wide biodiversity activities in national park management and coastal fisheries, which will encompass global climate change goals and objectives.

### **Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation**

USAID/West Africa manages the \$25 million education component of the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Compact for Burkina Faso, which seeks to increase enrollment, particularly of girls, at the primary level. This program, launched in July 2009, is a follow-on to the successful MCC Threshold Program that USAID managed. The USAID/West Africa Agriculture and Trade and Investment programs coordinate with MCC programs in Ghana and Mali to maximize the impact of USAID transportation and trade promotion programs.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: USAID/West Africa conducts portfolio implementation reviews twice a year as a normal part of performance monitoring and evaluation. Assessments and evaluations across all technical areas have been or will be conducted by the end of 2010. The information gleaned from these assessments and evaluations is used to guide program direction and increase program impact for FY 2011. For example, in late 2009, the regional health program, Action for West Africa Region (AWARE I) was assessed and generated useful lessons learned for a new flagship health project, AWARE II.

A program assessment and strategy development exercise for the West Africa Regional Program will be carried out in FY 2010 to produce new analyses and identify key priorities and best practices in the use of U.S. assistance. In addition, an institutional capacity building assessment for key regional institutions in the agriculture sector, such as CILSS and ECOWAS, will be conducted to inform future capacity-building programming for the entire regional portfolio.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID/West Africa has specific management tools to ensure that performance information is taken into consideration in the decision making process. Through the Mission's activity review process, USAID/West Africa conducts mission-wide reviews for all new activities. During this process, lessons learned are discussed to ensure performance information is incorporated into the design of new activities. Additionally, portfolio reviews are conducted biannually in which performance is discussed in detail. Pipeline analyses are also included as part of the review, as they can uncover project-specific financial issues. Findings and follow-up recommendations are prepared at the conclusion of portfolio reviews and regular updates are required.

Relationship between Budget and Performance: USAID/West Africa anticipates several areas where activities with FY 2011 requested funds will achieve significant impact:

- The establishment of far stronger and enduring business relationships between international (particularly American) buyers and West African manufacturers, which will result in an increase in the value of exported manufactured goods;
- Transfers of electrical power from one national grid to another, which will increase substantially as interstate connections are completed;
- Reduced cost and increased utilization of fertilizer by smallholder farmers as a result of improved agriculture and food security;
- Substantial increases in hectares of land under improved natural resource management, areas of natural resources showing improved biophysical conditions, and numbers of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation;
- Increased numbers of people in target areas with access to improved drinking water supply

and improved sanitation facilities;

- Increased citizen participation, which will lead to more just and democratic systems and fewer incidents of conflict; and
- Increased number of countries implementing evidence-based practices for health service delivery and improved health policies in family planning, reproductive health, maternal and child health, and HIV/AIDS

## East Asia and Pacific

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The East Asia and Pacific region presents enormous challenges to, and equally large opportunities for, fundamental U.S. interests. While the region holds globally critical marine and terrestrial resources, China and Indonesia rank among two of the world's top three largest greenhouse gas emitters. The impacts of climate change and growth of avian influenza, multidrug resistant tuberculosis, and other infectious diseases in the region pose global challenges, as do criminal and terrorist networks.

U.S. bilateral and regional programs will address these challenges and build on opportunities. In addition, programs will continue support to long-standing regional organizations such as the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), and the ASEAN Regional Forum, as well new initiatives such as the Lower Mekong Initiative that further regional economic and political integration and cooperation. The re-establishment of a regional Mission in the Pacific islands will address the potential catastrophic impacts of global climate change and health issues in the region.

Increases above the FY 2010 level reflect the key U.S. priorities in the region: advancing the new Comprehensive Partnership with Indonesia; improving security and anti-terrorist capabilities in the Philippines; enhancing engagement with Vietnam; and supporting global initiatives on health, climate change, and food security.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	762,101	776,504	754,875	-21,629
Development Assistance	205,500	242,324	346,137	103,813
Economic Support Fund	250,400	177,900	61,320	-116,580
Food for Peace Title II	1,855	0	0	0
Foreign Military Financing	48,300	62,100	46,505	-15,595
Global Health and Child Survival - State	97,946	106,968	106,968	0
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	115,396	128,520	134,820	6,300
International Military Education and Training	7,924	8,930	9,250	320
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	9,970	18,575	21,490	2,915
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	24,810	31,187	28,385	-2,802

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	<b>762,101</b>	<b>776,504</b>	<b>754,875</b>	<b>-21,629</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	104,286	126,313	108,283	-18,030
<b>Development Assistance</b>	3,800	5,669	6,651	982
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,800	3,868	4,300	432
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	2,000	1,801	2,351	550
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	11,407	5,002	1,402	-3,600
1.5 Transnational Crime	2,935	1,557	1,107	-450
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	8,472	3,445	295	-3,150
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	48,300	62,100	46,505	-15,595

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	48,300	62,100	46,505	-15,595
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	7,924	8,930	9,250	320
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	7,924	8,930	9,250	320
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	8,045	13,425	16,090	2,665
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,545	11,825	13,640	1,815
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	1,500	1,500	2,200	700
1.5 Transnational Crime	0	100	250	150
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	24,810	31,187	28,385	-2,802
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	13,400	15,447	17,700	2,253
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	4,190	4,300	4,525	225
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	7,220	11,440	6,160	-5,280
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	89,100	109,165	96,905	-12,260
<b>Development Assistance</b>	42,635	34,188	73,855	39,667
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	8,746	15,044	22,100	7,056
2.2 Good Governance	25,190	13,243	37,235	23,992
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	777	248	3,510	3,262
2.4 Civil Society	7,922	5,653	11,010	5,357
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	44,540	69,827	17,650	-52,177
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	18,077	26,651	6,660	-19,991
2.2 Good Governance	12,042	23,491	1,100	-22,391
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,934	3,372	0	-3,372
2.4 Civil Society	9,487	16,313	9,890	-6,423
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	1,925	5,150	5,400	250
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,925	5,150	5,400	250
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	378,552	335,804	333,977	-1,827
<b>Development Assistance</b>	77,060	79,993	84,989	4,996
3.1 Health	13,150	12,621	12,083	-538
3.2 Education	62,210	66,972	71,506	4,534
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	1,700	400	1,400	1,000
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	88,150	20,323	7,200	-13,123
3.1 Health	10,472	9,823	0	-9,823
3.2 Education	10,378	6,500	4,400	-2,100
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	67,300	4,000	2,800	-1,200
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - State</b>	97,946	106,968	106,968	0
3.1 Health	97,946	106,968	106,968	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - USAID</b>	115,396	128,520	134,820	6,300
3.1 Health	115,396	128,520	134,820	6,300
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	162,486	179,912	191,150	11,238
<b>Development Assistance</b>	82,005	121,474	179,642	58,168
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,000	2,205	2,800	595

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
4.2 Trade and Investment	5,475	6,345	13,819	7,474
4.3 Financial Sector	400	1,480	3,400	1,920
4.4 Infrastructure	3,550	9,526	20,885	11,359
4.5 Agriculture	8,499	15,476	23,125	7,649
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	15,726	15,439	22,627	7,188
4.7 Economic Opportunity	5,801	5,522	8,244	2,722
4.8 Environment	41,554	65,481	84,742	19,261
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>80,481</b>	<b>58,438</b>	<b>11,508</b>	<b>-46,930</b>
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	3,000	1,000	0	-1,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	8,223	8,852	6,328	-2,524
4.3 Financial Sector	3,034	0	0	0
4.4 Infrastructure	39,210	8,259	0	-8,259
4.5 Agriculture	7,021	0	0	0
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	7,714	6,202	500	-5,702
4.7 Economic Opportunity	2,125	1,200	500	-700
4.8 Environment	10,154	32,925	4,180	-28,745
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>27,677</b>	<b>25,310</b>	<b>24,560</b>	<b>-750</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>0</b>
5.2 Disaster Readiness	0	1,000	1,000	0
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>25,822</b>	<b>24,310</b>	<b>23,560</b>	<b>-750</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	25,472	23,700	22,950	-750
5.2 Disaster Readiness	350	610	610	0
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	<b>1,855</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,855	0	0	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	<b>762,101</b>	<b>776,504</b>	<b>754,875</b>	<b>-21,629</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>104,286</b>	<b>126,313</b>	<b>108,283</b>	<b>-18,030</b>
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	13,400	15,447	17,700	2,253
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	4,190	4,300	4,525	225
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	69,989	94,295	75,555	-18,740
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	1,500	1,500	2,200	700
1.5 Transnational Crime	4,735	5,525	5,657	132
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	10,472	5,246	2,646	-2,600
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>89,100</b>	<b>109,165</b>	<b>96,905</b>	<b>-12,260</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	28,748	46,845	34,160	-12,685
2.2 Good Governance	37,232	36,734	38,335	1,601
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	5,711	3,620	3,510	-110
2.4 Civil Society	17,409	21,966	20,900	-1,066
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>378,552</b>	<b>335,804</b>	<b>333,977</b>	<b>-1,827</b>
3.1 Health	236,964	257,932	253,871	-4,061
3.2 Education	72,588	73,472	75,906	2,434
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	69,000	4,400	4,200	-200
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>162,486</b>	<b>179,912</b>	<b>191,150</b>	<b>11,238</b>
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	4,000	3,205	2,800	-405

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
4.2 Trade and Investment	13,698	15,197	20,147	4,950
4.3 Financial Sector	3,434	1,480	3,400	1,920
4.4 Infrastructure	42,760	17,785	20,885	3,100
4.5 Agriculture	15,520	15,476	23,125	7,649
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	23,440	21,641	23,127	1,486
4.7 Economic Opportunity	7,926	6,722	8,744	2,022
4.8 Environment	51,708	98,406	88,922	-9,484
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>27,677</b>	<b>25,310</b>	<b>24,560</b>	<b>-750</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	27,327	23,700	22,950	-750
5.2 Disaster Readiness	350	1,610	1,610	0
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>43,840</b>	<b>38,722</b>	<b>43,576</b>	<b>4,854</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	4,787	3,101	12,628	9,527
6.2 Administration and Oversight	39,053	35,621	30,948	-4,673

### Peace and Security

The United States' foremost priorities are to protect vital national security interests and to promote regional stability and security. The FY 2011 request will fund training for the Philippines' police force to secure lawless and terrorism-threatened areas in Mindanao, build upon successful counter-terrorism and law enforcement programs in Indonesia, enhance maritime security cooperation, and develop countries' capacities to participate in peace-keeping operations. The strategic objectives are to defeat terrorist organizations, deter transnational crime, support peaceful resolution of internal conflicts, enhance maritime security, strengthen non-proliferation efforts, and support stabilization operations and security sector reform. Countries that receive the majority of support under this objective include Indonesia, the Philippines, Mongolia, and Thailand. Funding is also devoted to region-wide programs in the East Asia and Pacific regional budget.

### Governing Justly and Democratically

Advancing human rights, freedom, and democracy remain critical for the United States to be seen as a constructive partner in the region. In addition, sustained economic growth is fostered by governments that are transparent 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. This request focuses resources on Indonesia, the Philippines, and Cambodia to strengthen good governance, promote rule of law, and transparent judicial systems; support civil society; and advance political and electoral reform. U.S. assistance supports Indonesia's successful transformation into a stable, democratic, and moderate voice in the Muslim world. 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 occurs. Within ASEAN, U.S. assistance will help promote good governance and fight corruption. In North Korea, the U.S. 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 school enrollments throughout the region, East Asia has experienced an increase in 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 productivity at school and work, increasing out-of-pocket health expenditures, depleting household savings, and fostering conditions of poverty and instability. To address these problems, the United States will continue to focus on improving maternal and child health; promoting effective, accountable, and sustainable basic and higher education systems; and

strengthening the ability of East Asian nations to prevent and control the spread of infectious diseases. In Vietnam, additional resources will help counter HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases. All of these efforts are being implemented as part of the Global Health Initiative (GHI), which the President announced in May 2009. The GHI represents a new business model to deliver the broad range of U.S. health investments. This model will help to achieve significant health improvements and create an effective, country-led platform for the sustainable delivery of essential public health programs.

The United States will continue to respond to systemic issues of improving access to and quality of education through targeted support in the areas of teacher training and educational administration. U.S. programs will respond to low secondary school enrollments throughout the region through various proven approaches designed to increase educational access to the large numbers of out-of-school children and youth. As Southeast Asia has the highest number of avian influenza cases, improved containment of this disease will delay or prevent the onset of an influenza pandemic. Preventing and controlling the spread of other infectious diseases such as tuberculosis and malaria - especially multidrug-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 affected parts of the region significantly, yet economic growth and trade remain stronger in East Asia than elsewhere in the world. Asian markets import over one-fifth of U.S. exports and provide over a quarter of U.S. imports. U.S. assistance focuses on encouraging East Asian nations to further integrate their markets and to reduce barriers to trade; increase private sector competitiveness; strengthen local trade and investment; improve sustainable management of natural resources; and promote adoption of energy efficient and clean technologies. The United States will help bridge the development gap between the original ASEAN members and its newer member countries, particularly Vietnam, Laos PDR, and Cambodia in the Mekong River basin. 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. Additional funding under the global climate change initiative for Indonesia, the Pacific islands, Philippines, Cambodia, Vietnam, and Timor-Leste will protect forests and support efforts to adapt and promote clean, renewable, and efficient energy sources and usage. A new program in the Pacific will provide assistance to counter the existential climate change challenges to small island nations.

The Economic Growth request is also designed to address underlying conditions such as food insecurity, poverty, and other causes that create political instability and compromise social development. Key target countries include Cambodia, Indonesia, the Philippines, Timor-Leste, Mongolia, and Vietnam. The East Asian and Pacific Regional program and the Regional Development Mission for Asia also direct significant U.S. assistance toward economic growth, including a broad range of environmental programs in Southeast Asia and the Pacific islands. Vietnam is fast becoming a regional economic powerhouse of growing interest to U.S. investors and a modest increase in assistance will lay the groundwork for future returns in trade-led growth and political openness. The United States will pursue anti-corruption programs and intellectual property rights through APEC and 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 United States supports a unified, peaceful, prosperous, and democratic Burma. U.S. assistance programs promote efforts to foster a peaceful transition to democracy in Burma; aid displaced persons, refugees, and migrants who have been driven from their homes; address the continuing need for humanitarian assistance; improve health care and educational opportunities; foster democratic culture and practices; and equip key individuals and organizations with the skills and capacity to advocate for and take advantage of improved governance.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	35,400	38,600	36,850	-1,750
Economic Support Fund	33,300	36,500	34,750	-1,750
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	2,100	2,100	2,100	0

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Burma</b>	<b>35,400</b>	<b>38,600</b>	<b>36,850</b>	<b>-1,750</b>
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	6,600	9,500	8,500	-1,000
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	6,600	9,500	8,500	-1,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	360	360	0
2.4 Civil Society	6,600	9,140	8,140	-1,000
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	3,550	5,400	5,400	0
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	1,450	3,300	3,300	0
3.2 Education	1,450	3,300	3,300	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - USAID</b>	2,100	2,100	2,100	0
3.1 Health	2,100	2,100	2,100	0
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	25,250	23,700	22,950	-750
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	25,250	23,700	22,950	-750
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	25,250	23,700	22,950	-750

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Burma</b>	<b>35,400</b>	<b>38,600</b>	<b>36,850</b>	<b>-1,750</b>
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	6,600	9,500	8,500	-1,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	360	360	0
2.4 Civil Society	6,600	9,140	8,140	-1,000
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	3,550	5,400	5,400	0
3.1 Health	2,100	2,100	2,100	0
3.2 Education	1,450	3,300	3,300	0
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	25,250	23,700	22,950	-750
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	25,250	23,700	22,950	-750
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	2,398	3,630	2,880	-750



(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
6.1 Program Design and Learning	32	300	0	-300
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,366	3,330	2,880	-450

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

U.S. assistance focuses on addressing gaps in Burma's democratic performance, particularly with regard to civil society.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): The United States' long-term foreign assistance priorities include protecting the human rights of displaced Burmese populations; expanding the scope, number, and capacity of civil society organizations to serve as a foundation for a more democratic society; and strengthening independent media while increasing domestic access to accurate and timely news and information. Activities will continue to help Burmese journalists improve the quality of reporting, raise professional standards, and enhance safe access to new media and digital platforms for spreading news.

Programs inside Burma will be expanded to develop the capacity of Burmese citizens to take active roles in their communities. For example, the Small Grants Program will continue to support local organizations that use participatory methods to respond to community needs. Other activities will focus on strengthening the advocacy capabilities of local organizations and their ability to network with other organizations and individuals to carry out projects jointly. A microcredit program that models democratic processes will encourage community participation, support private sector development, and provide crucial access to capital for vulnerable populations.

### **Investing in People**

U.S. assistance will improve access to education and halt the spread of HIV/AIDS, while mitigating its effects. Education activities, implemented through non-governmental organizations, directly reach target populations - including vulnerable children, disadvantaged students, community leaders, and teachers - among Burmese internally-displaced persons (IDPs), migrants, and refugees in Thailand as well as those inside Burma. U.S. assistance targets populations most-at-risk for HIV/AIDS, including sex workers and their clients inside Burma.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): U.S. assistance supports basic education programs for Burmese IDPs and those displaced into Thailand, and strengthens non-state education inside Burma. Education activities in Thailand aim to address Burmese communities' lack of access to education. Quality education, neglected for decades by Burma's Government, is a critical long-term investment in the human resource capacity of Burma's people. Higher education programs aim to build the capacity of local leaders inside Burma to lead and participate in their communities. Basic and higher education programs inside Burma foster civil society development by creating stronger networks in target communities.

**Basic Education**: Programs will provide education services to Burmese migrants and refugees in Thailand and to communities inside Burma. These activities include primary education, non-formal primary education and literacy, teacher and English-language training, curriculum and educational materials development, and the strengthening of parent-teacher associations.

**Higher Education**: The programs will provide teacher training and training of trainers, and improve and expand teacher and local leader networks inside Burma.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - USAID: Burma will receive funding to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief. USAID-administered funding for HIV/AIDS prevention, care, and treatment will continue to ensure that services are delivered effectively through private clinics to those most in need inside Burma. The programs will increase local capacity for a more sustainable response to the epidemic.

**HIV/AIDS:** The HIV/AIDS program is part of a regional effort to increase capacity for effective responses to infectious diseases. HIV/AIDS funding will be used to develop innovative public health interventions to increase access to health services for most at-risk and other vulnerable populations, build technical and program capacity of local partners, improve health-related environment and policies, and increase the evidence for decision making by strengthening program monitoring and evaluation systems. U.S. assistance will complement HIV activities funded by other donors and build on potential for national scale-up.

### **Humanitarian Assistance**

U.S. assistance will continue to address the protracted humanitarian situation with Burmese IDPs, migrants, and refugees in Thailand as well as deteriorating conditions inside Burma. U.S. programs provide commodities, personnel, social services, and assistance to meet basic human needs by targeting the most vulnerable groups, including IDPs in eastern Burma and along the border, refugees, and Burmese migrants residing in Thailand. Funds used inside Burma will continue humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable communities, including those affected by the May 2008 cyclone.

**Economic Support Fund (ESF):** Given persistent instability in Burma, Burmese will likely continue to migrate to Thailand for political and economic reasons. Humanitarian efforts along the Thai-Burma border will address the health, education, personal safety, and advocacy needs of these border-area IDPs, Burmese migrants, and refugees. Activities along the Thai-Burma border will include humanitarian, education, and health services for IDPs in eastern Burma and for migrant and refugee populations on the Thai-Burma border.

Programs inside the country will support livelihoods, income generation, agriculture, health, education, and microfinance for the most vulnerable communities. In addition, community-based recovery, livelihoods, and other post-disaster assistance will continue in the cyclone-affected Delta.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

In FY 2009, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) conducted reviews to evaluate its programmatic performance. Results have shown that the United States continued to make progress in strengthening civil society. Given the success of the program and in response to demonstrated needs, USAID will continue to identify, train, and equip future community leaders with analytical, critical thinking, and communication skills; increase access to accurate and quality news and information; and provide organizational development and advocacy skills to civil society organizations. The media capacity-building program produced radio news reports for the first Burmese language program systematically to cover news from the ethnic states in mainstream media in Burma. The program also continued to provide training and internship opportunities to Burmese journalists in Rangoon, resulting in the production of a growing number of stories about Burma's internal developments that were reported by media around the world. The higher education program expanded the Training of Trainers courses. The program focuses on strengthening civil society through community development as a catalyst for change. This expansion allowed the program to reach a broader target audience throughout the country, and it is expected that the training of trainers program will continue through FY 2011.

In FY 2009, the Embassy Small Grants Program administered 40 grants to 30 local organizations, and conducted monitoring and evaluation site visits to nearly every project. This program has provided direct support for local civil society activities, such as the formation of village committees to respond to environmental degradation, the provision of training in basic human rights and rule of law issues, and the establishment of community libraries. However, there is room for improvement regarding the ability of local organizations to operate in a sustained and independent manner. Going forward, FY 2011 funds will be programmed to strengthen the capacity of these organizations to meet this need.

HIV prevalence in Burma has declined in the general population, which is primarily due to increased condom use between female sex workers and their clients, the primary target groups in USAID's funding strategy since 2003. While funding in FY 2011 will continue to expand the coverage of female sex workers and their clients, new activities have been added to target men who have sex with men. Expanded HIV/AIDS programs will increase public awareness; facilitate accurate testing, counseling, care, and support for those infected; and support monitoring for resistance. In FY 2011, funds will continue to promote HIV/AIDS prevention through other behavior change beyond abstinence to reach approximately 56,000 individuals each year. Additionally, funding in FY 2011 will continue to support individuals provided with HIV-related palliative care, including for tuberculosis. In FY 2009, results surpassed targets significantly; subsequent expected target numbers in FY 2010 and FY 2011 have been increased each year.

In FY 2009, the U.S. Government supported the ongoing humanitarian recovery efforts in the Irrawaddy Delta with \$10 million of FY 2009 supplemental appropriations funding to provide community-based socioeconomic recovery, livelihoods rehabilitation, and other post-disaster assistance. FY 2011 funds will continue to support humanitarian assistance programs throughout the country.

## Cambodia

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

After decades of conflict, Cambodia is at peace with strong economic growth that has lifted many Cambodians out of poverty. Fundamental improvements in governance, however, are still needed to secure the country's democratic transition and to provide a better future for the Cambodian people. U.S. foreign assistance priorities in Cambodia include building a framework for a lasting democracy to increase political space for civil society and stimulate reforms for greater government accountability. The United States will also strengthen food security and resiliency to climate change, and improve the health and education systems. The United States will also continue to provide reform-based assistance to security forces to promote transparency, support peace and security trends, enhance export and related border-security controls, and remove explosive remnants of war.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	65,174	72,615	84,010	11,395
Development Assistance	17,000	19,000	35,800	16,800
Economic Support Fund	10,000	15,000	5,000	-10,000
Foreign Military Financing	1,000	1,000	1,000	0
Global Health and Child Survival - State	2,500	3,000	3,000	0
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	30,368	31,500	35,500	4,000
International Military Education and Training	106	100	100	0
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	0	0	670	670
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,200	3,015	2,940	-75

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Cambodia</b>	<b>65,174</b>	<b>72,615</b>	<b>84,010</b>	<b>11,395</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	6,656	5,465	6,060	595
<b>Development Assistance</b>	0	1,000	1,350	350
1.5 Transnational Crime	0	1,000	1,350	350
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	1,350	350	0	-350
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,350	350	0	-350
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	1,000	1,000	1,000	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000	1,000	1,000	0
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	106	100	100	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	106	100	100	0
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	0	0	670	670
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	0	670	670
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	4,200	3,015	2,940	-75
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	200	75	0	-75

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,000	2,940	2,940	0
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>14,650</b>	<b>14,650</b>	<b>14,850</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,850</b>	<b>9,850</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	15	0	4,650	4,650
2.2 Good Governance	758	0	1,000	1,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	777	0	690	690
2.4 Civil Society	4,450	0	3,510	3,510
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>8,650</b>	<b>14,650</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>-9,650</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	6,900	9,550	5,000	-4,550
2.2 Good Governance	1,750	1,100	0	-1,100
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	0	600	0	-600
2.4 Civil Society	0	3,400	0	-3,400
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>36,068</b>	<b>37,056</b>	<b>40,056</b>	<b>3,000</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>3,200</b>	<b>2,556</b>	<b>1,556</b>	<b>-1,000</b>
3.1 Health	0	1,000	0	-1,000
3.2 Education	3,200	1,556	1,556	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - State</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>0</b>
3.1 Health	2,500	3,000	3,000	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - USAID</b>	<b>30,368</b>	<b>31,500</b>	<b>35,500</b>	<b>4,000</b>
3.1 Health	30,368	31,500	35,500	4,000
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>7,800</b>	<b>15,444</b>	<b>23,044</b>	<b>7,600</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>7,800</b>	<b>15,444</b>	<b>23,044</b>	<b>7,600</b>
4.5 Agriculture	829	3,000	8,800	5,800
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,884	1,922	2,000	78
4.7 Economic Opportunity	3,888	3,522	6,244	2,722
4.8 Environment	1,199	7,000	6,000	-1,000

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Cambodia</b>	<b>65,174</b>	<b>72,615</b>	<b>84,010</b>	<b>11,395</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>6,656</b>	<b>5,465</b>	<b>6,060</b>	<b>595</b>
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	200	75	0	-75
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,106	4,040	4,710	670
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,350	1,350	1,350	0
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>14,650</b>	<b>14,650</b>	<b>14,850</b>	<b>200</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	6,915	9,550	9,650	100
2.2 Good Governance	2,508	1,100	1,000	-100
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	777	600	690	90
2.4 Civil Society	4,450	3,400	3,510	110
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>36,068</b>	<b>37,056</b>	<b>40,056</b>	<b>3,000</b>
3.1 Health	32,868	35,500	38,500	3,000
3.2 Education	3,200	1,556	1,556	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>7,800</b>	<b>15,444</b>	<b>23,044</b>	<b>7,600</b>
4.5 Agriculture	829	3,000	8,800	5,800
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,884	1,922	2,000	78
4.7 Economic Opportunity	3,888	3,522	6,244	2,722

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
4.8 Environment	1,199	7,000	6,000	-1,000
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>4,971</b>	<b>4,242</b>	<b>3,407</b>	<b>-835</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,685	1,173	900	-273
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,286	3,069	2,507	-562

### Peace and Security

Three decades of war and civil unrest have weakened government institutions and security forces. Cambodia faces broad challenges in securing its maritime and land borders, ensuring territorial integrity, and maintaining internal stability. Porous borders provide an avenue for transnational crime, including trafficking in persons, and leave Cambodia vulnerable to exploitation by violent extremist organizations. Security force reform and professionalization are key elements in addressing governance and corruption, and are integral to deter national and transnational security threats. Cambodia is one of the most heavily mined countries in the world, and has a high concentration of unexploded cluster munitions, which continue to inflict civilian casualties and make inaccessible otherwise economically viable areas.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): The Department of State will support bilateral cooperation on defense reform, professionalization of forces, and border and maritime security.

- **English Language Training Program**: Low English language capacity within the Cambodian military limits the pool of military personnel who can attend U.S.-sponsored training and educational courses, thus diminishing the effectiveness of defense reforms. As part of a combined approach with the Australian Defense Force, FMF supports a U.S. English language advisor to the Cambodian English Language program and provides English language training materials. The advisor will strengthen the capabilities of the Cambodian English-language instructors and help reform the selection and training of Cambodian military personnel. Increasing the number of qualified English speakers will increase the pool of Cambodian military officers qualified for overseas training, particularly the professional military education courses.
- **Centralized Maintenance and Transportation Units**: U.S. excess defense article grants of tactical transportation equipment will be used to support the development of centralized maintenance and transportation units by the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces (RCAF). FMF funding will provide these units with specific vehicle maintenance training and logistical management training. Additionally, FMF funds will provide spare parts and tools needed to support and sustain the M35 and M800 series vehicles. This logistics and transportation management training, when combined with vehicles and facility support, forms a complete wheeled vehicle program aimed at reforming logistical management processes within the RCAF.
- **Maritime Security**: Under the Department of State's Cambodian Maritime Security Initiative, FMF funds will help the Royal Cambodian Navy to improve its operational processes and technical capacity to increase its maritime domain awareness. This navy program is linked to an interagency maritime security framework development project focused on creating a central maritime authority in the RGC. In FY 2011, as the framework development process matures and the RCAF demonstrates increased capacity, FMF will improve Command and Control infrastructure and maritime interdiction capabilities.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): The Department of State will support RCAF participation in senior and mid-level Professional Military Education (PME) courses. Mid-level PME courses directly support initiatives in maritime security, logistics centralization, peacekeeping operations, counterterrorism, and civil-military operations. PME graduates are better equipped to promote and implement defense reform.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR): The United States will continue to provide training programs in crisis response, critical incident management, airport and border security, explosives detection, and counterterrorism -- all vital to anti-terrorism efforts in a country with porous borders and weak rule of law. The United States will also continue to address

the enduring threat posed by landmines and other explosive remnants of war. U.S. assistance will support the clearance of landmines and explosive remnants of war with an overall goal of returning over five million square meters of demined land to productive use. The Department of Defense will also provide funding for research and development, including long-term evaluation of technologies for increasing demining productivity.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): U.S. assistance will strengthen the ability of the Cambodian National Police to combat transnational crime and corruption, improve police practices to meet international standards, and incorporate demand reduction programs and mechanisms. Law enforcement restructuring and reform operations will build on current regional programs. A new program will provide drug demand reduction and treatment for both governmental and non-governmental organizations.

Development Assistance (DA): The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will support national and provincial level coordination to combat trafficking in persons. USAID assistance will strengthen prosecutions by encouraging victim's testimonies, ensuring victims' rights are protected during rescue and rehabilitation, and training judges and law enforcement on the implementation of anti-trafficking laws.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

Fundamental improvements in governance are still needed to secure a better future for the Cambodian people. While Cambodia has made progress on reforming its legal system, the country still lacks a professionally-run judiciary. Human rights groups face pressure from the Cambodian government when attempting to fulfill a "watchdog" role. U.S. short-term goals are to keep political space open by supporting civil-society groups advocating for political and legal rights - especially land rights - while remaining engaged in the long-term reforms increase government accountability.

Development Assistance (DA): USAID will empower government reformers, civil society, and human rights groups to advocate for government transparency and accountability, rule of law, political rights, and civil liberties. USAID will strengthen systems and procedures for more transparent, fair, efficient, and rule-of-law based administration of justice. USAID will also support the government's new Anti-Corruption Commission to implement a robust strategy to combat corruption.

USAID will continue to conduct public opinion research and improve the ability of civil society, government officials, and political parties to analyze and use public opinion data to formulate effective policy solutions. USAID will support dialogue on critical economic and livelihood issues, providing a vehicle for Cambodian non-governmental organizations to cultivate relationships with activist networks and rural Cambodians. USAID will bring greater and varied voices into the reform dialogue to shift the alignment of interests, and to push the reform agenda forward. Emphasis on protection of land ownership and provision of legal aid to ensure core civil and political rights will continue.

Since 70 percent of the population is under 30 years of age, USAID will continue to work with youth to develop their awareness and understanding of democratic practices and good governance, and to increase their leadership and policy formulation skills.

USAID will continue to support a permanent center for genocide and human rights research, education, and documentation.

Economic Support Funds (ESF): The United States 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.

## **Investing in People**

Cambodia's public health and education systems remain weak and highly fragmented, and continue to be extremely dependent on donor financing and coordination. Human capacity and leadership in both sectors are also weak. Relationships and responsibilities between the public sector and the burgeoning but unregulated private sector are ill-defined.

Global Health Child Survival Funds (GHCS): USAID will improve the health of Cambodians by supporting the development of an effective, appropriate, and sustainable health delivery system involving both the public and private sectors, consistent with the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative. Building on prior investments, USAID will expand innovative health financing schemes, improve the quality of clinical services, and provide basic primary health support, including maternal and child care and family planning, through service delivery, community outreach and policy support. USAID assistance will also work in the prevention and care of infectious diseases, such as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and influenza-like illnesses, and will expand health interventions that generate significant and measurable reductions in mortality, especially for women and children.

- **HIV/AIDS (USAID and State):** USAID will focus on the prevention, care, and treatment for both HIV-infected individuals and those most at risk for HIV infection by delivering an integrated package of targeted, high-quality services at both the clinical and community levels. USAID will integrate reproductive health, family planning, and HIV/AIDS activities to improve the sustainability of Cambodia's broader health delivery system and address maternal mortality and other health priorities.
- **Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief:** USAID will assist Cambodia to build partnerships that provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country, especially for orphans and vulnerable children.
- **Tuberculosis (TB):** USAID will increase access to quality TB diagnosis and care services by providing technical assistance to the National TB Program, expanding TB screening and treatment, and providing TB patients with increased access to HIV/AIDS counseling, testing, and treatment services.
- **Other Public Health Threats:** USAID will focus on strengthening health systems by implementing health financing schemes for the poor, improving the disease surveillance and the national health information systems of the Ministry of Health, and strengthening drug quality surveillance and control.
- **Maternal and Child Health:** USAID will help to reduce maternal and child mortality rates by increasing access to quality health services, training health providers, strengthening supervision and emergency referral systems, and creating demand for quality health services through community mobilization, education and subsidized social marketing Zinc/ORT commodities.
- **Nutrition:** USAID will continue to address micronutrient deficiencies by supporting national vitamin A and salt iodization campaigns, and through the distribution of iron for pregnant women and new mothers. The promotion of exclusive breastfeeding and targeted community-based Infant and Young Child Feeding programs will be components of a primary care package.
- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health:** USAID will expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and information and reproductive health care and improve health care provider training.

Development Assistance (DA): USAID will increase the accessibility, quality, and relevance of basic education to reflect the needs of the largely rural population in a steadily growing economy. USAID will continue to incorporate lessons learned from previous education initiatives and use scholarships and school improvement grants to address access constraints and improve the quality of education by making the curriculum more relevant.

## **Economic Growth**

Cambodia is a low-income, food-deficit country in which nearly 40 percent of the population lives below the poverty line, and nearly a quarter of all Cambodians are food-deprived. Cambodia's agriculture sector has untapped potential to become an engine for economic growth.



Development Assistance (DA): Through the Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, USAID will expand activities to improve food security through agricultural development and natural resource management. USAID will increase agricultural productivity in agribusinesses by providing improved and more affordable seeds, fertilizers, and plant protection products and services. USAID will raise incomes of the rural poor by continuing activities with micro-, small-, and medium-sized enterprises in swine, aquaculture, horticulture, and community-based tourism value chains as well as non-timber forest products, such as honey and resin. USAID will also improve the ability of businesses to organize effectively among themselves through interest groups, working groups, or producer associations and to engage effectively with the Government to improve the business environment and access to global markets.

USAID will expand Biodiversity Conservation and Global Climate Change activities that encourage government and local communities to identify and take advantage of opportunities for revenue generation from ecosystem services such as watershed protection for flood control, erosion prevention, carbon sequestration for reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, and biodiversity conservation.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: U.S. agencies managing foreign assistance programs in Cambodia regularly monitor progress through tools such as regular reporting and site visits. For example, the Department of Defense monitors all IMET recipients to track positions assigned after returning from U.S. schools and progress through the military ranks. The U.S. English Language Training Advisor regularly monitors and reports on the progress of instruction within the RCAF, as well as performance of individuals in the program. Similarly, the Department of State regularly monitors demining progress and hectares cleared. An interagency conflict assessment was conducted in FY 2009 to inform future programming.

Each USAID activity is guided by a performance management plan, and all performance indicators are subject to data quality assessments. In FY 2010, USAID will conduct semi-annual portfolio reviews to inform planning as well as performance reporting.

During FY 2009, USAID conducted six major evaluations and assessments. Most notably, an influential Political Competitiveness and Civil Society Assessment identified lessons learned from 10 years of programming and helped guide the strategic direction of democracy and governance programs.

An evaluation of the Community-Directly Observed Treatment Short Course (DOTS) and Public Private Mix (PPM) was conducted jointly by USAID, Japan International Coordination Agency, the World Health Organization, The National Tuberculosis (TB) Program of Cambodia, and other partners. The findings were used to refine the National Strategy for TB Control in Cambodia, and enabled USAID and its partners to advocate for program integration, and to emphasize the need for contact investigation in C-DOTS activities.

A terminal evaluation of a Community-based HIV/AIDS Prevention and Care Program was conducted in the final year of the agreement. The evaluation provided information about the achievements, strengths, and gaps in this highly successful program and guided design of a follow-on program.

In FY 2010, USAID will complete at least seven assessments and reviews. These include an assessment of food security in Cambodia, initiated in FY 2009 to inform a major new food security and global climate change program to be launched in FY 2010. USAID will also undertake an Assessment of Biodiversity and Tropical Forestry, as well as a Gender Assessment. A Demographic and Health Survey will also be conducted in FY 2010. This extensive national survey is conducted every five years and is jointly funded by USAID and other development partners in Cambodia. The

survey results will inform ongoing health activities, policy, and future strategic direction.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: An evaluation conducted in FY 2009 concluded that while significant electoral reform in the current political environment is highly unlikely, strategic opportunities exist to improve the accountability of the Government. While the United States has supported democratic political processes and party reform in Cambodia over the past ten years, a relatively free and fair election in 2008 paradoxically positioned Cambodia as a 'one-party plus' system, most likely for the next decade. As a result of these findings, the U.S. Government decided to shift focus from promoting electoral reform to building accountability within the government.

Relationship between FY2011 Budget Request and Performance: Cambodia's distressing maternal mortality rate - 461 per 100,000 live births remains unchanged for 15 years. FY 2011 U.S. assistance will have its greatest impact in laying the foundation for reducing maternal and under-five morbidity/mortality by 25 percent by FY 2013. FY 2011 assistance will also strengthen the foundation for future impact on food security through a new program to be launched in FY2010. Nearly a quarter of all Cambodians are food-deprived, and the deteriorating health of young children signals an urgent need to strengthen food security and improve nutrition. This new program will increase food availability, access, and the ability of local institutions to strengthen food security over the long-term.

## China

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

China's economic growth, averaging a 10 percent increase per year over the past three decades, has helped reduce poverty in China. Between 1981 and 2004, the number of people living on less than one dollar a day fell from 635 million to 135 million. Human rights and governance remain high priorities for the United States. U.S. assistance helps foster the development of civil society, and increases cooperation on global health and environmental issues of mutual concern. U.S. assistance programs also work with Tibetan communities to promote sustainable development, preserve cultural traditions and advance environmental conservation.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	26,208	27,200	12,850	-14,350
Development Assistance	11,000	12,000	0	-12,000
Economic Support Fund	7,300	7,400	5,000	-2,400
Global Health and Child Survival - State	3,308	3,000	3,000	0
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	4,000	4,000	4,000	0
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	600	800	850	50

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>China</b>	<b>26,208</b>	<b>27,200</b>	<b>12,850</b>	<b>-14,350</b>
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	5,225	6,800	850	-5,950
<b>Development Assistance</b>	4,625	6,000	0	-6,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,625	6,000	0	-6,000
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	600	800	850	50
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	600	800	850	50
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	12,708	11,200	10,000	-1,200
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	5,400	4,200	3,000	-1,200
3.2 Education	100	200	200	0
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	5,300	4,000	2,800	-1,200
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - State</b>	3,308	3,000	3,000	0
3.1 Health	3,308	3,000	3,000	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - USAID</b>	4,000	4,000	4,000	0
3.1 Health	4,000	4,000	4,000	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	8,275	9,200	2,000	-7,200
<b>Development Assistance</b>	6,375	6,000	0	-6,000
4.8 Environment	6,375	6,000	0	-6,000
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	1,900	3,200	2,000	-1,200
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	625	1,200	500	-700
4.7 Economic Opportunity	625	700	500	-200
4.8 Environment	650	1,300	1,000	-300

## Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>China</b>	<b>26,208</b>	<b>27,200</b>	<b>12,850</b>	<b>-14,350</b>
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	5,225	6,800	850	-5,950
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	5,225	6,800	850	-5,950
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>12,708</b>	<b>11,200</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>-1,200</b>
3.1 Health	7,308	7,000	7,000	0
3.2 Education	100	200	200	0
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	5,300	4,000	2,800	-1,200
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>8,275</b>	<b>9,200</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>-7,200</b>
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	625	1,200	500	-700
4.7 Economic Opportunity	625	700	500	-200
4.8 Environment	7,025	7,300	1,000	-6,300
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>3,625</b>	<b>3,430</b>	<b>1,702</b>	<b>-1,728</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,016	308	308	0
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,609	3,122	1,394	-1,728

### Governing Justly and Democratically

U.S. assistance provides academic, legal, and civic institutions support to strengthen the rule of law and economic governance, increase public involvement in government decision making, and foster the development of civil society. As the space for civil society organizations expands, support will be provided to build the institutional capacity of selected civil society organizations to address key social issues.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): Funds will continue to support the Resident Legal Advisor (RLA) program and its aims of promoting criminal law reform, professionalizing the criminal justice system, and enhancing U.S.-China law enforcement cooperation. The RLA meets with law enforcement personnel, prosecutors, and judges, as well as non-governmental actors such as law students, professors, private attorneys, and other legal experts, to enhance understanding of the U.S. legal system and criminal procedures.

### Investing in People

U.S. assistance for ethnic Tibetan communities in China aims to build sustainable livelihoods in rural and urban areas and to alleviate poverty. It also assists ethnic Tibetans preserve their cultural heritage through technical support and education. Health programs in China focus on developing and implementing innovative, community-based intervention models that can be replicated throughout China to increase the coverage and quality of HIV/AIDS services.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): The goals of U.S. assistance are to improve the sustainable livelihoods of ethnic Tibetans living in rural and urban areas; institutionalize efforts to preserve Tibetan culture and traditions; and improve local involvement and institutional learning.

- **Higher Education:** Programs will create economic, social, and cultural linkages, while furthering technical skill development and providing career development opportunities for youth and adults. Scholarships will be provided to professionals to attend management training and obtain master degrees, which will help increase the number of professional, qualified business leaders in Tibetan communities.
- **Social Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations:** Programs will improve rural and urban livelihoods and alleviate poverty through household and livestock development activities, including the establishment of herder cooperatives.

Global Health and Child Survival - USAID: Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief: China 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.

- The HIV/AIDS program is part of a regional effort to increase the capacity for effective responses to infectious diseases. HIV/AIDS funding will be used to develop innovative public health interventions to increase access to health services for those most at risk and other vulnerable populations; build the technical and program capacity of local partners; improve the health-related environment and policies; and increase the evidence base for decision making. The major focus of U.S. assistance in China is to leverage and amplify inputs into models that can be replicated and adopted by the Chinese government with its own sources of funding.

Global Health and Child Survival - State: Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief: China 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.

- The HIV/AIDS program is part of a regional effort to increase capacity for effective responses to infectious diseases. With FY 2011 funding the U.S. Mission, which includes the Department of State, the Centers for Disease Control, and USAID, will continue to provide support to the Chinese government through international non-governmental organizations and national organizations in implementing HIV/AIDS prevention, care, and treatment programs.

### **Economic Growth**

USAID will help ethnic Tibetan communities in China to increase income generating opportunities. The program will strengthen the capacity of Tibetan communities to compete in, or have better access to, formal and informal employment, and will help poor households (particularly female-headed households as they are often the most disadvantaged) access economic opportunities.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): The goal of ESF-funded programs is to improve the livelihoods of ethnic Tibetans living in rural and urban areas through improvement of economic conditions, access to economic opportunities, and environmental conservation.

- Programs will stimulate the local economy in rural and urban areas through small business development by increasing the availability of microcredit and loan programs to households and enterprises. U.S. assistance will also help establish business development centers and market information systems to increase the growth of small and medium enterprises.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

In November 2009, USAID conducted a review to evaluate its programmatic performance. In a major shift in relations with the judiciary, programs were allowed to work directly with Chinese judges. Some of these judges toured the United States to study mediation techniques, signaling an unprecedented opportunity to influence the development of Chinese laws and legal procedures. Furthermore, local organizations have been allowed to form legally and serve communities; several of them were strengthened through programs supporting ethnic Tibetans. There also has been increased partnership between local communities and government agencies in program design and implementation. These developments may still fall below the global standard, but they demonstrate significant movement in the right direction.

In the spring of 2009, USAID conducted an assessment of its programs in Tibet. It recommended the increase and integration of areas of interest - increased livelihood opportunities, environmental conservation, and cultural preservation - through pilot activities that address needs and develop opportunities. Given these findings, a new Tibet program, which began in late 2009 and will continue through 2014, increases emphasis on cultural preservation, sustainable development, and environmental conservation. Assistance will improve the productivity and profitability of traditional livelihood systems - which depend upon livestock and the Tibetan plateau's unique natural resources - and diversify livelihoods within the rural economy. Initiatives in both of these areas also include

support for vocational and business skill development and technical support for adding value to local products and services. U.S. assistance also places greater emphasis on environmental conservation and natural resources management, including environmentally safe practices.

In FY 2009, the HIV/AIDS program demonstrated strong achievements, supporting voluntary counseling and testing centers, drop-in centers, outreach activities, communication activities, and palliative care services. USAID funding in FY 2011 will continue to focus on the most at risk populations in the two southern provinces of China with the highest HIV/AIDS prevalence, Yunnan and Guangxi, where the epidemic has flourished among injecting drug users, female sex workers and their clients, and men who have sex with men. Activities will build the capacity of local organizations, groups affiliated with other health related non-governmental organizations, and grassroots organizations from other provinces to develop preventive care through technical workshops. Program activities will help the Yunnan Provincial AIDS Board determine how to expand best practices and train government officials in HIV program management. In Guangxi province, the program will facilitate the interaction of government officials and community organizations.

## Indonesia

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Indonesia is a stable, democratic nation committed to a new, comprehensive partnership with the United States. Together, both nations are poised to work collaboratively on addressing violent extremism, climate change, and emerging infectious diseases. As Indonesia takes on a more prominent international role, it confronts persistent domestic challenges: uneven benefits from democratic and economic advances, fragile institutions, and risks from the potentially devastating impact resulting from climate change and environmental degradation. To help Indonesia address these issues, the U.S. Government is providing assistance in the following areas: basic and higher education; forestry, marine, and fisheries management; clean energy and climate change; regional security and stability; government service delivery; health services; and employment.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	263,097	218,170	227,456	9,286
Development Assistance	71,000	71,000	142,886	71,886
Economic Support Fund	126,500	65,000	0	-65,000
Foreign Military Financing	15,700	20,000	22,000	2,000
Global Health and Child Survival - State	5,250	5,250	5,250	0
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	30,500	36,950	36,950	0
International Military Education and Training	1,547	1,750	1,800	50
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	6,150	11,570	11,570	0
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	6,450	6,650	7,000	350

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Indonesia</b>	<b>263,097</b>	<b>218,170</b>	<b>227,456</b>	<b>9,286</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	33,119	37,770	39,870	2,100
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	4,597	300	0	-300
1.5 Transnational Crime	0	300	0	-300
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	4,597	0	0	0
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	15,700	20,000	22,000	2,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	15,700	20,000	22,000	2,000
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	1,547	1,750	1,800	50
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,547	1,750	1,800	50
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	4,825	9,070	9,070	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,325	8,570	8,570	0
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	500	500	500	0
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	6,450	6,650	7,000	350
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	5,850	6,050	6,000	-50

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	600	600	1,000	400
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	37,297	39,925	39,702	-223
<b>Development Assistance</b>	20,290	10,048	37,202	27,154
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	2,147	7,950	5,803
2.2 Good Governance	20,290	6,843	25,335	18,492
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	0	248	917	669
2.4 Civil Society	0	810	3,000	2,190
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	15,682	27,377	0	-27,377
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	7,427	10,041	0	-10,041
2.2 Good Governance	6,208	16,394	0	-16,394
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	910	669	0	-669
2.4 Civil Society	1,137	273	0	-273
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	1,325	2,500	2,500	0
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,325	2,500	2,500	0
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	148,942	103,539	103,533	-6
<b>Development Assistance</b>	45,410	51,516	61,333	9,817
3.1 Health	0	0	6,333	6,333
3.2 Education	45,410	51,516	55,000	3,484
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	67,782	9,823	0	-9,823
3.1 Health	7,672	9,823	0	-9,823
3.2 Education	8,110	0	0	0
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	52,000	0	0	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - State</b>	5,250	5,250	5,250	0
3.1 Health	5,250	5,250	5,250	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - USAID</b>	30,500	36,950	36,950	0
3.1 Health	30,500	36,950	36,950	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	43,739	36,936	44,351	7,415
<b>Development Assistance</b>	5,300	9,436	44,351	34,915
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	0	1,205	1,000	-205
4.2 Trade and Investment	0	1,682	6,300	4,618
4.3 Financial Sector	0	1,080	3,000	1,920
4.4 Infrastructure	0	0	5,000	5,000
4.5 Agriculture	0	4,390	4,390	0
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	0	1,079	5,700	4,621
4.8 Environment	5,300	0	18,961	18,961
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	38,439	27,500	0	-27,500
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,000	0	0	0
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,499	0	0	0
4.3 Financial Sector	3,034	0	0	0
4.4 Infrastructure	14,500	0	0	0
4.5 Agriculture	6,811	0	0	0
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,594	0	0	0
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,000	500	0	-500
4.8 Environment	8,001	27,000	0	-27,000



### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Indonesia</b>	<b>263,097</b>	<b>218,170</b>	<b>227,456</b>	<b>9,286</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>33,119</b>	<b>37,770</b>	<b>39,870</b>	<b>2,100</b>
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	5,850	6,050	6,000	-50
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	600	600	1,000	400
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	21,572	30,320	32,370	2,050
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	500	500	500	0
1.5 Transnational Crime	0	300	0	-300
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	4,597	0	0	0
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>37,297</b>	<b>39,925</b>	<b>39,702</b>	<b>-223</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	8,752	14,688	10,450	-4,238
2.2 Good Governance	26,498	23,237	25,335	2,098
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	910	917	917	0
2.4 Civil Society	1,137	1,083	3,000	1,917
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>148,942</b>	<b>103,539</b>	<b>103,533</b>	<b>-6</b>
3.1 Health	43,422	52,023	48,533	-3,490
3.2 Education	53,520	51,516	55,000	3,484
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	52,000	0	0	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>43,739</b>	<b>36,936</b>	<b>44,351</b>	<b>7,415</b>
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,000	1,205	1,000	-205
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,499	1,682	6,300	4,618
4.3 Financial Sector	3,034	1,080	3,000	1,920
4.4 Infrastructure	14,500	0	5,000	5,000
4.5 Agriculture	6,811	4,390	4,390	0
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,594	1,079	5,700	4,621
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,000	500	0	-500
4.8 Environment	13,301	27,000	18,961	-8,039
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>7,747</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>11,092</b>	<b>10,541</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	518	0	10,541	10,541
6.2 Administration and Oversight	7,229	551	551	0

#### Peace and Security

Building on Indonesia's notable success in combating terrorism while establishing a democratic society, U.S. investments will continue to strengthen Indonesia's leading role in regional peace and security.

International Narcotics Control and Drug Enforcement (INCLE): Technical assistance, training, and equipment will be provided to strengthen law enforcement capacities of the Indonesian National Police (INP). This support will help the INP use modern law-enforcement management systems, restructure training curriculum, and employ modern investigative procedures. This strengthened capacity is expected to increase forensic and environmental crime investigative capabilities of the INP. The Government of Indonesia (GOI)'s capacity to manage ports of entry and prevent transnational criminal activity will increase. Assistance will also expand the marine police role in Indonesia's counterterrorism and counternarcotics efforts.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): Technical assistance, training, and equipment will be provided to improve Indonesia's strategic airlift capability. Resources will target essential capacities for maintaining Indonesian Armed Forces C-130 lift assets by improving the fleet's operational readiness

rate by 25 percent. This will result in better strategic airlift capability, enabling the Indonesian military to respond effectively at short notice to floods, tidal waves, earthquakes, ferry disasters, and forest fires.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): Funding will further the professional development of Indonesian military officers at all levels, enhance technical capabilities, and provide English language training. Training will support Indonesia's effort to reform its military and provide maritime security, counterterrorism, and search and rescue capabilities.

Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR): U.S. assistance will provide training and equipment to improve the INP's and other GOI official capacity to investigate national and regional criminal acts of terrorism and deter proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. The United States will continue its commitment to train INP instructors so that they in turn can teach counterterrorism-related courses to members of their organization without U.S. support. The United States will work with other international donors to avoid duplicative assistance and ensure important training needs are not overlooked. Based on planned activities by Australia, England, and New Zealand, it is anticipated the United States program will continue to take the lead in developing INP's Detachment 88 (Anti-terrorist) investigative skills, particularly counterterrorism-related IT crimes, and improving INP leadership, management, and supervisory capacities as they relate to terrorist activity and crime.

Development Assistance (DA): The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) will manage assistance to support Indonesian efforts to resolve internal conflicts peacefully. U.S. assistance will build capacity and strengthen institutions that have a role in maintaining peace in Aceh and other areas.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

Indonesia has emerged as a regional leader in democratic governance, and is globally recognized for its diversity and pluralism. The GOI has taken concrete steps to address a number of constraints to the democratic process, such as combating the high level of corruption within government. FY 2011 investments under this objective support GOI efforts and seek to strengthen institutions - both at national and local levels - to ensure that democratic governance delivers on its promise of improving citizens' lives.

Development Assistance (DA): To increase the capacity of representative groups and institutions in Indonesia, USAID-funded assistance will target three important areas. First, it will build the capacity of member- and constituency-based civil society organizations so they can better represent the interests of their members and constituents at the national and local levels. Second, it will support independent analysis of legislation and policies having a major impact on democratic governance. Third, it will work with Indonesia's key representative bodies, primarily the House of Representatives and possibly the Regional Representative Council. The goal will be to help them become more effective, responsive, and transparent.

Political parties play an essential role in democratic governance, particularly as the principle vehicle for political participation and the development of public policy. As such, assistance will foster more representative, democratic, and inclusive parties; and strengthen the ability of parties to develop, articulate, and advocate policies that are representative of their constituents' views and interests, especially among marginalized groups such as women. In addition, USAID will support timely and inclusive efforts to create more democratic and credible electoral processes.

USAID-funded assistance will improve services delivered by local governments in Indonesia. This will be accomplished through technical assistance and training that targets three areas. First, technical assistance and training will be provided to build incentive systems for the delivery of quality Government services. Second, assistance will provide more innovative approaches for service delivery. Third, the approach will replicate the delivery of goods and services in other areas of the

country. Sectors that will be targeted are health, education, and local business. USAID will assist both Government and non-governmental organizations in taking a more effective role in improving local government services. Impact evaluations will be a part of a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation strategy.

USAID will provide technical assistance and training to strengthen integrity and accountability in government - principally at the national level. It will target three areas. First, it will support key accountability agencies such as the Corruption Eradication Commission and the Supreme Audit Body. Second, it will reduce the influence of “money politics” through efforts that strengthen the fair regulation and effective enforcement of political finance. Third, it will provide direct support to civil society organizations and the media to improve oversight.

USAID will also provide resources to improve the performance of Indonesia's justice system. This will be accomplished by targeting assistance in three areas. First, technical assistance and training will be provided to the Supreme Court and the Attorney General's Office (AGO) to assist with their institutional reform and capacity building efforts. Assistance might also be provided to other special courts or Government legal institutions that are deemed significant to improving the legal culture in Indonesia. Second, technical assistance and training will target non-governmental organizations, think tanks, and professional groups that will advance judicial reform. Third, assistance will improve legal education and policy-oriented legal research. This may include support to selected law schools for curriculum development and standardization, policy-oriented legal research, and advanced legal education.

International Narcotics Control and Drug Enforcement (INCLE): In FY 2011, the United States will continue its support to the AGO's Anticorruption Task Force. This assistance strengthens the capacity of the AGO's network of 6,000 prosecutors throughout Indonesia. The Task Force has already begun bringing high profile cases, such as arresting the current and former Directors General at the Ministry of Law and Human Rights for receiving kickbacks in implementing an online information service for the public.

The United States will continue training and technical assistance to the AGO's Terrorism and Transnational Crime Task Force. The task force has already convicted more than 40 Jamaah Islamiyah terrorists and dozens of human traffickers. This support will continue to be the primary tool for ensuring that captured terrorists are prosecuted and Trafficking in Persons (TIP) prosecutions continue.

### **Investing in People**

With lagging performance on many health indicators, Indonesia is unlikely to achieve Millennium Development Health Goals by FY 2015. Dramatic reductions in child mortality have slowed, and infectious diseases rates such as tuberculosis are among the highest in the world. FY 2011 investments will improve the health of Indonesians by strengthening the capacity of the health system to deliver quality services, consistent with the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative.

With over 46 million students in more than 227,000 schools, Indonesia has the fourth largest education system in the world. Significant progress has been made in primary school participation rates, but access, equity, and quality are more restricted in the upper grades. The effects of restricted access to quality higher education are even more apparent. English language skills remain weak, research output is low, and no Indonesian institution is listed among the top 100 higher education institutions in Asia (Shanghai Jiao Tong Survey). As one of the highest U.S. foreign assistance priorities to Indonesia, FY 2011 investments will provide a robust exchange of people, ideas, and resources at all levels of the Indonesian education system.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - USAID: Maternal Child Health: USAID will provide training and technical assistance in support of GOI national strategies for reducing maternal and neonatal mortality rates. This will be accomplished by targeting assistance in three main areas.

First, assistance will improve the quality of services delivered by skilled birth attendants. Second, USAID will provide technical assistance to support logistics and cold chain management to improve the national immunization program. Third, technical support will build the capacity of the national midwives association and introduce mechanisms to help civil society advocate for local governments.

**Infectious Diseases:** In FY 2011, USAID-funded assistance will contribute to reductions in the prevalence of infectious diseases by targeting assistance in four areas.

- Tuberculosis: Technical assistance will strengthen TB detection and case management, with an emphasis on reducing the spread of drug resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB and XDR-TB).
- Malaria: USAID will provide assistance to prevent malaria among pregnant women in Eastern Indonesia.
- Avian and pandemic influenza: USAID will provide assistance to prevent avian and pandemic influenza.
- Links to the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): Funding will build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country, and support orphans and vulnerable children.

**Development Assistance (DA):** Water/Sanitation: USAID safe water and sanitation assistance to Indonesia is consistent with Senator Paul Simon's Water for the Poor Act, passed in 2005. FY 2011 resources will be used to help Indonesia expand sustainable and equitable safe water supply and sanitation services in urban Indonesia.

The GOI has placed a high priority on improving the quality of the country's education system. As part of that effort, the Ministry of Education has embarked on an ambitious education reform program. The FY 2011 education program supports greater institutional autonomy, improvement in quality, engagement with the private sector, and improvement in science and technology.

**Basic Education:** USAID assistance will help more Indonesian children and youth complete primary and secondary education, and enable more effective, decentralized administration of schools. Complementing a provincial-based approach, USAID will also focus on building institutions for pre- and in-service teacher training.

**Higher Education:** U.S. assistance will improve the administration of higher education institutions, the Directorate General for Higher Education, and the Ministry of Education. Continuing work initiated in FY 2009, U.S. assistance will stimulate linkages between American and Indonesian higher education institutions that improve the curriculum and teaching, and increase applied research in a variety of disciplines. Successful and well established U.S. English-language teaching and scholarship projects will be funded. Finally, a new Participant Training Project managed through the Department of State and USAID will increase the number of Indonesians studying at institutions of higher education in the United States.

## **Economic Growth**

The benefits of Indonesia's economic growth have not reached all segments of the population. More than 115 million Indonesians are living below the poverty line on less than \$2 a day. Microeconomic and policy frameworks are required to promote equitable growth, a sound investment climate, and a more diversified economy.

In terms of global climate change and the depletion of natural resources, terrestrial and marine ecosystems are being degraded at an alarming rate. Indonesia's deforestation is resulting in the emission of significant greenhouse gases. FY 2011 resources will be used to strengthen the capacity of the GOI to manage Indonesia's terrestrial and marine resources in a sustainable manner. All activities support GOI national strategies and are buttressed by the National Climate Change Action Plan.

Development Assistance (DA): USAID assistance will increase agricultural competitiveness by improving the quality and productivity of key crops. In FY 2011, USAID will provide technical assistance and training to increase the production of coffee and cocoa, given their importance to the local economy and potential for rapid expansion of exports.

Indonesia lacks long-term savings to provide capital for long-term investments in economic infrastructure. USAID will increase the Ministry of Finance's capacity to regulate and develop the non-bank financial sector and municipal bond issuances. This will be accomplished by providing long-term, safe, and secure instruments to address the savings needs of Indonesia's private pension funds and life insurance companies, and increasing access to long-term financing for municipal infrastructure such as roads, ports, and residential housing.

USAID assistance will provide research and policy analysis to the GOI to strengthen the macroeconomic foundations for growth. USAID's assistance is specifically designed to provide a flexible and rapid way to undertake economic analysis on key issues in the areas of trade, energy, finance, private sector development, and agriculture. The mechanism will enable the United States to respond to windows of opportunity for engaging in policy dialogue with the GOI.

USAID assistance will contribute to the sustainable management of natural resources in Indonesia by helping the country address the primary barriers to clean energy development. This will be achieved by providing assistance in three target areas. First, assistance will focus on addressing the policy barriers to the development of clean energy such as tariffs and policy frameworks. Second, USAID will work with key local governments and the private sector to develop small and medium scale renewable energy projects to address barriers including lack of feasibility studies, financing, and power purchasing agreements. Third, USAID assistance will target the development of strategies and plans for mitigating potential impacts resulting from climate change.

USAID will also support sustainable forest and marine resource management. This will be achieved by providing assistance in six target areas: improve governance of forest, land use, and marine resources; increase access to markets and financing for sustainably managed forest products; improve protection and sustainable use of forest areas within high conservation landscapes and orangutan habitats; expand and effectively manage Marine-Protected Areas; develop an ecosystem approach to fisheries management; and strengthen climate-change mitigation strategies to reduce carbon emissions and improve community resilience to climate change while reducing the risks associated with disasters.

Forestry and climate change activities support U.S. commitments made at Copenhagen; marine activities support Coral Triangle Initiative goals.

### **Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation**

In 2006, the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Board approved a two-year, \$55 million MCC Threshold program for Indonesia focused on the Control of Corruption (\$35 million) and Immunization Coverage (\$20 million) indicators. The Threshold Program end date was May 2009, but MCC granted an extension of the Control of Corruption component until December 2010. Indonesia is eligible to apply for an MCC Compact, and is expected to present a compact concept to MCC in 2010 with a possible signing in 2011.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: Over the past year, USAID conducted a comprehensive series of evaluations to inform and direct efforts under its 2009-2014 Assistance Plan for Indonesia. As part of an effort to inform budget and planning decisions over the five-year period, more than 18 assessments and evaluations were conducted. Additional assessments in critical areas such as global climate change are already underway or planned for the coming year.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID conducted an extensive project evaluation on the three contracts under the Decentralized Basic Education Program (DBE). Findings resulted in significant modifications to the scope of existing contracts with resources redirected toward sustainability of the DBE model. This assessment served to inform the design of a new basic education project that will be underway in FY 2010. A sector assessment of higher education was also conducted. The purpose of the assessment was to decide how USAID might collaborate with Indonesian Higher Education Institutions to increase their institutional capacity in selected geographic and subject areas. As a result, USAID recently awarded two United States-Indonesia education partnerships in environment and child protection. Assessment recommendations provided the foundation for the new “flagship” higher education project that will be underway in FY 2011.

Relationship between FY2011 Budget Request and Performance: As part of the new five-year plan, USAID is using a comprehensive Activity Approval Documentation (AAD) process that uses projected performance information to inform budget and programmatic choices prior to procurement. The process requires a mission-wide vetting mechanism that scrutinizes objectives, indicators to measure achievements of the objectives, and the investments required.

## Laos

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

While global and regional integration continue to drive the Government of Laos (GOL) to open its economy, Laos remains a one-party state with the authoritarian Lao People's Party firmly in control. The key development challenge for the GOL over the next ten years will be to achieve more broadly-based economic growth that will create employment opportunities and lift living standards of the impoverished rural sector.

U.S. foreign assistance goals support the full integration of Laos within the Association for Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the global economy; promote sustainable economic and social development and greater respect for human rights; and strengthen an emerging, but very fragile civil society.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	5,007	7,613	6,055	-1,558
Development Assistance	1,000	513	1,455	942
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	1,000	1,000	1,000	0
International Military Education and Training	107	100	200	100
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	1,000	1,500	500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,900	5,000	1,900	-3,100

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Laos</b>	<b>5,007</b>	<b>7,613</b>	<b>6,055</b>	<b>-1,558</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	3,007	6,100	3,600	-2,500
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	107	100	200	100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	107	100	200	100
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	1,000	1,000	1,500	500
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	1,000	1,000	1,500	500
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	1,900	5,000	1,900	-3,100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,900	5,000	1,900	-3,100
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	1,000	1,000	1,000	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - USAID</b>	1,000	1,000	1,000	0
3.1 Health	1,000	1,000	1,000	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	1,000	513	1,455	942
<b>Development Assistance</b>	1,000	513	1,455	942
4.2 Trade and Investment	950	463	1,405	942
4.8 Environment	50	50	50	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Laos</b>	<b>5,007</b>	<b>7,613</b>	<b>6,055</b>	<b>-1,558</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	3,007	6,100	3,600	-2,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,007	5,100	2,100	-3,000
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	1,000	1,000	1,500	500
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	1,000	1,000	1,000	0
3.1 Health	1,000	1,000	1,000	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	1,000	513	1,455	942
4.2 Trade and Investment	950	463	1,405	942
4.8 Environment	50	50	50	0
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	625	62	175	113
6.1 Program Design and Learning	8	0	0	0
6.2 Administration and Oversight	617	62	175	113

#### Peace and Security

U.S. assistance in clearing Laos of unexploded ordnance left from the Indochina War advances humanitarian and economic goals, and creates a climate of cooperation that advances other policy goals. The Department of State's counternarcotics assistance will support alternative livelihoods for villagers who are at risk of reverting to poppy production. Assistance will bolster local law enforcement capacity to interdict organizations trafficking methamphetamines, cocaine, and heroin through Laos, and support 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.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): The goal of the Department of State program is to improve English language and professional skills of the Lao military. Ministry of National Defense (MND) personnel have been isolated from international engagement both as a matter of GOL policy and because of limited language skills. Participation in training and education programs at U.S. military schools exposes MND personnel to U.S. values, and teaches them how a military establishment functions in a democracy while providing a better understanding of professional military standards and responsibilities.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): U.S. assistance supports Lao efforts to fight drug trafficking and addiction, and consolidates past successes in reducing opium cultivation. Laos faces major challenges in all these areas. The program will continue to emphasize drug addiction prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation, and training of law enforcement and criminal justice personnel.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): Clearance of unexploded ordnance (UXO) plays a significant role in expanding economic development in Laos, and promotes goodwill between Laos and the United States. UXO continues to maim and kill many Lao citizens each year. UXO contamination also negatively affects infrastructure development and food security. The food security of Laos is facing new challenges as more of Laos' already small arable land area is increasingly overtaken by foreign industrial agriculture concessions. This makes the U.S. contribution to clearing agricultural land of UXO increasingly urgent. UXO clearance programs continue to prioritize the return of land to productive use in order to alleviate poverty and bolster food security. U.S. assistance will strengthen the capacity of the GOL's UXO agencies.

#### Governing Justly and Democratically

Improving rule of law is a stated goal of the GOL. The Lao National Assembly, which has become increasingly important, has expressed interest in expanding cooperation and exchanges with the



United States. Funding aims to encourage the development of the rule of law, including through the National Assembly and Ministry of Justice, and a more robust and active civil society.

Development Assistance (DA): The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) plans to expand training programs for prosecutors and judges at the provincial level. USAID will continue to work closely with the United Nations Development Program, the lead donor on Rule of Law and National Assembly capacity building. Programs will promote respect for transparency, good governance, and human rights through legal reform, exchanges, and training.

### **Investing in People**

Laos will receive funding to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief. USAID will continue to implement 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.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - USAID: Health programs in Laos will focus on lowering the risk of infection among the groups that are most at risk of contracting and spreading the disease.

HIV/AIDS: The HIV/AIDS program is part of a regional effort to increase capacity for effective responses to infectious diseases. HIV/AIDS funding will be used to develop innovative public health interventions to increase access to health services for most at risk and other vulnerable populations; build technical and program capacity of local partners; improve health-related environment and policies; and increase the evidence base for decision-making. The USAID-developed comprehensive intervention model has been adopted and replicated by the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria in other sites.

### **Economic Growth**

The top priority is to increase assistance to support and trade-led economic growth.

Development Assistance (DA): An assistance program modeled on the successful Support for Trade Acceleration program in Vietnam will build GOL capacity to meet its obligations effectively under the 2004 United States-Laos Bilateral Trade Agreement (BTA), and assist the GOL to become a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO). U.S. assistance is necessary for the GOL's legal and regulatory framework to keep pace with and further facilitate the opening of the Lao economy.

Programs will expand the Laos BTA/WTO accession program aimed at helping Laos integrate with the rest of the ASEAN Community. A U.S. resident advisor and a team of international and local technical professionals will work with relevant ministries and the Lao National Assembly to produce tangible results, such as disseminating information to, and engaging with GOL officials, the National Assembly, and other public and private stakeholders. This program will build the GOL's understanding and capacity to achieve objectives related to accession to the WTO in compliance with obligations under the BTA.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

In FY 2009, USAID conducted reviews to evaluate program performance. Under the Economic Growth Program Objective, results show that the program continued to expand cooperation with Lao counterparts to implement activities focused on Laos-United States BTA compliance, WTO accession, and ASEAN integration. One example was a rapid needs assessment of the Lao intellectual property regime that, along with translation of the intellectual property law at the GOL's request, resulted in modification of the language in the intellectual property law to better comply with WTO and BTA requirements.

Given the momentum and results achieved in FY 2009, in order to assist Laos to develop sustainably and continue its economic reforms, FY 2011 funding will support targeted technical assistance and training for the National Assembly and relevant line Ministries to increase interagency and executive to legislative branch coordination. Expansion of the program will result in improved BTA compliance, achievement of select WTO accession requirements, increased understanding among GOL officials and the public of the benefits and implications of WTO and the BTA, increased commercial application of the rule of law, and increased United States-Laos economic trade and investment.

HIV infection in Laos is currently maintained at a low prevalence rate. However, recent infrastructure development, increased tourism, continued poverty and unemployment, and increased population mobility have amplified risk factors. HIV prevalence among all vulnerable groups surveyed in Laos is highest among men who have sex with men. Funding in FY 2011 will continue to work closely with the Provincial Committees for the Control of AIDS, targeting the country's two most at risk populations - men who have sex with men and female sex workers.

FY 2011 funding will continue to support individuals who received counseling and testing for HIV. As results significantly surpassed targets in FY 2009, USAID has increased the expected target numbers in FY 2010 and FY 2011 by 600 individuals each year.

## Malaysia

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The two main goals of U.S. foreign assistance to Malaysia include counterterrorism and combating weapons of mass destruction (WMD). Counterterrorism assistance focuses on training law enforcement personnel and developing a network of radar stations in Sabah, the east Malaysian state close to the Philippines and Indonesia. Counter-proliferation assistance focuses on improving Malaysia's export-control regime to prevent Malaysia from being a transshipment point for dual-use or WMD-use items.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	2,597	2,300	2,250	-50
Economic Support Fund	500	0	0	0
International Military Education and Training	757	950	950	0
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,340	1,350	1,300	-50

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>2,597</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>2,250</b>	<b>-50</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	2,097	2,300	2,250	-50
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	757	950	950	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	757	950	950	0
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	1,340	1,350	1,300	-50
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	850	850	800	-50
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	490	500	500	0
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	500	0	0	0
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	500	0	0	0
2.2 Good Governance	500	0	0	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>2,597</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>2,250</b>	<b>-50</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	2,097	2,300	2,250	-50
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	850	850	800	-50
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	490	500	500	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	757	950	950	0
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	500	0	0	0
2.2 Good Governance	500	0	0	0

## **Peace and Security**

U.S. foreign assistance ensures that Malaysia continues to identify, apprehend, and detain terrorists in or transiting the region, and builds Malaysia's capacity to prevent proliferation of WMD and dual-use items. While Malaysia has not been the target of terrorist attacks, Malaysian officials are mindful that terrorist organizations are present throughout Southeast Asia. Focusing on counter-proliferation is appropriate because Malaysia is often a transshipment point for materials going to Iran.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR): Funds will be used to provide training to the Malaysian government and law enforcement officials in order to further build Malaysia's capacity to interdict terrorists and work with other countries in the region on counterterrorism-related issues and transnational crime. The Export Control and related Border Security (EXBS) program, with a resident Regional Advisor in Kuala Lumpur, will help Malaysia to stem the proliferation of WMD and their delivery systems, and to prevent irresponsible transfers of conventional weapons to end-users of concern. NADR-EXBS also focus on improving enforcement, licensing, and industry nonproliferation procedures.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): IMET assistance will support the professional development of senior and mid-level officers, improve management skills, and increase maritime security by preventing terrorists from transiting Malaysian waters. IMET also will help train military personnel in the legal aspects of stability operations, medical and contingency preparedness, peacekeeping, defense resource management, and military medical development.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: Day-to-day implementation of IMET programs are managed directly by the Office of Defense Cooperation in the U.S. Embassy. ATA programs are monitored by the RSO, who regularly attends various training sessions. EXBS programs are monitored by the EXBS Coordinator assigned to U.S. Embassy Kuala Lumpur, who has developed close relationships with the range of Government of Malaysia officials receiving assistance.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: IMET training for Malaysia provides the basis for close ties with rising military leaders, with whom the Embassy remains in touch after the training takes place in order to foster those relationships over the years. IMET graduates serving at senior levels of the defense establishment have facilitated the growth of our bilateral military ties. These relationships have in turn contributed to the United States' ability to achieve a valuable level of cooperation with the Malaysian military across the board, including with the newly formed Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency, which is similar to the U.S. Coast Guard. ATA funded programs have increased the Malaysian police's ability to apply forensic techniques, useful for both crime and terrorism situations. The Embassy coordinates with other Embassies and international agencies to ensure that training is not duplicative.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: FY 2011 funding will improve government-to-government cooperation to deter terrorism throughout Southeast Asia. A second key area of potential impact is EXBS training to ensure Malaysia effectively implements its export control law, expected to be passed in CY 2010. This in turn will increase the U.S. Government's ability to prevent Iran from developing WMD capability.

## Marshall Islands

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) is freely associated with the United States under the Compact of Free Association. 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. On November 4, 2008, primary Federal responsibility for disaster assistance to RMI was transferred from the Department of Homeland Security Federal Emergency Management Agency to the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). USAID will continue to carry out this responsibility of providing disaster relief, reconstruction, and mitigation programs in RMI.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	59	560	560	0
Development Assistance	0	500	500	0
International Military Education and Training	59	60	60	0

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Marshall Islands</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	59	60	60	0
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	59	60	60	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	59	60	60	0
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	0	500	500	0
<b>Development Assistance</b>	0	500	500	0
5.2 Disaster Readiness	0	500	500	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Marshall Islands</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	59	60	60	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	59	60	60	0
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	0	500	500	0
5.2 Disaster Readiness	0	500	500	0
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	0	60	60	0
6.2 Administration and Oversight	0	60	60	0

### Peace and Security

International Military Education and Training (IMET): U.S. assistance will continue to support RMI's ability to 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 Exclusive Economic Zone, 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, the U.S. military does not engage in day-to-day maritime security activities. Department of State 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**

Development Assistance (DA): FY 2011 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.

## Micronesia

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) is a constitutional confederation in free association with the United States. FSM is increasingly vulnerable to transnational threats, the effects of climate change, and natural disasters. On November 4, 2008, primary Federal responsibility for disaster assistance to FSM was transferred from the Department of Homeland Security Federal Emergency Management Agency to the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). USAID will continue to carry out this responsibility of providing disaster relief, reconstruction, and mitigation programs in FSM.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	0	500	500	0
Development Assistance	0	500	500	0

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Micronesia</b>	0	500	500	0
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	0	500	500	0
<b>Development Assistance</b>	0	500	500	0
5.2 Disaster Readiness	0	500	500	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Micronesia</b>	0	500	500	0
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	0	500	500	0
5.2 Disaster Readiness	0	500	500	0

### Humanitarian Assistance

Development Assistance (DA): Funding 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.

## Mongolia

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Mongolia has made significant strides in establishing democracy and deepening its market-based economy. In the next five years, Mongolia is expected to realize significant financial returns from the development of its mineral resources. This new wealth will in turn reshape Mongolia's political and social landscape. Capitalizing on and sustaining the use of these resources for the benefit of all Mongolians hinges on establishing a national consensus regarding mining revenues, the Government's ability to catalyze private sector investment and promote greater economic diversity, establishing a framework for savings and investment, addressing imbalances between central and local governments, and reducing corruption. Mongolia has proven to be both a good partner and reliable international peacekeeper, with troops either recently or currently deployed in Iraq, Afghanistan, Sierra Leone, Chad, and elsewhere.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	21,763	13,250	13,050	-200
Development Assistance	7,500	7,500	6,800	-700
Economic Support Fund	12,000	0	0	0
Foreign Military Financing	1,000	4,500	5,000	500
International Military Education and Training	1,013	1,000	1,000	0
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	250	250	250	0

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Mongolia</b>	<b>21,763</b>	<b>13,250</b>	<b>13,050</b>	<b>-200</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	2,263	5,750	6,250	500
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	1,000	4,500	5,000	500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000	4,500	5,000	500
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	1,013	1,000	1,000	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,013	1,000	1,000	0
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	250	250	250	0
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	250	250	250	0
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	600	1,000	1,000	0
<b>Development Assistance</b>	600	1,000	1,000	0
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	300	700	700	0
2.2 Good Governance	300	300	300	0
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	10,000	0	0	0
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	10,000	0	0	0
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	10,000	0	0	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	8,900	6,500	5,800	-700



(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Development Assistance</b>	6,900	6,500	5,800	-700
4.4 Infrastructure	1,000	1,000	1,000	0
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	5,900	4,000	4,300	300
4.8 Environment	0	1,500	500	-1,000
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	2,000	0	0	0
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	2,000	0	0	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Mongolia</b>	<b>21,763</b>	<b>13,250</b>	<b>13,050</b>	<b>-200</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	2,263	5,750	6,250	500
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	250	250	250	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,013	5,500	6,000	500
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	600	1,000	1,000	0
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	300	700	700	0
2.2 Good Governance	300	300	300	0
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	10,000	0	0	0
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	10,000	0	0	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	8,900	6,500	5,800	-700
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	2,000	0	0	0
4.4 Infrastructure	1,000	1,000	1,000	0
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	5,900	4,000	4,300	300
4.8 Environment	0	1,500	500	-1,000
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	250	715	625	-90
6.1 Program Design and Learning	200	570	500	-70
6.2 Administration and Oversight	50	145	125	-20

#### Peace and Security

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): U.S. security assistance will continue to focus on defense, military, and border security operations. FMF will meet equipment needs of the third of three dedicated peacekeeping battalions in the Mongolian Armed Forces peacekeeping brigade. The creation of this unit is in direct response to the need determined by the Global Peacekeeping Operations Initiative for additional peacekeepers that can be deployed internationally. As of January 2010, Mongolia has already deployed the first of the three battalions to Chad. FMF will also ensure full interoperability with U.S. and coalition forces around the world.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): IMET will continue to strengthen the professionalism of the Mongolian Armed Forces and improve their compatibility with United States and international coalition partners. This includes providing professional military education and technical training, supporting Mongolia's expeditionary medical Level II hospital capability, creating and maintaining English language labs, and supporting the English teachers dedicated to those language labs.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR): Mongolia is engaged with the international community on nonproliferation, and is actively cooperating with the Department of State under the Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) program which began in FY 2009. EXBS works to establish an effective strategic trade control system, including an effective border security capability that complements the Department of Energy's Second Line of

Defense program, by improving the legal framework for border security and border monitoring. NADR will support legal and enforcement training, and the procurement of equipment to improve Mongolia's ability to control the shipment of sensitive items.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

Development Assistance (DA): After ten years of promoting independence and accountability in the Mongolian judiciary, the U.S. Government began to focus on commercial law to improve the balance of authority between the central and local governments and to combat corruption. The U.S. Government will continue to strengthen the judiciary's ability to adjudicate commercial cases, including those related to the mining sector. It will also support consensus building on mining issues at the national, sub-national, and local levels, and efforts to improve the ability of the National Government to respond to citizens' preferences for Government services and policies that are locally driven. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will continue to use legislative advocacy, public awareness, and the investigative and enforcement capabilities of the Independent Authority Against Corruption.

### **Economic Growth**

Development Assistance (DA): DA will focus on trade-led economic growth, but with an increased emphasis on the role of the private sector in mining and mining-related infrastructure, trade, and services. U.S. assistance will build a national consensus on energy policy and strategy, including activities that ensure transparency and market-oriented approaches to energy assets, tariffs, and service costs. This will include encouraging private financing to develop coal exports and a new electricity market, introducing better commercial practices to the Energy Regulatory Authority, and supporting amendments to the Energy and Renewable Energy laws.

Funds will also work towards improving the business-enabling environment by promoting large-scale private sector investment in transportation, energy, and logistics infrastructure. Funding will facilitate transactions, improve transportation, help the nation's financial markets recover from the global financial crisis, and establish a single electronic window to facilitate foreign trade. Helping the Government of Mongolia (GoM) institute legal, regulatory, and institutional measures to secure investment by the private sector and encourage public-private partnerships will increase the role of the private sector and diversify the economy while also introducing higher standards of business practice.

### **Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation**

In October 2007, the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) signed a five-year, \$285 million Compact with the GoM aimed at reducing poverty and promoting sustainable economic growth through investments in four projects: rail network improvements, property rights, vocational training, and health. The MCC Compact in Mongolia entered into force in September 2008.

The peri-urban land leasing component of the Property Rights project completed rangeland-mapping work and received applications for the leasing of selected rangelands. The Health Project began non-communicable disease activities and started surveys on disease risk factors in Mongolia. The Vocational Training project is strengthening legal and regulatory frameworks for vocational training. It designed a competitive grants activity to promote initiatives taken by training schools, private companies, and local governments.

The MCC Rail Project was cancelled in 2009. Late in the year, the MCC Board of Directors approved reallocation of some funds from the project to expand the other three ongoing projects under the Mongolia Compact. In addition, funds were reallocated to a new North-South Road Project and an Energy and Environment Project. These two new projects and the expansion of the other three projects will benefit thousands of Mongolians and contribute to the economic growth of the country.

## **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: FMF and IMET programs are managed directly by the Office of Defense Cooperation (ODC) in the U.S. Embassy. Equipment purchased with FMF is subject to end use monitoring by ODC. IMET attendance is tracked in coordination with the Consular Section.

USAID uses quarterly performance reports, project annual reports and annual work plans for monitoring and evaluation. Ad hoc project reports on specific issues are also prepared annually. Pipeline and other project financial reports are prepared quarterly and the *Mongolia Monitor* records project activities monthly. Programmatic reports include the annual Operational Plan, Performance Plan and Report, and a Performance Management Plan that provides detailed performance indicators for each project as well as data quality assessments. Performance meetings include the annual portfolio review in October. In addition, monthly Chief of Party meetings have been chaired by the Ambassador for the last eight years. Finally, regular field and site visits are critical to project monitoring and evaluation.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: Considering that Mongolia had never sent an armed peacekeeper abroad on any mission before 2003, FMF and IMET investments have had an enormous impact, resulting in a steady increase in the number of professional Mongolian peacekeeping troops deployed abroad. Additional funding will further build and sustain the professionalization of the Mongolian military as well as the deployment of Mongolian peacekeeping forces abroad.

USAID's annual budget requests and programmatic choices reflect strategic thinking in a rapidly evolving economic environment, as well as the regular use and assessment of ongoing project performance information. In 2009, for example, an independent Inspector General Performance audit of USAID's economic growth project led directly to a decision to extend the project for three years. Similarly, the final evaluation of a business development services project the same year led to continued funding through US Department of Agriculture wheat monetization funds.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: At the end of 2009, Mongolia simultaneously deployed armed personnel to Afghanistan and sent its first battalion of peacekeepers to Chad. These mark significant milestones in the establishment of a Mongolian Armed Forces Peacekeeping Operations Brigade, with the United States playing a significant role under the Mongolian Defense Reform Initiative. Recent FMF and IMET expenditures have directly supported that unit. The creation of the brigade is also the primary focus of security sector reform in Mongolia, with full operational capacity anticipated by the end of FY 2015.

USAID will improve policies for private sector investment, help Mongolia coalesce behind a consensus approach to the sustainable distribution of wealth, improve the geographic balance of authority between national and local governments, and work toward ensuring real impact in the ongoing fight against corruption. Indicators for these objectives are under development in conjunction with development of a new USAID development strategy.

## North Korea

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea)'s failing economy and pursuit of nuclear weapons are a destabilizing force in the region and the wider global community. However, because of the break in the Six Party Talks on North Korea's denuclearization, the Department of State's FY 2011 request provides Democracy and Human Rights assistance only. 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 committed to promoting gradual change in North Korea so that its citizens can live in freedom and prosperity. U.S. assistance will be used to improve human rights and increase access to independent sources of information.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	17,500	3,500	2,500	-1,000
Economic Support Fund	17,500	3,500	2,500	-1,000

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>North Korea</b>	<b>17,500</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>-1,000</b>
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	2,500	3,500	2,500	-1,000
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	2,500	3,500	2,500	-1,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	750	1,000	750	-250
2.4 Civil Society	1,750	2,500	1,750	-750
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	15,000	0	0	0
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	15,000	0	0	0
4.4 Infrastructure	15,000	0	0	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>North Korea</b>	<b>17,500</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>-1,000</b>
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	2,500	3,500	2,500	-1,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	750	1,000	750	-250
2.4 Civil Society	1,750	2,500	1,750	-750
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	15,000	0	0	0
4.4 Infrastructure	15,000	0	0	0

### Governing Justly and Democratically

Economic Support Fund (ESF): The United States seeks to promote democracy and human rights in North Korea by empowering independent defector voices, journalists, and democracy activists. The Department of State will continue to provide access to balanced and non-propagandized information that defectors have claimed was critical in awakening the North Koreans' desire to seek freedom. U.S. assistance will also work to improve respect for human rights and rule of law inside North Korea. As the non-governmental organization community becomes more engaged, the potential for programs continues to grow. The United States will take advantage of opportunities for person-to-person

exchanges that will encourage human rights reform.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL), the bureau in the Department of State that implements democracy and governance funding in North Korea, has several protocols in place to measure program performance. All DRL grantees are required to develop a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation plan detailing how program objectives and activities will be assessed through output and outcome-focused indicators. They provide quarterly narrative reports on program activity progress, in line with their monitoring and evaluation plan and proscribed indicator benchmarks. Twice a year, DRL conducts performance assessments on each grant with a Program Evaluation Specialist. DRL also consistently monitors grant activities through regular communication and meetings with grantees, monitoring visits to the field, and coordination with embassies.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: In 2009, DRL conducted two program-monitoring visits to South Korea. Based on findings from these visits, DRL shifted its capacity-building focus under FY 2009 funding to areas that it sees as a core need among its South Korea-based partners, including basic organizational structuring and development.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: The United States seeks the earliest possible denuclearization of North Korea. 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 irreversible implementation of denuclearization, although circumstances do not currently require a FY 2011 request for resources.

## 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 (PNG). The PNG 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 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	2,743	2,500	2,500	0
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	2,500	2,500	2,500	0
International Military Education and Training	243	0	0	0

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Papua New Guinea</b>	<b>2,743</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	243	0	0	0
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	243	0	0	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	243	0	0	0
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	2,500	2,500	2,500	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - USAID</b>	2,500	2,500	2,500	0
3.1 Health	2,500	2,500	2,500	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Papua New Guinea</b>	<b>2,743</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	243	0	0	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	243	0	0	0
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	2,500	2,500	2,500	0
3.1 Health	2,500	2,500	2,500	0
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	333	0	0	0
6.2 Administration and Oversight	333	0	0	0

### Investing in People

PNG will receive funding to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will address the growing threat of HIV/AIDS in PNG, which has the highest rate of HIV/AIDS in Asia and the Pacific. To support the Government of PNG in achieving sustainable improvements in the well-being and productivity of its citizens, U.S. assistance programs will focus on prevention and treatment and build local capacity to deliver these services to the citizens of PNG.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - USAID: Prevention programs are more effective when linked with well-coordinated care, support, and treatment services. HIV/AIDS funding will be used to develop innovative public health interventions and build technical and program capacity among local service providers. Using an integrated package of services, U.S. assistance will increase the Government of PNG's ability to implement the HIV/AIDS strategy on a continuum of care: prevention, care, and treatment. USAID will continue to provide oversight and technical assistance to PNG, ensuring effective utilization of Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria funds.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: In FY 2009, based on an assessment of the HIV/AIDS program, a new community prevention strategy was developed. After piloting the strategy, the number of individuals reached through community outreach that promotes HIV/AIDS prevention through other behavior change significantly exceeded targets, from 28,000 to 41,364 individuals. This is because the formation of four outreach teams and case management teams has significantly improved the referrals made by outreach volunteers of most at risk populations (MARPs). In addition, there was an increase in community mobilization activities during the MARPs pilot phase in National Capital District; the number of sites increased from 11 to 14.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: PNG now has the highest rate of HIV/AIDS in East Asia and the Pacific. To implement an HIV/AIDS program, USAID will build on existing successful HIV/AIDS programs, coordinate the efforts of all stakeholders, and ensure that anyone needing access to HIV/AIDS services has a clear understanding of exactly where to access these services. The program will increase coverage of MARPs, implement a prevention-to-care-to-treatment model in specific geographic areas, and strengthen these services at public and private clinics. With HIV/AIDS prevalence rates on the rise among high risk groups, 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 due to increased mother to child infection rates.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: Funds will continue to promote HIV/AIDS prevention through other behavior change beyond abstinence and being faithful to approximately 40,000 individuals each year. Additionally, funds will also continue to support individuals who received counseling and testing for HIV.

## Philippines

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States partnership with the Philippines, a strategic ally, is helping the Philippines become a stable, prosperous, and well-governed nation that denies sanctuary to terrorists. U.S. assistance helps the Philippines promote peace and security; strengthen governance, rule of law, and the fight against corruption; invest in people to reduce poverty; and accelerate economic growth through improved competitiveness. U.S. foreign assistance will prioritize these goals in support of the new Philippine administration. The Department of State, Department of Defense, and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will continue to focus on conflict-affected areas in the southern region of Mindanao.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	123,735	144,370	132,752	-11,618
Development Assistance	30,000	40,310	71,307	30,997
Economic Support Fund	30,000	30,000	0	-30,000
Food for Peace Title II	1,855	0	0	0
Foreign Military Financing	28,000	32,000	15,000	-17,000
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	27,175	33,220	32,520	-700
International Military Education and Training	1,730	1,850	1,950	100
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	800	1,365	2,450	1,085
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,175	5,625	9,525	3,900

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>123,735</b>	<b>144,370</b>	<b>132,752</b>	<b>-11,618</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	36,505	41,640	29,725	-11,915
<b>Development Assistance</b>	0	900	1,450	550
1.5 Transnational Crime	0	900	900	0
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	0	0	550	550
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	1,800	550	0	-550
1.5 Transnational Crime	700	0	0	0
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,100	550	0	-550
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	28,000	32,000	15,000	-17,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	28,000	32,000	15,000	-17,000
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	1,730	1,850	1,950	100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,730	1,850	1,950	100
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	800	715	1,800	1,085
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	800	615	1,700	1,085
1.5 Transnational Crime	0	100	100	0
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and</b>	4,175	5,625	9,525	3,900



(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Related Programs</b>				
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	3,550	5,000	8,900	3,900
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	625	625	625	0
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	10,021	12,850	12,850	0
<b>Development Assistance</b>	0	0	12,200	12,200
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	0	5,200	5,200
2.2 Good Governance	0	0	4,897	4,897
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	0	0	1,103	1,103
2.4 Civil Society	0	0	1,000	1,000
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	10,021	12,200	0	-12,200
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,000	5,200	0	-5,200
2.2 Good Governance	2,997	4,897	0	-4,897
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,024	1,103	0	-1,103
2.4 Civil Society	0	1,000	0	-1,000
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	0	650	650	0
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	650	650	0
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	42,075	47,370	46,220	-1,150
<b>Development Assistance</b>	14,900	14,150	13,700	-450
3.1 Health	2,000	1,250	1,250	0
3.2 Education	12,900	12,900	12,450	-450
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - USAID</b>	27,175	33,220	32,520	-700
3.1 Health	27,175	33,220	32,520	-700
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	33,057	42,510	43,957	1,447
<b>Development Assistance</b>	15,100	25,260	43,957	18,697
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	0	0	1,000	1,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	0	0	2,489	2,489
4.4 Infrastructure	2,250	8,126	14,385	6,259
4.5 Agriculture	3,300	2,853	3,300	447
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	120	0	3,002	3,002
4.7 Economic Opportunity	700	2,000	2,000	0
4.8 Environment	8,730	12,281	17,781	5,500
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	17,957	17,250	0	-17,250
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	0	1,000	0	-1,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	3,252	2,989	0	-2,989
4.4 Infrastructure	9,710	8,259	0	-8,259
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	4,495	5,002	0	-5,002
4.7 Economic Opportunity	500	0	0	0
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	2,077	0	0	0
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	222	0	0	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	222	0	0	0
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	1,855	0	0	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,855	0	0	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>123,735</b>	<b>144,370</b>	<b>132,752</b>	<b>-11,618</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	36,505	41,640	29,725	-11,915
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	3,550	5,000	8,900	3,900
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	625	625	625	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	30,530	34,465	18,650	-15,815
1.5 Transnational Crime	700	1,000	1,000	0
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,100	550	550	0
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	10,021	12,850	12,850	0
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,000	5,850	5,850	0
2.2 Good Governance	2,997	4,897	4,897	0
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,024	1,103	1,103	0
2.4 Civil Society	0	1,000	1,000	0
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	42,075	47,370	46,220	-1,150
3.1 Health	29,175	34,470	33,770	-700
3.2 Education	12,900	12,900	12,450	-450
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	33,057	42,510	43,957	1,447
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	0	1,000	1,000	0
4.2 Trade and Investment	3,252	2,989	2,489	-500
4.4 Infrastructure	11,960	16,385	14,385	-2,000
4.5 Agriculture	3,300	2,853	3,300	447
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	4,615	5,002	3,002	-2,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,200	2,000	2,000	0
4.8 Environment	8,730	12,281	17,781	5,500
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	2,077	0	0	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	2,077	0	0	0
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	3,352	3,091	3,252	161
6.1 Program Design and Learning	0	0	129	129
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,352	3,091	3,123	32

#### Peace and Security

The Philippines is an important counterterrorism partner, committed to stopping transnational terrorism in Southeast Asia. Top priorities are counterterrorism and increasing stability and security. The United States will provide security assistance to improve counterterrorism capabilities of the military and civilian law enforcement agencies, and will provide development assistance to reduce the conditions that foster support for terrorists and insurgents. The U.S. Department of Defense will continue supporting strategic reform within the Philippine military to ensure that the accomplishments of Philippine Defense Reform (PDR) are sustained, that the program meets its objectives, and that the Philippine armed forces continue to develop critical capabilities including transport and logistics. This support enables the Philippine armed forces to intervene effectively to counter internal security challenges while allowing the Philippine police to lead law enforcement efforts. The U.S. Department of State will train personnel, improve and maintain critical weapon systems, and support key logistics functions of the Philippine military. In addition, it will provide training for the Philippine National Police (PNP) and other law enforcement agencies to increase their ability to detect, deter, counter, and investigate terrorist activities. U.S. assistance 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 help protect victims of human trafficking. USAID will also strengthen community-based alternative dispute resolution

mechanisms in conflict-affected areas of Mindanao to prevent disputes from flaring into violent conflict.

The U.S. Government continues to support a negotiated settlement between the Philippine Government (GOP) and the insurgent group Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF), and is poised to fulfill its longstanding commitment to help reintegrate MILF combatants into the mainstream economy.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): With the scheduled completion of the acute phase of the PDR program in 2010 by the GOP, FMF will help the Philippine Department of National Defense continue reforms in 12 major program areas, from personnel to strategic planning and capability analysis. FMF will assist counterterrorism efforts through training and equipping Philippine forces, and by maintaining older U.S. systems. FMF-supported activities will also promote respect for human rights and rule of law.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): IMET will complement FMF in assisting the GOP's counterterrorism efforts and defense through professional military education, management training, and technical training programs.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): INCLE will assist the development of law enforcement by providing equipment and training in criminal investigation, human rights, leadership, and instructor development. This support will benefit select areas throughout the Philippines, especially the conflict-affected region of Mindanao. INCLE will also support the training needs of Philippine law enforcement agencies working on transnational crimes with maritime neighbors. With substantial investment in police training, equipment, and mentoring, the Philippine law enforcement agencies will continue to evolve into an effective civilian force that acts in accordance with democratic principles and respect for human rights.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): The Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA) program, particularly in the Mindanao region, will work to eliminate terrorists, strengthen security forces, and promote peace and development. Philippine military reforms are expected to result in a return to a traditional role, leaving the PNP responsible for internal security and counterterrorism. NADR will also help the Philippines adhere to its international obligations in nonproliferation and strategic trade controls such as licensing and customs enforcement.

Development Assistance (DA): U.S. assistance will continue to protect victims of human trafficking, raise public awareness of trafficking and its dangers, and promote the prosecution of traffickers. DA will further strengthen community-based alternative dispute resolution mechanisms in conflict-affected areas of Mindanao to prevent disputes from flaring into violent conflict. USAID will continue to encourage and facilitate the GOP-MILF peace process and reinvigorate ceasefire mechanisms to prevent further hostilities from breaking out or worsening.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

U.S. assistance will continue substantial 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. USAID will provide multifaceted support for anti-corruption activities and judicial reform. Justice sector reform continues to be a linchpin for effective governance in the Philippines, particularly in prosecuting corruption and human rights abuses, and is a top priority for rule of law assistance. USAID will also continue to build the capacity of anti-corruption agencies and strengthen civil society oversight of the GOP's management of revenue. The Department of State will support 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.

Development Assistance (DA): U.S. assistance, largely through non-governmental and civil society organizations and reformers in government, will continue to support Philippine efforts to combat corruption, increase judicial effectiveness, address human rights abuses, and conduct elections that are more credible. USAID will also continue to strengthen civil society and media capacity to monitor and report on human rights abuses and increase deterrents to violations. DA will assist the GOP to prosecute court cases aggressively and effectively. While the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Threshold Program, which concluded in 2009, increased the GOP's ability to investigate and prosecute corruption cases, USAID will build on this progress by helping streamline oversight processes and making them more transparent.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): U.S. assistance will continue to support the Philippine judiciary through training and technical assistance to improve prosecutorial skills, reduce the backlog of court cases, strengthen police-prosecutor cooperation, and increase respect for human rights.

### **Investing in People**

USAID will help the Philippines continue to improve maternal and child health, family planning services, tuberculosis (TB) treatment, HIV/AIDS prevention, and address other public health threats, consistent with the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative. USAID will prioritize local government services for the poor and the marginalized, while ensuring an expanded private sector role. U.S. assistance will focus on improving the administration of health services at the local level; addressing inequity in access to services, especially among poor and marginalized communities in Mindanao; and increasing private sector support for public health. U.S. assistance will also help the Philippines develop improvements to water and sanitation at the local level, including the promotion of hygiene practices to reduce incidence of diarrhea and other water-borne diseases. The United States will continue to support activities to bridge financing gaps, ensure effective demand for financing the expansion of water and sanitation systems, and develop affordable sanitation approaches for local governments. USAID's primary education program will improve services and student achievement in math, English, and science. U.S. assistance will also provide out-of-school children and youth options that will enable them to re-enter the formal school system or obtain employment. USAID will expand assistance to higher education by supporting English language proficiency programs in selected colleges and universities.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - USAID: USAID will help the Philippines improve the country's maternal and child health indicators, the detection and treatment of tuberculosis cases, and the prevention of HIV in high-risk groups, especially in the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM).

HIV/AIDS: funding will improve the coverage and quality of prevention activities targeting most-at-risk groups.

Tuberculosis: USAID will promote quality TB diagnosis and treatment services by both the public and private sectors. To reduce multi-drug resistant TB (MDR-TB), USAID will work closely with the Global Fund to strengthen and expand MDR-TB diagnosis, establish referral networks for suspected MDR-TB cases, and assist the Department of Health manage MDR-TB programs, drugs, and other care-related issues. In addition, U.S. assistance will prevent an increase of MDR-TB by improving the quality of TB treatment in the private sector. USAID will strengthen its outreach services to remote and other vulnerable populations, including in the ARMM, where health care services are scarce.

Maternal and Child Health: U.S. assistance will promote pre- and post-natal care and optimal nutrition during pregnancy, especially in underserved, poor communities.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health: USAID will promote access to high quality, voluntary family planning services and information to help the Philippines meet unmet demand for services and

achieve self-reliance for contraceptive supplies.

**Development Assistance (DA):** DA will help the Philippines meet the water and sanitation needs of the country's growing population and address the large geographic disparities in the quality of educational opportunities. U.S. assistance will continue to help the Philippines develop improvements in water and sanitation at the local level, and promote increased private sector financing of water and sanitation infrastructure. U.S. assistance will also support some GOP efforts to establish a robust and transparent regulatory framework for water and sanitation, including water utility reform.

U.S. assistance in education works to improve access to and quality of basic education in high-poverty and conflict-affected areas. Programs will focus on improving the quality of instruction in English, science and math; expand computer instruction and internet access in elementary and high schools; improve local government school administration; increase parental involvement; construct and repair classrooms and community learning centers; support for secular programs in madrassahs; develop alternative learning to reintegrate out-of-school children and youth; and provide basic literacy training for adults. DA will also support specialized English language curriculum and training labs in key colleges and universities in Mindanao as well as the Philippines' National English Proficiency Program.

### **Economic Growth**

USAID will support programs that address constraints to trade and investment, increase access to financial services, and reduce barriers to competition in key industries. USAID will support agriculture, business, and investment activities in the conflict-affected areas of Mindanao by building more transportation and communications infrastructure, promoting rural electrification (particularly in off-grid areas), and improving agricultural productivity. U.S. assistance will also improve the Philippines post-secondary technical vocational training program for out-of-school children and youth to boost their ability to find employment. In the energy and environment, U.S. assistance will help the Philippines better manage rapidly deteriorating forest, coastal, and marine resources; promote climate change mitigation through clean and renewable energy (both fuel and power sources); and support to the Coral Triangle Initiative, which takes a regional approach to marine conservation.

**Development Assistance (DA):** U.S. assistance will continue to support Philippine competitiveness and promote sound management of the country's natural resources and urban environment.

**Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth:** Support Philippine reforms to address constraints on business, increase domestic competition in key sectors, promote trade and investment, and increase the reliability of the energy sector.

**Trade and Investment:** Improve economic governance and competitiveness at the local level.

**Infrastructure:** Construct and rehabilitate selected small-scale energy, communications, and transportation infrastructure in the conflict-affected areas of Mindanao. DA will also expand the Philippines' clean energy initiatives, support key energy sector reforms, and promote the use of renewable energy sources for power and transportation in order to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and use the country's abundant renewable energy resources. Small-scale solar, biomass, and micro-hydro facilities will be used to provide electricity to remote rural villages.

**Agriculture:** Support GOP efforts to increase agriculture productivity and food security through the adoption of modern biotechnology and improvement in agribusiness competitiveness in Mindanao, the country's breadbasket. DA also provides eligible former combatants employment options that pay high wages.

**Private Sector Competitiveness:** Strengthen local business organizations. Workforce development programs in Mindanao will provide out-of-school youth technical and vocational training, and

scholarships for certificate programs offered by colleges and universities. USAID will also prepare recent college graduates for entrepreneurship and employment.

**Economic Opportunity:** Promote the growth of microenterprises through access to banking and other financial services.

**Environment:** Help better manage the country's highly threatened, globally unique terrestrial and marine biodiversity resources. USAID will help protect critical habitats and reduce emissions from deforestation. DA will also build institutional capacity to estimate, report, and monitor GHG emissions; support climate change research; and develop adaptation strategies for the most vulnerable sectors, including natural resources management, disaster management, and agriculture.

### **Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation**

The Philippines completed a Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Threshold program in 2009 that focused on fighting corruption, improving performance of agencies that manage revenue, and strengthening the Office of the Ombudsman (the office of the special prosecutor charged with investigating and prosecuting corrupt government officials). USAID will build on the MCC Threshold program countering corruption across Government agencies, improving judicial efficiency and management of public expenditure. USAID and the Department of State will work with the GOP as it develops its proposal for a full MCC Compact.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: USAID conducted a Mission-wide portfolio of program results (impacts and outcomes) and performance indicators (target vs. actual), financial performance (pipeline and budget analysis), findings of recent evaluations, implementation progress and challenges, plans and anticipated results in FY 2010 (including priorities, planned evaluations, and planned obligations), and crosscutting issues. The portfolio review served informed to the preparation of the Performance Plan and Report in FY 2009. Performance Management Plans have been prepared for the Post's Operational Plan, and all data quality assessments have been completed.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: Of 30 internal and external evaluations and assessments conducted, 23 were completed in FY 2009 and seven are planned in FY 2010. The majority of these assessments captured lessons learned, developed follow on projects, and replicated best practices in support of the Mission's current Country Assistance Strategy. In health, the end-of-project evaluation of the Private Sector Mobilization for Family Health Project (PRISM) resulted in a follow-on activity. In the education sector, evaluation findings in teacher training and Science-Math-English content knowledge led to the fine-tuning of training programs. In governance, evaluation findings have resulted in more targeted interventions in the selection of participating local governments. In environment, the findings of a policy study for sustainable fisheries provided impetus for the design of a follow-on program.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: In health, due to gains achieved by PRISM I, resources are expected to be allocated to help mobilize private sector delivery of family planning and maternal and child health services. In environment, the design of a new climate-change project benefitted from an evaluation undertaken in collaboration with the USAID Regional Mission in Bangkok. In education, successful teacher training programs argue for replication. In Mindanao, additional resources will build on successful community infrastructure, economic growth, and conflict mitigation programs that help consolidate peace and security.

## Samoa

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Samoa is experiencing gradual economic liberalization due to the official foreign aid and remittances from family members living abroad. These significantly contribute to an economy heavily dependent on subsistence agriculture and tourism. Tourism had a decline in 2009 due to the global downturn and the tsunami. Nevertheless, Samoa has a healthier economy than many of the Pacific Island nations, and is playing an increasingly important role in Pacific Island affairs through its participation in regional organizations. U.S. assistance helps Samoa improve maritime security and respond to natural disasters.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	51	40	40	0
International Military Education and Training	51	40	40	0

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Samoa</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	51	40	40	0
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	51	40	40	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	51	40	40	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Samoa</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	51	40	40	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	51	40	40	0

### Peace and Security

International Military Education and Training (IMET): IMET will assist the Government of Samoa improve maritime security and better withstand natural disasters. Samoa, which is vulnerable to cyclones, volcanoes, earthquakes, and tsunamis, has developed the most effective disaster response capability in the region.

## Singapore

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

As one of the world's busiest container ports and major transshipment hubs in Asia, Singapore's importance to regional communications, finance, energy, and transportation makes it an important partner in deterring, detecting, and interdicting the flow of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), their delivery systems, and related technology. 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 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	500	500	250	-250
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	500	500	250	-250

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Singapore</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>-250</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	500	500	250	-250
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	500	500	250	-250
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	500	500	250	-250

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Singapore</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>-250</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	500	500	250	-250
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	500	500	250	-250

### Peace and Security

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR): The Department of State's Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) program supports Singapore's effort to harmonize the country's strategic trade controls with multilateral nonproliferation norms, including licensing, enforcement, and industry-Government outreach. EXBS programs will continue to help Singapore establish its own internal commodity-identification training program, enhance and update licensing procedures, create a more active targeting and risk management system, and better investigate cases involving the illegal shipment of controlled or dual-use items. EXBS programs continue to facilitate the exchange of information between United States and Singapore officials, and will broaden the bilateral relationship to include evidence sharing and enforcement collaboration. While Singapore has made progress on nonproliferation and export control cooperation, EXBS outreach continues to be vital due to the lack of technical depth.



## Taiwan

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

While Taiwan has a basic framework to monitor exports, it does not yet meet international standards. Taiwan has increased 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. The United States is committed to helping Taiwan establish and implement export controls that meet international standards.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	575	575	250	-325
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	575	575	250	-325

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Taiwan</b>	575	575	250	-325
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	575	575	250	-325
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	575	575	250	-325
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	575	575	250	-325

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Taiwan</b>	575	575	250	-325
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	575	575	250	-325
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	575	575	250	-325

### Peace and Security

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR): Taiwan has emerged as a major exporter of sensitive materials to a number of countries of concern, and it is also a significant potential transshipment point for strategic goods to North Korea, Iran, and elsewhere. Taiwan has made improvements to its export control system in recent years. The United States anticipates that with U.S. assistance, Taiwan will meet international standards by FY 2012 or FY 2013.

## Thailand

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States' priorities for Thailand reflect an integrated strategy and interagency approach to ensure that it will remain strong, stable, and well situated to provide vital cooperation on a range of issues. U.S. assistance will strengthen democratic institutions; further vital U.S. Government security interests and advance a long-term partnership in security and law enforcement with a major non-NATO ally; promote good governance through democracy and rule of law; and invest in people through humanitarian assistance for displaced persons and control of the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	15,659	16,841	13,501	-3,340
Development Assistance	4,500	6,151	6,151	0
Economic Support Fund	2,500	2,500	0	-2,500
Foreign Military Financing	1,600	1,600	1,060	-540
Global Health and Child Survival - State	500	500	500	0
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	1,000	1,000	1,000	0
International Military Education and Training	1,459	1,500	1,500	0
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,400	1,740	1,740	0
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,700	1,850	1,550	-300

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Thailand</b>	<b>15,659</b>	<b>16,841</b>	<b>13,501</b>	<b>-3,340</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	11,659	10,841	7,501	-3,340
<b>Development Assistance</b>	2,000	2,251	2,251	0
1.5 Transnational Crime	0	450	450	0
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	2,000	1,801	1,801	0
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	2,500	2,500	0	-2,500
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	2,500	2,500	0	-2,500
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	1,600	1,600	1,060	-540
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,600	1,600	1,060	-540
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	1,459	1,500	1,500	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,459	1,500	1,500	0
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	1,400	1,140	1,140	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,400	1,140	1,140	0
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	2,700	1,850	1,550	-300
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,150	1,300	1,000	-300
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	550	550	550	0

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	2,500	4,500	4,500	0
<b>Development Assistance</b>	2,500	3,900	3,900	0
2.2 Good Governance	750	1,900	1,900	0
2.4 Civil Society	1,750	2,000	2,000	0
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	0	600	600	0
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	600	600	0
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	1,500	1,500	1,500	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - State</b>	500	500	500	0
3.1 Health	500	500	500	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - USAID</b>	1,000	1,000	1,000	0
3.1 Health	1,000	1,000	1,000	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Thailand</b>	<b>15,659</b>	<b>16,841</b>	<b>13,501</b>	<b>-3,340</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	11,659	10,841	7,501	-3,340
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,150	1,300	1,000	-300
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	550	550	550	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,459	4,240	3,700	-540
1.5 Transnational Crime	0	450	450	0
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	4,500	4,301	1,801	-2,500
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	2,500	4,500	4,500	0
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	600	600	0
2.2 Good Governance	750	1,900	1,900	0
2.4 Civil Society	1,750	2,000	2,000	0
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	1,500	1,500	1,500	0
3.1 Health	1,500	1,500	1,500	0
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	570	1,054	754	-300
6.2 Administration and Oversight	570	1,054	754	-300

### Peace and Security

Thailand continues to be an important partner of the United States in law enforcement, counterterrorism, and global security. U.S. assistance supports the Thai military through training and education to increase respect for civilian control and to improve interoperability with U.S. forces. The Department of State's programs advance conflict mitigation in southern Thailand, where an ethno-nationalist insurgency pursues a separatist agenda through violence. Programming will promote minority rights, strengthen civil society peace-building efforts, and address national-level consensus building. Thailand has a large economy and is located centrally within the region, making it a critical ally in efforts to suppress transnational crime, including money laundering and trafficking in narcotics, endangered species, and persons. U.S. programs provide counsel on legislative reform and fund a broad curriculum of training courses for security officials with the strategic goal of fostering a criminal justice system that can prosecute transnational crime, prevent terrorism, and operate as a stabilizing force. U.S. assistance also supports a wide range of nonproliferation trade-control initiatives, from offering licensing workshops and training enforcement agencies to providing detection equipment.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): The Transnational Crimes Affairs Section (TCAS) will continue to provide the Royal Thai Police and other Thai law enforcement agencies with training and technical assistance in ten program areas that include the International Law Enforcement Academy, narcotics demand reduction, enforcement, crop control, judicial and prosecutorial capacity, counter-corruption, police investigatory capacity, measures against trafficking in persons, intellectual property rights protection, and anti-money laundering.

Non-proliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): Through the Department of State, NADR trains appropriate entities in the Royal Thai Government (RTG), especially the Royal Thai Police, to respond to terrorist and criminal threats through a counterterrorist operational center that incorporates civilian and military resources.

- Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS): The Department of State program is the primary funding and coordinating mechanism for working with foreign governments to establish and implement effective export and border controls, which serve as a key tool in stemming the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, their delivery systems, and related technologies. EXBS works to ensure that potential suppliers have proper controls on the export of munitions, dual-use goods, and related technologies, and that transit and transshipment countries have the tools to interdict illicit shipments crossing their territories and implement controls to prevent diversions.
- Bilateral Trafficking in Persons (TIP): Within the Department of State interagency anti-TIP working group, the Economic Section and TCAS administer grants to complement the efforts of the RTG and international community to combat human trafficking. Funding for Thailand-based non-governmental organizations (NGOs) focuses on organizations that provide services directly to victims and high-risk groups, including training and rehabilitation services, legal assistance, and shelter. Funding also supports research on key aspects of human trafficking in Thailand and the regional counter-trafficking work of international organizations based in Thailand.
- Personal Identification Secure Comparison Evaluation System (PISCES): The Department of State program increases the capacity of Thai immigration authorities to intercept passengers using false identity and travel documents, or who have active arrest warrants. Bangkok is a busy regional hub and a diverse, international city, making this task especially difficult and important. Thailand's PISCES program has the highest passenger intake rate in the world. The program is developing a new architecture to implement in Thailand in 2010, and FY 2011 funds will support the expansion of the program to additional border crossing points.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): FMF will provide defense equipment and services to build the Thai military's counterterrorism and border control capabilities; strengthen Thailand's ability to participate in coalition operations and promote regional stability; and assist Thailand with the transformation of its armed forces, particularly in updating core training institutions of the Thai military. Funding will support Thailand's efforts to develop a leadership school, sustain the navy's special operations capability, and provide spare parts and technical assistance for weaponry.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): IMET will support the professional development and management and technical capability of the Thai military through education and training courses at U.S. military schools. The focus will be on professional military education courses that support the development of career officers and include training on military doctrine, respect for human rights, and civilian control of the military. Funding will also support defense resource management and English language training courses.

Development Assistance (DA): DA supports civic peace-building efforts that will increase the visibility of NGOs and civic leaders working to promote peace and to create employment opportunities for youth most at risk of being recruited by the southern insurgency. Activities include a variety of technical assistance and training for civil society organizations (CSO), academics, and

civic leaders to facilitate dialogue between stakeholders, advance conflict mitigation skills, and provide services to victims of violence. Activities will also promote media coverage of peace-building efforts to increase public awareness and foster lessons learned.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

Although the administration of Prime Minister Abhisit Vejjajiva and the Democrat Party remained in power throughout 2009, Thailand experienced significant political unrest that is not likely to abate in 2010. U.S. assistance programs will continue to train and support judicial, independent agencies of the RTG, and CSOs to encourage transparency, good governance, rule of law, and civic participation. To promote respect for human rights, programs will focus on rule of law; abatement of extrajudicial killings and violence in the southern provinces; trafficking in persons; and the rights of ethnic minorities, refugees, and asylum seekers residing in Thailand. U.S. assistance will further strengthen the capacities of Thai CSOs, particularly human rights NGOs, and provide opportunities to expand public awareness of issue-based advocacy campaigns and increase research on human rights and rule of law issues that will be useful for constructive engagement.

Development Assistance (DA): DA will improve the effectiveness of independent governmental bodies by providing technical assistance and training to improve policies, procedures, and skill sets associated with the implementation, oversight, and enforcement of laws, policies, and regulations. Assistance will also provide to improve dialogue between CSOs, academics, and other Thai experts to address gaps in law and policy.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): The TCAS will continue to provide the RTG training and technical assistance, including but not limited to the provision of legal experts to fight corruption within the criminal justice system and to bolster the expertise of judges, prosecutors, public/private attorneys, and other officials.

### **Investing in People**

The United States-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. Prevalence survey data from 2009 shows signs of a resurgence of the HIV epidemic in Thailand, with higher rates recorded in Bangkok, Chiang Mai, and Pattaya. Prevalence rates among several most-at-risk populations are high and increasing steadily. USAID'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.

Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief: 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.

Global Health and Child Survival - USAID: USAID HIV/AIDS program will develop innovative public health interventions to increase access to health services for most-at-risk and other vulnerable populations; build technical capacity of local partners; improve health-related policies; and increase the evidence base for decision making. Activities leverage RTG, Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria, and donor resources.

Global Health and Child Survival - State: The Department of State HIV/AIDS program is part of a regional effort to increase capacity for effective responses to infectious diseases. The U.S. Mission, including CDC and USAID, continues to support the RTG and NGOs in implementing prevention, care, and treatment, as well as surveillance approaches in Thailand.

## Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: Due to the diverse nature of activities at U.S. Embassy Bangkok, programs use various methods to evaluate the success and appropriateness of a given project. Quantitative methods, for example, accurately evaluate how well the HIV/AIDS program has achieved its targets by the number of people who participated in HIV prevention education, or received voluntary counseling or testing. TCAS conducted FY 2009 evaluations in community policing, police professional training (investigations), and forensics. Similarly, TCAS can gauge the number of participants in instructional events; however, numeric data alone would not represent the true performance of the program. To achieve this, TCAS employs qualitative methods, such as the response they receive from police commanders, the Attorney General's Office, or senior judiciary. The HIV/AIDS program will conduct public health evaluations in select areas to evaluate the impact and outcomes of prevention, care, and treatment models. During May 11-15, 2009, an evaluation of the Thailand Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA) Program was conducted by a visiting audit team. In addition, during July 24-August 4, 2009, an airport assessment team came to Thailand and traveled to four of the major airports of concern as identified by the Royal Thai Police to evaluate what conditions and concerns might exist to better focus airport security training seminar materials. State and USAID use this data, along with public health evaluations in select areas, to adjust its plans for the future.

The Joint U.S. Military Assistance Group - Thailand (JUSMAGTHAI) uses the Training Management System Database to monitor the budget and student data for IMET. However, the performance of IMET and FMF is often not measurable for many years. IMET is also evaluated by the number of former participants who hold positions of prominence, and FMF requires years to implement equipment procured from a given allocation. For its ATA program, the Regional Security Officer (RSO), like TCAS, relies on feedback from the Royal Thai Police. Since ATA activities involve training to respond to a criminal or terrorist event, RSO can only gauge the success of this program after an event occurs. Such an opportunity arose after 2009 training, but the results might easily have come a year or more after the program was complete.

The PISCES team in Bangkok coordinates with counterparts in Washington, as well as with the Department of State's Office of Counterterrorism. The Embassy's anti-human trafficking working group and counterparts in Washington help prospective grantees in Thailand modify their projects to ensure that their work will meet U.S. Government goals. Agreements require grantees to submit interim and final reports that include information on expenditures. Additional oversight comes through a collaborative arrangement with the Thailand International Development Cooperation Agency, which provides ongoing auditing services and can help in deciding whether funds should be withheld from a program or if its activities should be altered.

Export control technical experts perform formal country assessments of EXBS approximately every five years. Some assessments involve interviews with host nation officials; others are conducted based on open source information. The standard is a framework of requirements reflecting international best practices, which closely mirrors the UNSCR 1540 Committee's assistance matrix. Areas noted for improvement to reach international standards are programmed for assistance activities, and budgets are developed to address the most significant and pressing needs.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: Examples of where performance findings guided allocation decisions include the following: TCAS decreased funding for the Office of the Narcotics Control Board in 2009, and emphasized training and judicial exchanges. Other programs were deemed to have run their course under U.S. assistance and ready to be wholly funded by the host country. As a result of an analysis of the southern conflict, USAID initiated a new assistance program in FY 2009, to continue through FY 2011, focusing on bolstering democratic values and practices in Thailand by strengthening key checks and balances and other accountability mechanisms. U.S. assistance will strengthen the capacity of CSOs and the media to engage in constructive dialogue on key policy issues and to promote peace-building activities. The HIV/AIDS

program will use the achievements noted in FY 2009 to focus funding in FY 2011 on the most at risk populations. JUSMAGTHAI determined that the Thai military lacked a system to sustain adequate military equipment purchased from the United States; FMF program funds will build that capability. IMET apportionment is evaluated annually to ensure that allocations support objectives, which include professional military education, force modernization, English language capacity, and joint war-fighting capability. Following the evaluations of the RTG response to the seizure of Suvarnabhumi International Airport in late 2008, RSO responded to requests from the Royal Thai Police by creating a specialized training program on airport security. ATA guided funding toward efforts to protect the nation's airports or seaports from possible terrorism.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: For TCAS, the greatest impact in performance will be in police tactical unit training and community policing, and in judicial training. For USAID, resources will further consolidate and deepen CSOs, leading to more transparent and responsive government as a result of greater citizen participation in governance. For ATA, programmatic emphasis will most likely be placed on cyber and other electronic crimes.

## Timor-Leste

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Although Timor-Leste has made progress in transitioning from a post-conflict country, cycles of violence and upheaval continue to hamper the Government of Timor-Leste's (GoTL) development agenda. U.S. foreign assistance objectives in Timor-Leste promote security and stability as well as democracy, good governance, health, and economic growth.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	24,301	26,830	18,345	-8,485
Development Assistance	20,200	20,200	12,635	-7,565
Economic Support Fund	2,800	3,000	0	-3,000
Foreign Military Financing	0	500	500	0
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	1,000	2,000	4,000	2,000
International Military Education and Training	281	330	350	20
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	20	800	860	60

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Timor-Leste</b>	<b>24,301</b>	<b>26,830</b>	<b>18,345</b>	<b>-8,485</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	301	1,030	1,110	80
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	0	500	500	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	500	500	0
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	281	330	350	20
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	281	330	350	20
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	20	200	260	60
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	20	200	260	60
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	5,420	8,040	5,100	-2,940
<b>Development Assistance</b>	5,420	6,440	4,500	-1,940
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,506	3,297	1,500	-1,797
2.2 Good Governance	1,692	2,150	1,200	-950
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	0	0	800	800
2.4 Civil Society	1,222	993	1,000	7
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	0	1,000	0	-1,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	0	1,000	0	-1,000
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	0	600	600	0
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	600	600	0
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	7,950	7,371	4,000	-3,371
<b>Development Assistance</b>	4,150	3,371	0	-3,371
3.1 Health	4,150	3,371	0	-3,371
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	2,800	2,000	0	-2,000



(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
3.1 Health	2,800	0	0	0
3.2 Education	0	2,000	0	-2,000
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - USAID</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>
3.1 Health	1,000	2,000	4,000	2,000
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>10,630</b>	<b>10,389</b>	<b>8,135</b>	<b>-2,254</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>10,630</b>	<b>10,389</b>	<b>8,135</b>	<b>-2,254</b>
4.5 Agriculture	3,870	3,951	3,135	-816
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	4,397	6,138	4,000	-2,138
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,213	0	0	0
4.8 Environment	1,150	300	1,000	700

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Timor-Leste</b>	<b>24,301</b>	<b>26,830</b>	<b>18,345</b>	<b>-8,485</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>1,030</b>	<b>1,110</b>	<b>80</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	301	1,030	1,110	80
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>5,420</b>	<b>8,040</b>	<b>5,100</b>	<b>-2,940</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,506	3,897	2,100	-1,797
2.2 Good Governance	1,692	2,150	1,200	-950
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	0	1,000	800	-200
2.4 Civil Society	1,222	993	1,000	7
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>7,950</b>	<b>7,371</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>-3,371</b>
3.1 Health	7,950	5,371	4,000	-1,371
3.2 Education	0	2,000	0	-2,000
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>10,630</b>	<b>10,389</b>	<b>8,135</b>	<b>-2,254</b>
4.5 Agriculture	3,870	3,951	3,135	-816
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	4,397	6,138	4,000	-2,138
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,213	0	0	0
4.8 Environment	1,150	300	1,000	700
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>2,313</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>1,576</b>	<b>-824</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	513	400	0	-400
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,800	2,000	1,576	-424

### Peace and Security

Although Timor-Leste has enjoyed two years of peace and stability, there is a potential for conflict. Disdain for the justice system and civilian control over the army is pervasive. Political intervention in cases involving political violence has undermined an already weak justice system. The police and army remain vulnerable to political interference and continue to require assistance and training. There is no national security policy, and there are important gaps in security-related legislation. Although the army still trades on its heroism in having resisted the Indonesian occupation, it has not yet found a new role and is plagued by regional (East-West) rivalries.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): IMET will support the professionalization of the Timor-Leste Defense Force (F-FDTL) through the provision of English language training, professional military education, and technical training. Developing the English language capability of the F-FDTL is crucial to enabling its personnel to participate in United States and other international professional and military exchanges.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): FMF will provide mobile training teams and advisors to help the GoTL build its maritime security. FMF will also assist the GoTL to develop its logistics management capability.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): INCLE will support the professional development of the Timorese police by providing training, technical assistance, and advice in the areas of procurement, storage, and maintenance of logistical equipment and supplies. The United Nations Mission in Timor-Leste provides significant support to the justice sector through the large international police presence and supports strengthening Timorese ability to monitor, promote, and protect human rights.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

Since the February 2008 assassination attempts on the President and Prime Minister, the Timorese Government has apprehended the perpetrators, resettled over 150,000 people displaced by the civil unrest preceding the attacks, and generally maintained peace and stability. As the United Nations and the International Stabilization Force prepare to reduce their presence in 2010, weak local institutions leave the country vulnerable to civil and political unrest. Factors that have contributed to unrest in the past include weak and politicized institutions of governance, severe inadequacies in the justice system, the widespread absence of reliable information, and a largely disaffected population.

Development Assistance (DA): DA will improve basic administration of justice; increase civil society's ability to monitor the administration of justice; and expand access to justice, especially to the poor living in rural areas. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will work closely with the U.S. Department of Justice - Resident Legal Advisor (RLA) on the implementation and coordination of justice programs. To strengthen the independent media, U.S. assistance will train and build a professional cadre of journalists to ensure objective reporting. U.S. assistance will also develop local capacity for independent monitoring of the Timorese Government's decentralization program. Additionally, mechanisms for obtaining public opinion will be used to inform national policy makers. Finally, USAID will initiate preparations for the next national elections, currently scheduled for 2012.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): INCLE will cover the overhead costs and program activities of the RLA. The RLA will advise the GoTL on the development of appropriate laws and regulations and by offering targeted training and support for prosecutors. The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) coordinates a multi-donor assistance for the justice sector, including policy development, placement of international judges and lawyers while Timorese are trained, and support to the Legal Training Centre. The Centre provides post-graduate training for judges, prosecutors, and public defenders. The United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) and UNDP, with funding from the Development Cooperation Ireland, are supporting the GoTL decentralize the country's system of government, including roles and responsibilities. UNCDF and UNDP will also provide assistance on financial management, planning, local procurement, and the development of guidelines for the functioning of local representatives' assemblies at the sub-district and district levels.

### **Investing in People**

A handful of factors, including poverty, explain Timor-Leste's poor maternal and child health indicators. Despite recent progress, only 41 percent of deliveries are attended by skilled birth attendants. It is therefore not surprising that most maternal and newborn deaths are due to delivery-related complications, which are exacerbated by Timor-Leste's high fertility rate and short intervals between births. Other major killers of children under five years of age are pneumonia, diarrhea, malaria, and high rates of malnutrition. By improving the quality and coverage of scientifically proven interventions and practices, it is estimated that 70 percent of the deaths of children under five - approximately 3,000 per year - could be averted.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - USAID: USAID health programs will use scientifically proven maternal and child health interventions, such as immunization for vaccine-preventable childhood diseases, and improve nutrition and micronutrient care, malaria, diarrhea, and pneumonia prevention and treatment programs. U.S. assistance for Family Planning and Reproductive Health is designed to expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning and reproductive health services and information. Family planning programs are critically important in helping families understand the delicate balance between environment and people. Such programs help couples plan and decide the number and spacing of births, including timing of first birth. They also make substantial contributions to reduce abortion, maternal and child mortality, and morbidity, and to mitigate the adverse effects of a fast growing population on natural resources. As one of the major donors supporting the Ministry of Health's programs, and the only donor providing assistance to the Timorese at the district level, USAID will expand its programs to provide services in two or three additional districts. USAID will assist local governments and communities to manage water and sanitation systems, teach proper hygiene, and protect the environment.

### **Economic Growth**

Timor-Leste is one of the poorest countries in the world, with basic income, health, and literacy levels similar to those of countries in sub-Saharan Africa. Both infrastructure and resources are lacking in urban and rural areas. Unemployment and underemployment combined are estimated to be as high as 70 percent. Half of the country's population lives below the poverty line. The economy is dependent on Government spending (financed by petroleum revenues) and assistance from international donors. Private sector development has lagged due to human capital shortages and an inefficient regulatory environment, and lack of attention and resources towards creating a market economy.

Development Assistance (DA): DA will improve agricultural productivity and increase opportunities in this sector, which engages 85 percent of the workforce. In order for these agriculture-based programs to fully succeed, the United States will help the GoTL develop a land titling and registration system, which will aid the ongoing reconstruction process, mitigate future conflict, and lay a foundation for private investment. DA will improve private sector performance by strengthening links between farmers and their markets, transferring technologies to producers, diversifying the agricultural base, and strengthening small-scale enterprises. These programs are designed to provide skills and generate employment with the aim of reducing poverty and improving stability. Finally, a new climate change program will help the country prepare for potential adverse impacts on its economic and social development.

### **Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation**

In FY 2009, the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) initiated consultations with the GoTL that led to the approval of an MCC Threshold Program in FY 2010. To combat corruption, the MCC Threshold Program will help establish the Anti-Corruption Commission, and strengthen the Prosecutor General's Office and other relevant agencies. The Threshold Program will also support reforms to increase immunization coverage, especially DPT3 and Measles. The Program will start in late FY 2010.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: In FY 2009, the Mission conducted two portfolio reviews, and prepared the annual Performance Plan and Report as part of its ongoing process of monitoring progress and achievements, and assessing program performance. Quarterly financial reports were also used to monitor progress, but more specifically to monitor the rate of project expenditure and conduct pipeline analyses to inform program and budget planning decisions. The U.S. Mission also conducted evaluations or assessments on the following: law enforcement assistance, elections and political processes, maternal and child health and family planning, agribusiness training, and media. Each of these activities has a performance management plan in place. To address the dearth of

information and data in the health sector, the U.S. Government, in collaboration with other donors, financed a Demographic Health Survey in 2010. Information provided by this survey will update current health data in Timor-Leste. Overall, data quality is good and considered valid, and sufficiently precise for monitoring performance. Moreover, there is a good balance between data collection costs and quality.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: The Mission uses detailed portfolio reviews, performance reports, assessments, evaluations, and field visits to make decisions on budget allocations. For example, USAID introduced new agriculture technologies, including green house facilities and coffee farms, when the portfolio review revealed that U.S. assistance had increased productivity and farmer income. Increased investments in developing the value chain have also increased productivity and incomes. Linking farmers with buyers has proven to be prudent for farmers in two targeted districts. In order to be even more effective, this approach will need to be expanded to other districts in Timor-Leste. Other examples of how performance influences budget are in the area of environment. Small activities in agro-forestry, specifically coffee, coffee shade trees, and teakwood, have already begun to generate income and reverse deforestation in Timor-Leste. USAID plans to expand its agro-forestry program and include other programs such as global climate change. Finally, the “Elections and Political Processes” evaluation conducted in 2007 recommended that the Mission continue its assistance. USAID plans to strengthen political party systems, political interaction, and dialogue, and build the capacity of the election administration body in preparation for the 2012 national elections.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: The largest programmatic impacts from FY 2011 funding will come from several activities. The U.S. Government’s support for the Timorese Defense Forces and Timorese National Police will not only increase law enforcement capabilities, but will also promote stability and security, especially in light of the proposed reduction of international security and peacekeeping forces. USAID anticipates improved health of mothers and children. Vocational training will raise the standard of living while contributing to the country's competitiveness and economic growth.

## Tonga

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Government of Tonga has launched a commission to propose revisions to the country's legislative framework in advance of elections tentatively scheduled for late 2010. The King of Tonga publicly supports these and other democratic reforms. Continuing this democratic trend is the United States' top priority.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	688	500	600	100
Foreign Military Financing	500	500	600	100
International Military Education and Training	188	0	0	0

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Tonga</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	688	500	600	100
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	500	500	600	100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	500	500	600	100
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	188	0	0	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	188	0	0	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Tonga</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	688	500	600	100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	688	500	600	100

### Peace and Security

**Foreign Military Financing (FMF):** An early member of the Coalition in Iraq, Tonga contributes troops to the Australian-led Regional Assistance Mission to the Solomon Islands, and plans to join United Nations peacekeeping operations in future years. FMF will continue to train and equip the Tonga Defense Service to support their ability to operate with United States and other international forces in peacekeeping operations around the world.

## Vietnam

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Accelerating Vietnam's transformation to a more democratic, better governed, and market-based economy is a priority for the United States. U.S. assistance will strengthen the rule of law and judicial independence, and promote a more vibrant civil society. U.S. assistance will also build the health sector's ability to address HIV/AIDS prevention, care, and treatment, and the Avian and Pandemic Influenza. U.S. assistance will improve social services for vulnerable populations and promote higher education. The United States will also advance bilateral cooperation in dioxin remediation and address climate change and other environmental challenges. Finally, assistance programs will strengthen military-to-military cooperation, border security, and counterterrorism cooperation, and address unexploded remnants of war, counternarcotics, and trafficking in persons.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	103,764	122,078	123,446	1,368
Development Assistance	15,000	17,500	24,103	6,603
Economic Support Fund	0	3,000	0	-3,000
Foreign Military Financing	500	2,000	1,345	-655
Global Health and Child Survival - State	86,148	94,978	94,978	0
International Military Education and Training	196	400	450	50
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	0	0	550	550
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,920	4,200	2,020	-2,180

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Vietnam</b>	<b>103,764</b>	<b>122,078</b>	<b>123,446</b>	<b>1,368</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	3,116	7,018	4,465	-2,553
<b>Development Assistance</b>	500	418	300	-118
1.5 Transnational Crime	500	418	300	-118
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	500	2,000	1,345	-655
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	500	2,000	1,345	-655
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	196	400	450	50
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	196	400	450	50
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	0	0	350	350
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	0	0	200	200
1.5 Transnational Crime	0	0	150	150
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	1,920	4,200	2,020	-2,180
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	600	700	700	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,320	3,500	1,320	-2,180
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	3,200	6,800	5,403	-1,397

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Development Assistance</b>	3,200	6,800	5,203	-1,597
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,300	2,900	2,100	-800
2.2 Good Governance	1,400	2,050	2,603	553
2.4 Civil Society	500	1,850	500	-1,350
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	0	0	200	200
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	0	200	200
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	88,548	96,378	98,878	2,500
<b>Development Assistance</b>	2,400	1,400	3,900	2,500
3.2 Education	700	1,000	2,500	1,500
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	1,700	400	1,400	1,000
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - State</b>	86,148	94,978	94,978	0
3.1 Health	86,148	94,978	94,978	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	8,900	11,882	14,700	2,818
<b>Development Assistance</b>	8,900	8,882	14,700	5,818
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,000	1,000	800	-200
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,900	2,600	2,000	-600
4.3 Financial Sector	400	400	400	0
4.4 Infrastructure	300	400	500	100
4.5 Agriculture	500	482	500	18
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,800	2,000	2,000	0
4.8 Environment	2,000	2,000	8,500	6,500
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	0	3,000	0	-3,000
4.8 Environment	0	3,000	0	-3,000

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Vietnam</b>	<b>103,764</b>	<b>122,078</b>	<b>123,446</b>	<b>1,368</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	3,116	7,018	4,465	-2,553
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	600	700	700	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,016	5,900	3,115	-2,785
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	0	0	200	200
1.5 Transnational Crime	500	418	450	32
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	3,200	6,800	5,403	-1,397
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,300	2,900	2,300	-600
2.2 Good Governance	1,400	2,050	2,603	553
2.4 Civil Society	500	1,850	500	-1,350
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	88,548	96,378	98,878	2,500
3.1 Health	86,148	94,978	94,978	0
3.2 Education	700	1,000	2,500	1,500
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	1,700	400	1,400	1,000
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	8,900	11,882	14,700	2,818
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,000	1,000	800	-200
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,900	2,600	2,000	-600
4.3 Financial Sector	400	400	400	0

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
4.4 Infrastructure	300	400	500	100
4.5 Agriculture	500	482	500	18
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,800	2,000	2,000	0
4.8 Environment	2,000	5,000	8,500	3,500
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>13,619</b>	<b>13,829</b>	<b>13,913</b>	<b>84</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	285	350	250	-100
6.2 Administration and Oversight	13,334	13,479	13,663	184

## Peace and Security

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): FMF will strengthen Vietnam's capacity to participate in regional stability operations, humanitarian assistance and disaster relief, search and rescue, and global peacekeeping efforts. FMF will also improve Vietnam's air mobility and maritime security capabilities through the provision of equipment such as helicopter spare parts and communications equipment.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): IMET will strengthen Vietnam's capability to work with the United States and participate in regional stability operations, humanitarian assistance and disaster relief, search and rescue, and international peacekeeping. IMET will also support English-language training and other specialized skills training to build Vietnam's military capacity to participate in such missions.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): INCLE will provide law enforcement organizations training and technical assistance to combat narcotics trafficking, trafficking in persons, and other transnational crimes; and to make them more professional and accountable. This effort is closely tied to good governance and rule of law programs.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): NADR will be used to strengthen Vietnam's capability to eliminate explosive remnants of war and develop comprehensive border trade controls to detect, deter, prevent, and interdict illicit transfer of weapons of mass destruction. NADR will also be used to strengthen the capacity of the Vietnam Bomb and Mine Action Center, including assistance in developing a national strategy to address explosive remnants of war.

Development Assistance (DA): DA will expand ongoing anti-trafficking in persons activities and improve the quality of services provided to victims of trafficking.

## Governing Justly and Democratically

Development Assistance (DA): DA will encourage Vietnam to adopt internationally accepted norms for human rights, support good governance, and help build a vibrant civil society.

Rule of Law and Human Rights: Building on the successful Support for Trade Acceleration (STAR) program, USAID will develop a follow-on program to support adherence to standards required by the World Trade Organization (WTO) and Bilateral Trade Agreements (BTA), build the institutional capacity and independence of the Government of Vietnam (GVN) legislative and judicial branches; assist in drafting a law on freedom of information; and improve industrial labor relations. The United States will continue to help the National Assembly of Vietnam improve its legislative functions, and coordinate its judicial and legal reform activities with the Danish International Development Agency, the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), the Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA), and the European Union (EU).

Good Governance: DA will help implement the GVN's Law on Laws that mandates public consultations before the enactment of laws. DA will support Regulatory Impact Assessments as part



of the lawmaking process to increase transparency, accountability, and public participation at the provincial and national levels. DA will also improve access to legal documents and administrative procedures, and promote government decentralization.

**Civil Society:** USAID will continue to assist in the development of legislation for local non-governmental organizations and the creation of mechanisms to spur civic participation in law making. This will promote collaboration between government, business, and civil society to help develop vibrant and independent civil society organizations.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): To promote rule of law and continue critical justice reforms, INCLE will help build justice sector institutions and improve their coordination with relevant law enforcement organizations.

### **Investing in People**

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - State: Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): Vietnam will receive significant support to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - USAID: U.S. assistance will broaden cooperation beyond PEPFAR and Avian and Pandemic Influenza programs. This assistance will engage the GVN and other donors (such as the EU, Germany, and the Asian Development Bank) to strengthen the public health system's ability to respond to priority health concerns.

A new program will strengthen health systems response to other public health threats. Activities will strengthen the foundation underlying the health system and contribute to the sustainability of health interventions.

Development Assistance (DA): DA will support GVN education reforms and assist vulnerable groups, including people with disabilities and ethnic minorities in the Central Highlands.

**Higher Education:** DA will support a new higher education program through public-private partnerships to improve the quality of faculty, administration and management, and curricula. This program will also promote autonomy and academic freedom. In pursuing these efforts, the United States will coordinate with other donors, including the World Bank (WB), JICA, and CIDA.

**Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations:** DA will be used to improve the lives of ethnic minorities in the Central Highlands, and support people with disabilities by providing essential health care and other social, economic, and education services to help them integrate more fully into society.

### **Economic Growth**

Development Assistance (DA): DA will help Vietnam transform to an integrated and well-governed market economy, and comply with its commitments under the WTO, U.S-Vietnam BTA, U.S-Vietnam Trade and Investment Framework Agreement (TIFA), and other bilateral agreements. DA will support a dynamic economy conducive to trade and investment, the development of private sector and capital markets, and the participation of vulnerable groups in Vietnam's economic growth. DA will also sustain U.S. efforts to remediate and reduce potential exposures to Agent Orange/Dioxin and address other environmental challenges, including global climate change.

**Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth:** DA will improve the GVN's ability to collect, synthesize, and draw conclusions from technical data, and provide public leaders and senior GOV officials training in economics.

**Trade and Investment Enabling Environment:** Building on the success of USAID's STAR program, a follow-on program will support implementation of a wide-range of requirements under the WTO, BTA, TIFA, and other bilateral agreements, and deepen ongoing economic and legal reforms. In partnership with the U.S. Federal Trade Commission and Department of Justice, USAID will promote competition, consumer protection, and regional cooperation.

**Financial Sector:** USAID and the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission will help Vietnam's State Security Commission promote and effectively regulate an internationally competitive capital market.

**Infrastructure:** DA will develop public-private partnerships with U.S. companies to expand information technology and internet broadband applications to rural areas, helping spur economic and social development.

**Agriculture:** DA will help develop Vietnam's cocoa industry involving smallholder farmers and ethnic minorities in economically disadvantaged areas of the Central Highlands, and improve rural incomes to raise the standard of living.

**Private Sector Competitiveness:** The United States will help develop the private sector by making national and local laws and regulations more conducive to conducting business, and by improving competitiveness through investments in new technology and workforce training. Working in coordination with the ADB, JICA, and WB, the United States will help develop a new framework, including bond markets, for financing infrastructure projects.

**Environment:** DA will support environmental remediation and health programs in Danang city, a dioxin hotspot. The United States will coordinate with other donors, including the United Nations Development Program and Ford Foundation, on developing integrated environmental remediation plans at three affected airbases. USAID will also support initiatives to address the impacts of climate change and other environmental challenges.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

**Performance Monitoring and Evaluation:** An assessment of the Anti Trafficking in Persons (TIP) focused on recent trends, opportunities, the gaps in programs of different donors, and the United States' comparative advantage in this area. The assessment findings informed the U.S. long-term TIP strategy to eliminate severe forms of trafficking in persons.

In preparation for the launching of USAID's first higher education program in Vietnam, an assessment of post-secondary needs, particularly of disadvantaged youth, will guide program design and implementation.

An assessment of Conservation of Tropical Forests and Biological Diversity was conducted as part of USAID's 2010-14 strategy. The assessment analyzes actions required to conserve Vietnam's biological diversity and tropical forests, and the potential of proposed activities to meet those needs. The assessment findings will guide strategic directions for the environmental program in FY 2010 and FY 2011.

USAID plans to conduct an independent evaluation of its STAR program to identify lessons learned and best practices, and to inform future programming. USAID also plans to carry out mid-term evaluations for two significant HIV/AIDS care, treatment, and prevention programs and one summative evaluation of a health program. An evaluation of Avian and Pandemic Influenza program will be conducted in FY 2011. These evaluations will provide key recommendations for future programming.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: As a result of annual performance reporting and portfolio review of the STAR program, USAID is planning to allocate significant resources for a new follow-on program that will begin in FY 2011. This decision has wide support from the GVN.

A review of the health sector shows that the GVN has enacted new laws and policies to improve health care services and financing, including insurance coverage and other measures to reduce the huge portion of health care cost borne out-of-pocket. The GVN also has plans to allocate funds to ensure equitable access to quality care for the vulnerable groups, and plans to certify health care providers in order to standardize and improve the quality of services. However, these policies and initiatives require careful planning to ensure effective implementation. USAID will strengthen the GVN's ability to analyze, plan, and fully develop pragmatic approaches to increase access to quality health services.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: USAID anticipates its largest programmatic impacts to occur in the education sector, where funding increases would generate significantly more public-private partnerships in higher education. A significant portion of assistance will be used to strengthen the health system, which will improve the quality and coverage of health care.

## State East Asia and Pacific Regional

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States has a strong interest in expanding its leadership in the East Asian and Pacific region, especially on security, democracy, trade liberalization, and environmental protection. The East Asia and Pacific (EAP) Regional program 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 United States also plans to implement a sub-regional initiative focused on the Mekong River countries, including less-developed ASEAN countries that are of increasing strategic importance to the United States. These programs will help fulfill the President's commitment made at the first U.S. summit with ASEAN leaders in November 2009 to deepen the United States' relationship with ASEAN and APEC.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(S in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	8,800	16,322	17,620	1,298
Economic Support Fund	8,000	12,000	14,070	2,070
International Military Education and Training	0	850	850	0
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	0	1,300	1,300	0
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	800	2,172	1,400	-772

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

(S in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>State East Asia and Pacific Regional</b>	<b>8,800</b>	<b>16,322</b>	<b>17,620</b>	<b>1,298</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	1,960	5,624	4,952	-672
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	1,160	1,302	1,402	100
1.5 Transnational Crime	885	907	1,107	200
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	275	395	295	-100
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	0	850	850	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	850	850	0
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	0	1,300	1,300	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	1,300	1,300	0
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	800	2,172	1,400	-772
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	800	2,172	1,000	-1,172
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	0	0	400	400
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	587	1,600	1,650	50
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	587	1,600	1,650	50
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	500	550	50
2.2 Good Governance	587	1,100	1,100	0
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	718	1,000	900	-100
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	718	1,000	900	-100

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
3.2 Education	718	1,000	900	-100
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>5,185</b>	<b>7,488</b>	<b>9,508</b>	<b>2,020</b>
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>5,185</b>	<b>7,488</b>	<b>9,508</b>	<b>2,020</b>
4.2 Trade and Investment	3,472	5,863	6,328	465
4.5 Agriculture	210	0	0	0
4.8 Environment	1,503	1,625	3,180	1,555
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>0</b>
5.2 Disaster Readiness	350	610	610	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>State East Asia and Pacific Regional</b>	<b>8,800</b>	<b>16,322</b>	<b>17,620</b>	<b>1,298</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>1,960</b>	<b>5,624</b>	<b>4,952</b>	<b>-672</b>
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	800	2,172	1,000	-1,172
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	0	0	400	400
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	2,150	2,150	0
1.5 Transnational Crime	885	907	1,107	200
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	275	395	295	-100
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>1,650</b>	<b>50</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	500	550	50
2.2 Good Governance	587	1,100	1,100	0
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>-100</b>
3.2 Education	718	1,000	900	-100
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>5,185</b>	<b>7,488</b>	<b>9,508</b>	<b>2,020</b>
4.2 Trade and Investment	3,472	5,863	6,328	465
4.5 Agriculture	210	0	0	0
4.8 Environment	1,503	1,625	3,180	1,555
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>0</b>
5.2 Disaster Readiness	350	610	610	0

### Peace and Security

International Military Training and Education (IMET): The Department of State (DOS) will consolidate the IMET programs of many South Pacific island nations into a Regional South Pacific fund. The creation of a regional fund places previous small requests into one consolidated regional program, allowing more efficient management of the country programs.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): INCLE will build the capabilities of law enforcement officials in the EAP region to fight transnational crime. U.S. assistance will focus on strengthening cooperation between police in neighboring Southeast Asian countries, and in the region as a whole to address cross-border crimes and to enhance the security and stability of the EAP region. Assistance may include, but is not limited to, training and technical assistance, limited equipment donations, infrastructure support, study tours, seminars, and support for multilateral training missions and exercises. Assistance projects funded through the DOS will complement ongoing bilateral efforts in Southeast Asia, and may incorporate bilateral assistance programs into regionally funded activities.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): The Counterterrorism Regional Strategy Initiative (RSI) will improve regional and cross-border understanding of terrorist and extremist threats. It will also strengthen the institutional capacities and political will of key vulnerable countries in Southeast Asia to respond to national and transnational counterterrorism goals of mutual interest. The ASEAN counterterrorism program will strengthen networks, cooperation, and information sharing between national counterterrorism and anti-crime agencies in Southeast Asia.

The RSI provides a comprehensive approach to U.S. national security by addressing the wide array of existing threats posed by terrorist organizations and criminal networks. The RSI will focus on the Tri-Border countries (Philippines, Indonesia, and Malaysia), as well as on other countries that are members of the ASEAN. It will build U.S. partners' capacities to address counterterrorism, border security, nonproliferation of WMD, transnational crime, narcotics trafficking, and anticorruption, and will provide for additional equipment and training. Multilateral technical assistance and capacity building will be implemented in cooperation with ASEAN.

Economic Support Funds (ESF): The DOS will facilitate U.S. involvement with multi-country programs and multilateral organizations including ASEAN and ARF, the principal forum for Asia-Pacific transnational security issues. The DOS will support ARF disaster readiness, including civil-military coordination and capacity-building activities. These activities are designed to encourage ARF to focus on transnational security cooperation and diplomacy. ARF will also promote transnational crime fighting, counterterrorism, and nonproliferation capacity building.

The DOS will use the APEC process to support projects that protect the region's economy (including financial and trade systems) from terrorist attack or other risks of abuse, combat financial crimes and money laundering, and enforce intellectual property rights. APEC has also built the region's trade and transportation systems capacity to recover from catastrophic disruption.

Cooperative programs with ASEAN will respond to the President's November 2009 mandate under the joint statement of the United States-ASEAN Leaders' Meeting to increase engagement. This includes activities to combat transnational crime, such as human trafficking, money laundering, and other financial crimes.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

Economic Support Fund (ESF): The DOS will support good governance in the public sector, as well as anticorruption initiatives through ASEAN and APEC. ESF will promote good governance, rule of law, and human rights in the wake of ASEAN's creation of a human rights body. APEC initiatives will support the development and implementation of anticorruption and transparency measures in the Asia-Pacific region. In addition, ESF will support the development and implementation of APEC's regulatory reforms.

### **Investing in People**

Economic Support Fund (ESF): The United States will support APEC and ASEAN programs aimed at strengthening basic and higher education. ASEAN will include initiatives announced by the President 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. APEC will promote skills needed to succeed in the global economy, such as math, science, and technology at the primary, secondary, and tertiary levels.

### **Economic Growth**

Economic Support Funds (ESF): The United States will support APEC programs that address trade and investment (including standards and elimination or reduction in non-tariff barriers to trade), food security and safety, innovation and entrepreneurship, small and medium-sized enterprises, and energy security (including deployment of clean energy technology), highlighting U.S. leadership during the United States host year CY 2011. The United States will also support ASEAN-linked programs that improve trade and investment in areas of mutual interest, including tariff and non-tariff barriers,

customs integration, food security, and intellectual property rights.

The DOS will also support key environmental projects and programs with ASEAN, APEC, and across the region, particularly global efforts to mitigate the effects of climate change. ESF will promote energy efficiency and security, environmental preservation, including tropical forests. The DOS will coordinate with the U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) Regional Development Mission for Asia (RDMA) and the State 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 implemented by the OES Regional Environmental Offices in Bangkok and Suva to facilitate "green" growth in environmental goods and services. State will also protect areas of environmental significance such as the Heart of Borneo and Mekong delta by deepening engagement through the regional environmental hubs, new Mekong initiatives, and ASEAN and APEC programming.

In promoting a trade and investment, the United States will help restore economic growth in the Asia-Pacific region. U.S. assistance will develop best practices in promoting private investment; reduce regulatory burdens to encourage business, especially small and medium enterprises; increase understanding of the importance of good corporate governance for increased investment flows and investor confidence; coordinate with other major economies in the region on energy efficiency standards; and train food safety practitioners on regulatory best practices. Funding will give the United States the ability to set ambitious goals in trade and investment, including targets to reduce the amount of time needed to start a business and the development of a comprehensive strategy to increase cross-border trade in the region.

### **Humanitarian Assistance**

Economic Support Fund (ESF): U.S. humanitarian assistance will be devoted to APEC-linked programs designed to increase cooperation, coordination, and awareness among emergency management agencies, and build business and community resilience against natural and man-made disasters. As part of the President's pledge to strengthened disaster response in the region, ESF will also help establish an ASEAN Multi-Hazard Early Warning System.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: U.S. agencies managing foreign assistance programs in the EAP region monitor progress through regular reporting and site visits. The Department of Defense monitors all IMET recipients upon completion of training in U.S. schools by tracking their progress through the military ranks. Each USAID activity is guided by a performance management plan, and all performance indicators are subject to data quality assessments. In FY 2010, USAID will use semiannual portfolio reviews to inform planning as well as to gauge performance. USAID's RMDA implements the majority of the DOS programs, including ASEAN and APEC activities. RDMA conducts thorough reporting on all its programming.

In August 2007, the Government of Indonesia proposed the Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI), a new multilateral partnership to safeguard the region's extraordinary marine and coastal biological resources. Since welcoming the CTI in the APEC Declaration of 2007, 21 leaders from across Asia recognized the importance of regular monitoring as a critical function in evaluating the progress of the CTI. Each partner in the region, including DOS and USAID, plans meetings and events to draft and present CTI National Plans of Action that monitor and evaluate the CTI. Moreover, the DOS hosts regular interagency meetings that include NGO implementers to examine the progress of various aspects of this long-term project.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: The DOS makes decisions that will maximize performance, and regularly consults with USAID and other subject-matter technical experts to obtain information and advice on its programs.

The Tri-nation Heart of Borneo (HOB) Initiative in the contiguous forests stretching across Indonesia, Malaysia, and Brunei on the island of Borneo, represents a collaborative effort to conserve an estimated 24 million hectares of biodiversity-rich equatorial rainforests covering a third of the island of Borneo. To ensure effective implementation, the HOB Initiative has developed monitoring activities and information sharing mechanisms that help the DOS and USAID establish funding levels contingent on progress achieved in tri-border enforcement of anti-poaching and trafficking laws, mapping of protected reserves, and training of law enforcement, legal, and judicial sectors in each of the three countries. Based on a January 2010 visit to protected areas designated through the HOB Initiative, a team from the DOS, USAID, and other U.S. Government agencies concluded that funding would leverage recent gains in program goals.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: Funding is allocated to the highest priorities through programs that are proven performers. If there is a performance issue, a thorough internal review is held, and changes are made based on revised programmatic choices that reinforce our strategic priorities. For example, the DOS will conduct regular monitoring and evaluate performance of the INCLE-based programs once they begin in FY 2010. The DOS Criminal Justice Sector Assessment Rating Tool may also be used to conduct a more thorough assessment of the countries' resource and programmatic needs.



## USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) programs bilateral and regional activities to promote economic governance, address transnational threats to stability, improve health systems, combat human trafficking, increase food insecurity, and address global climate change and other critical environmental issues.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	44,293	61,640	49,990	-11,650
Development Assistance	28,300	47,150	34,500	-12,650
Global Health and Child Survival - State	240	240	240	0
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	15,753	14,250	15,250	1,000

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)</b>	<b>44,293</b>	<b>61,640</b>	<b>49,990</b>	<b>-11,650</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	1,300	1,100	1,300	200
<b>Development Assistance</b>	1,300	1,100	1,300	200
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,300	1,100	1,300	200
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	22,993	21,490	19,990	-1,500
<b>Development Assistance</b>	7,000	7,000	4,500	-2,500
3.1 Health	7,000	7,000	4,500	-2,500
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - State</b>	240	240	240	0
3.1 Health	240	240	240	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - USAID</b>	15,753	14,250	15,250	1,000
3.1 Health	15,753	14,250	15,250	1,000
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	20,000	39,050	28,700	-10,350
<b>Development Assistance</b>	20,000	39,050	28,700	-10,350
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,625	1,600	1,625	25
4.5 Agriculture	0	800	3,000	2,200
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,625	300	1,625	1,325
4.8 Environment	16,750	36,350	22,450	-13,900

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)</b>	<b>44,293</b>	<b>61,640</b>	<b>49,990</b>	<b>-11,650</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	1,300	1,100	1,300	200
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,300	1,100	1,300	200
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	22,993	21,490	19,990	-1,500
3.1 Health	22,993	21,490	19,990	-1,500
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	20,000	39,050	28,700	-10,350
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,625	1,600	1,625	25

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
4.5 Agriculture	0	800	3,000	2,200
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,625	300	1,625	1,325
4.8 Environment	16,750	36,350	22,450	-13,900
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>4,037</b>	<b>5,658</b>	<b>4,140</b>	<b>-1,518</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	530	0	0	0
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,507	5,658	4,140	-1,518

### Peace and Security

USAID's program responds and adapts to pressures in human trafficking that risk increasing due to the current global recession and concomitant economic challenges facing the region's vulnerable populations. As factories close, many workers will be forced to return to their communities of origin or pushed to indentured servitude, slavery and forced prostitution.

Development Assistance (DA): The Anti-trafficking In Person program raises awareness and increases prevention of trafficking in persons across Asia through media campaigns, documentaries, short films, and on-the-ground events. The program creates a regional platform to address both supply and demand for human trafficking by strengthening law enforcement and advocacy through work with governments, non-governmental organizations, and other anti-trafficking advocates.

### Investing in People

Low incomes, dense and mobile populations, lack of access to quality medical care, close proximity to livestock, and environmental degradation make Asia a hotbed for spreading infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS, Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome, dengue fever, cholera, avian influenza, drug-resistant malaria, and tuberculosis (TB). USAID will work with regional partners on multi-country initiatives to reduce the prevalence of HIV/AIDS while mitigating its impact on people living with HIV/AIDS. For other infectious diseases, USAID's transnational activities will focus on developing innovative public health interventions to increase access to health services, building technical capacity of local partners, improving health-related policies, and increasing science-based decisions. Activities to control TB will decrease the spread of multiple drug resistant strains and increase the number of directly observed treatments. Malaria activities will provide services to improve the health of vulnerable populations. USAID's health program will also help control neglected tropical diseases and other infectious diseases of concern in Southeast Asia, such as cholera and dengue fever.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - USAID: The HIV/AIDS program is part of a regional effort to increase effective responses to infectious diseases. A USAID-developed comprehensive intervention model has been adopted and replicated by the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria throughout the region. USAID will continue to evaluate, document, and promote regional as well as national networks leveraging Global Fund resources.

The TB program will build regional laboratory and human resources to control the spread of multidrug resistant (MDR) TB by improving diagnostics and treatment with quality TB drugs. Funds will support the Regional Model Center initiative to provide targeted training to national TB programs in implementing proven strategies to combat MDR TB and TB/HIV co-infection.

Funds for malaria will improve case management, diagnostics, rational pharmaceutical use, and systematic monitoring of drug efficacy and quality.

Programs that address other public health threats will help reduce neglected tropical diseases and other infectious diseases at the regional and bilateral level. USAID will identify high-burden countries and strengthen in-country capacity to eliminate common parasitic infections, develop state-of-the-art training programs for detection and treatment, and ensure partnerships between health and related areas including education, food safety, and environment. Funding will also be used to

map disease prevalence and develop sentinel surveillance systems to track disease epidemiology and drug resistance patterns. Program activities will strengthen pharmacovigilance and drug quality monitoring, and support cost-effectiveness analyses of prevention and treatment programs.

The maternal and child health (MCH) program aims to improve access to MCH and family planning services in the region, combining efforts of both elements into an integrated package of assistance that would add to in-country efforts by the United States, host country governments, non-governmental organizations, and other donors. Funds will support advocacy programs to highlight investments needed to promote reproductive health and child survival and to strengthen health systems to increase quality, efficiency, and coverage of priority family health services.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - State: The HIV/AIDS program is part of a regional effort to increase effective responses to infectious diseases. The Department of State, Centers for Disease Control, and USAID will continue to develop a comprehensive intervention model replicated by the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria in other sites.

Development Assistance (DA): Lack of access to clean water and basic sanitation has led to high rates of child mortality from preventable waterborne illness, as well as lost economic productivity. USAID's water supply and sanitation program has been the primary U.S. support in Southeast Asia of the Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act's goals to increase access to clean water and basic sanitation to hundreds of thousands of persons across the region. USAID will continue to support WaterLinks, a regional water partnership sponsored by USAID, the Asian Development Bank, and International Water Association. WaterLinks will develop, disseminate, and replicate best practices in water and sanitation service delivery to the urban poor.

### **Economic Growth**

The United States' top priorities include addressing Asia's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and its vulnerability to climate change. USAID will address climate change through support for private financing and market incentives for clean energy and technology in priority GHG sectors. A new climate change adaptation initiative will help build resilience against climate impacts in the Mekong Watershed and Delta; combat coastal inundation and salt-water intrusion due to rising sea levels; and address other risks related to food security, national resource management, and biodiversity conservation. Activities will improve data collection and monitoring, promote regional cooperation through a multi-country action plans, and replicate lessons learned to other major river systems and deltas across Asia. USAID also plans to support regional programs to stop illegal and unregulated trade in wildlife, plants, forest products, and aquatic resources.

USAID directly supports the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) efforts to address trade and investment, education, human rights, transnational crime, and disaster management. USAID's activities improve competitiveness through economic integration measures in two of ASEAN's 12 priority sectors. Through this support, ASEAN will establish a regional Single Window for more efficient and transparent customs clearance, reducing transaction costs and government corruption. These programs contribute to ASEAN's goal of establishing an integrated Economic Community by 2015.

Development Assistance (DA): DA will catalyze investments and public-private partnerships for developing clean energy technologies, harmonizing regional standards, and sharing best practices, particularly in the areas of energy efficient lighting, appliances, buildings, and priority GHG-emitting sectors. DA will also promote sustainable forest management and carbon financing opportunities to conserve high-value biological resources as well as reduce carbon emissions from deforestation and land degradation. As a crosscutting initiative, USAID will address weak environmental compliance and enforcement frameworks in the region, which underlie the severe environmental challenges across Asia.

USAID's programs support key initiatives within ASEAN's Blueprint for Economic Integration to create a single market and production base. Support for the ASEAN Single Window includes data harmonization and development of protocols for collecting and transmitting customs release and clearance data, creating a common legal framework, and communicating the benefits of the ASEAN Single Window to government agencies and the private sector. USAID works with the ASEAN Federation of Textile Industries, the ASEAN Tourism Association, the ASEAN Secretariat, and other stakeholders to identify and remove constraints to conducting business in textiles and tourism. These sectors are particularly important to Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam, where an increase in competitiveness has a major impact on job creation.

Through the Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, DA will also help develop a broad range of practical measures in the agriculture sector to promote investment, share best practices, conduct research, and build agricultural infrastructure. USAID's food security program will help ASEAN implement its strategic action plan to address regional food insecurity. Moreover, the food security program will collaborate with international partners to develop strategic food reserves and stabilize market prices.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: Following each public event of the Trafficking in Persons and Migrant Smuggling program, surveys are conducted to assess knowledge and changes in attitude regarding trafficking in persons. This data is used to create targeted media campaigns to increase awareness of this serious problem. Research is undertaken to measure the retention of the messages by the audience and is used to address existing gaps in future programs. Follow-on surveys indicated that, on average, the events reduce the number of people most vulnerable to human trafficking by approximately 54 percent over a one-month period spanning the event.

Since the Government of Cambodia requested a significant expansion in the training of village malaria workers, the number of workers trained with U.S. assistance increased from 372 to 1,302 individuals.

Following a performance evaluation of ASEAN program, results showed that efforts to strengthen ASEAN are gaining momentum. For example, three major agreements, the ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement, the ASEAN Trade Facilitation Roadmap, and the ASEAN Trade Facilitation Framework Assessment, were all adopted by the ASEAN Economic Ministers. In addition, through the USAID-supported ASEAN Competitiveness Enhancement initiative, significant progress was made in two priority sectors: greater regional integration of the textile and apparel industry, and an increase in tourism.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID will use the results of an assessment of maternal and child deaths and health related issues in Southeast conducted in FY 2010 to inform specific activities in FY 2011.

USAID's integrated approach to preventing and treating Neglected Tropical Diseases - onchocerciasis, schistosomiasis, lymphatic filariasis, soil-based helminthes, and trachoma - includes public media campaigns to educate the public on prevention practices. Annual performance data on the reach and effectiveness of both the public information campaigns and the delivery of services will be used to develop future activities.

U.S. assistance to develop software for the ASEAN Single Window, which is now being tested in six countries, and the ASEAN Data Model, will increase intra-regional trade by harmonizing trade-related forms and facilitating electronic exchange of customs data. This assistance will continue to increase ASEAN's responsiveness to its members and strengthen its central organization, which will allow it to better meet its goals and fulfill its regional mandate.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: Funding will strengthen regional institutions' capacity to transform the tropical timber and fisheries trade by establishing incentives and common standards, conserve natural resources through innovative financing, and strengthen international cooperation to combat illegal wildlife trafficking. Working closely with the Asian Development Bank, ASEAN Secretariat, and United Nations agencies, USAID will help mitigate GHG emissions from deforestation and land degradation that contribute to global climate change, and increase the resilience of Asia's biodiversity to climate change. In FY 2011, approximately 3.5 million hectares in areas of biological significance will be under improved management across Asia, contributing to reduced GHG emissions.

As a result of lessons learned, analysis of previous outcomes, and funds leveraged from other sources, USAID increased its target for treating people with malaria. As the malaria program matures, further analyses will support the public health sector's ability to address neglected tropical diseases.

## Regional Development Mission for the Pacific (RDM/P)

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Pacific islands are critical to U.S. regional interests, and essential to the security of the United States. Moreover, the Pacific is home to major fisheries, coral reefs, and important tropical forests. Although the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) closed its mission in the Pacific in 1994, it will re-open a mission in FY 2011 that will cover up to eight of the island-nations in the region, including Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, and Samoa. The mission will design, implement, and monitor U.S. assistance that will address acute environmental issues, including depleted fisheries and forests, and the potential catastrophic effects resulting from global climate change. The new mission will also manage disaster relief and reconstruction in the Republic of the Marshall Islands and Federated States of Micronesia, a responsibility that was transferred from the Federal Emergency Management Agency to USAID in November 2008.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	0	0	9,500	9,500
Development Assistance	0	0	9,500	9,500

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Regional Development Mission for the Pacific (RDM/P)</b>	0	0	9,500	9,500
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	0	0	9,500	9,500
Development Assistance	0	0	9,500	9,500
4.8 Environment	0	0	9,500	9,500

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Regional Development Mission for the Pacific (RDM/P)</b>	0	0	9,500	9,500
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	0	0	9,500	9,500
4.8 Environment	0	0	9,500	9,500

### Economic Growth

The Pacific island nations represent a mix of good and underperforming economies. The region's most pressing needs include adapting to global climate change, which threatens the existence of some islands and may impose significant challenges to others, including access to potable water and land suitable for agriculture. High energy costs and overexploitation of fishery and forest resources, often resulting from insufficiently regulated foreign companies, have imperiled traditional livelihoods, particularly over the past decade.

Development Assistance (DA): DA will mitigate the potential adverse effects of global climate change, including rising sea levels, which may severely impact Pacific islands - particularly low-lying atolls. DA will also help reduce the islands' net greenhouse gas emissions, accelerate the adoption of renewable energy technologies, and protect significant tropical forest ecosystems.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: Since programs will not begin until FY 2011, there has not been an opportunity to monitor or evaluate any activities. As programs are implemented, however, USAID will closely monitor results through regular reporting and site visits.

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## Europe and Eurasia

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance in Europe and Eurasia reflects four fundamental U.S. policy goals with respect to the countries of the region. The first of these is to integrate the countries of the Caucasus and Eurasia's reformers into the Euro-Atlantic community. The second is to complete the task of consolidating stability of the Balkans. The third is renewal of the bilateral relationship with Russia. Finally, U.S. security assistance is provided to countries in the region that have "graduated" from development assistance and to a small number of other European states to enable them to engage in security partnerships with the U.S. on global challenges, including counterterrorism, counternarcotics, and coalition operations in Iraq, Afghanistan and peacekeeping operations elsewhere.

In Eurasia, the request focuses support on countries that have demonstrated a clear orientation toward democratic and economic reform. Following a significant influx of assistance in the wake of Georgia's August 2008 conflict with Russia, U.S. assistance to Georgia will shift to long-term efforts, including development of stable democratic institutions, establishment of sustainable and broad-based economic growth, reduction of endemic corruption, and addressing challenges to the country's health care and education systems. In Ukraine and Moldova, the United States seeks to help diversify export markets, lessen energy dependence, and improve democratic processes. In Azerbaijan and Armenia, U.S. assistance continues to work to ensure that the countries undertake the free-market and democratic reforms that will ultimately create greater stability and better economic partners, while addressing the ongoing tension between these neighbors. In Belarus, U.S. assistance works to advance basic rights and freedoms and improve living standards through targeted support in social and humanitarian spheres.

In the Balkans, U.S. assistance seeks to consolidate the gains made since the end of the conflicts of the 1990s through a strategy that emphasizes Euro-Atlantic integration. Efforts to bolster democratic institutions, strengthen the rule of law, encourage tolerance, and promote economic development through enhanced trade, investment, and job creation are encouraged by the prospect of European Union (EU) and North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) membership. However, U.S. assistance to the Balkans is being provided in the context of challenges resulting from an increasingly ethnically-charged political environment in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia's failure to come to terms with Kosovo's independence. The FY 2011 request focuses resources on Bosnia and Herzegovina to help improve its reform prospects and support international efforts to shore up its stability. Planned programming includes efforts to establish more effective government structures and expand economic opportunity. Although assistance to Kosovo is reduced in FY 2011 as the country consolidates progress made since independence, ongoing efforts to strengthen its nascent institutions remain a major priority. In the FY 2011 request, the United States also seeks to secure reforms in Serbia and to keep Macedonia, Albania, and Montenegro moving toward full Euro-Atlantic integration.

In Russia, U.S. assistance seeks to strengthen cooperation in areas of mutual national interest, including border control, health initiatives, and combating trafficking in persons and transnational crime. Conflict mitigation programs in the North Caucasus region aim to reduce the threat of instability. Simultaneously, U.S. assistance to Russia targets democratic development through support for civil society, independent media, the rule of law, and human rights.

U.S. assistance also works to cultivate strong security relationships with European partners who have moved beyond the need for development assistance. In countries such as Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, and other Eurasian countries, as well as a limited number of Western European states, U.S. assistance continues to support security partnerships that allow the recipients to undertake operations in Afghanistan and Iraq, and peacekeeping missions elsewhere. Increases for individual country programs reflect evolving deployment needs and the goal of improving interoperability with NATO forces.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,021,682	866,510	856,367	-10,143
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	811,867	610,982	599,164	-11,818
Economic Support Fund	38,500	33,000	11,000	-22,000
Food for Peace Title II	1,841	0	0	0
Foreign Military Financing	95,200	137,855	162,090	24,235
Global Health and Child Survival - State	20,028	18,528	18,528	0
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	11,170	14,600	14,600	0
International Military Education and Training	26,581	30,205	30,500	295
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	300	0	500	500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	16,195	21,340	19,985	-1,355

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	<b>1,021,682</b>	<b>866,510</b>	<b>856,367</b>	<b>-10,143</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	317,389	356,291	363,594	7,303
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	153,113	138,891	139,519	628
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	0	0	900	900
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	25,809	24,240	24,391	151
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	75,002	47,394	50,510	3,116
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	647	1,357	825	-532
1.5 Transnational Crime	7,309	9,482	7,417	-2,065
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	44,346	56,418	55,476	-942
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	26,000	28,000	11,000	-17,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	26,000	28,000	11,000	-17,000
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	95,200	137,855	162,090	24,235
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	95,200	137,855	162,090	24,235
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	26,581	30,205	30,500	295
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	80	0	0	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	26,501	30,205	30,500	295
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	300	0	500	500
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	300	0	500	500
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	16,195	21,340	19,985	-1,355
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	4,935	6,295	3,400	-2,895
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	10,440	9,330	11,120	1,790
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	820	5,715	5,465	-250
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	224,297	231,952	228,562	-3,390

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	224,297	231,952	228,562	-3,390
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	61,606	58,561	63,941	5,380
2.2 Good Governance	39,825	52,218	52,311	93
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	27,959	18,968	22,482	3,514
2.4 Civil Society	94,907	102,205	89,828	-12,377
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	103,065	94,598	83,002	-11,596
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	66,371	56,470	49,874	-6,596
3.1 Health	38,350	36,681	33,293	-3,388
3.2 Education	9,459	13,133	10,776	-2,357
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	18,562	6,656	5,805	-851
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	5,496	5,000	0	-5,000
3.2 Education	5,483	5,000	0	-5,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	13	0	0	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - State</b>	20,028	18,528	18,528	0
3.1 Health	20,028	18,528	18,528	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - USAID</b>	11,170	14,600	14,600	0
3.1 Health	11,170	14,600	14,600	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	318,506	174,719	173,875	-844
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	311,502	174,719	173,875	-844
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	34,360	11,743	10,740	-1,003
4.2 Trade and Investment	12,582	13,986	18,612	4,626
4.3 Financial Sector	24,911	10,377	11,463	1,086
4.4 Infrastructure	146,204	26,547	25,280	-1,267
4.5 Agriculture	36,935	27,222	24,165	-3,057
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	53,306	61,776	65,537	3,761
4.7 Economic Opportunity	2,404	8,918	6,753	-2,165
4.8 Environment	800	14,150	11,325	-2,825
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	7,004	0	0	0
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,950	0	0	0
4.5 Agriculture	2,054	0	0	0
4.7 Economic Opportunity	3,000	0	0	0
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	58,425	8,950	7,334	-1,616
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	56,584	8,950	7,334	-1,616
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	56,584	8,950	7,134	-1,816
5.2 Disaster Readiness	0	0	200	200
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	1,841	0	0	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,841	0	0	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	<b>1,021,682</b>	<b>866,510</b>	<b>856,367</b>	<b>-10,143</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	317,389	356,291	363,594	7,303
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	5,015	6,295	4,300	-1,995
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	36,249	33,570	35,511	1,941
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	197,523	221,169	248,565	27,396

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	947	1,357	1,325	-32
1.5 Transnational Crime	7,309	9,482	7,417	-2,065
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	70,346	84,418	66,476	-17,942
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>224,297</b>	<b>231,952</b>	<b>228,562</b>	<b>-3,390</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	61,606	58,561	63,941	5,380
2.2 Good Governance	39,825	52,218	52,311	93
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	27,959	18,968	22,482	3,514
2.4 Civil Society	94,907	102,205	89,828	-12,377
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>103,065</b>	<b>94,598</b>	<b>83,002</b>	<b>-11,596</b>
3.1 Health	69,548	69,809	66,421	-3,388
3.2 Education	14,942	18,133	10,776	-7,357
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	18,575	6,656	5,805	-851
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>318,506</b>	<b>174,719</b>	<b>173,875</b>	<b>-844</b>
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	34,360	11,743	10,740	-1,003
4.2 Trade and Investment	14,532	13,986	18,612	4,626
4.3 Financial Sector	24,911	10,377	11,463	1,086
4.4 Infrastructure	146,204	26,547	25,280	-1,267
4.5 Agriculture	38,989	27,222	24,165	-3,057
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	53,306	61,776	65,537	3,761
4.7 Economic Opportunity	5,404	8,918	6,753	-2,165
4.8 Environment	800	14,150	11,325	-2,825
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>58,425</b>	<b>8,950</b>	<b>7,334</b>	<b>-1,616</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	58,425	8,950	7,134	-1,816
5.2 Disaster Readiness	0	0	200	200
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>58,548</b>	<b>52,438</b>	<b>53,331</b>	<b>893</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	9,042	8,113	9,961	1,848
6.2 Administration and Oversight	49,506	44,325	43,370	-955

### Peace and Security

Funding in the peace and security realm facilitates the participation of partners in U.S. security operations; prevents the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD); supports reform, professionalization, and capacity-building of militaries, law enforcement agencies, border guards, and customs officials; promotes integration with Euro-Atlantic institutions through reform, interoperability, and building of niche capacity of military forces; supports the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE); and builds host-government capacity to address transnational threats including organized crime and trafficking in persons, narcotics, and WMD components.

### Governing Justly and Democratically

U.S. assistance programs support free, fair, and competitive political processes and elections; improve governance; facilitate anti-corruption efforts; support institutional reform and checks and balances; strengthen the justice sector; 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 civic education and speakers' programs, and through small grants to civil society organizations.

### **Investing in People**

U.S. health programs continue to address major threats, including HIV/AIDS and drug-resistant tuberculosis, while helping the region's countries restructure their health care systems in order to deliver services more effectively. All of these efforts are being implemented as part of the Global Health Initiative (GHI), which the President announced in May 2009. The GHI represents a new business model for delivering the broad range of U.S. health investments. This model will help achieve significant health improvements and create an effective, efficient, and country-led platform for the sustainable delivery of essential health care and public health programs. The resulting improvements in health will, in turn, help create confidence among citizens that the transition to a free-market, democratic system is actually improving their quality of life. Funding will support programming to develop local capacity to prevent and treat infectious diseases; and improve primary, maternal, child, and reproductive health standards and practices. The United States also undertakes both higher and primary education reform. Working with teachers, university professors, and education officials, the United States seeks to improve curricula and instruction, with the goal of creating the skills base needed for effective participation in the economy.

### **Economic Growth**

The lingering effects of the global financial crisis continue to challenge reform efforts and economic growth in the region. Significant funding continues to be needed 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; support private-sector regulatory reform, expand access to credit for small and medium-sized enterprises; improve agriculture-sector productivity; and ensure security of the food supply in vulnerable countries.

### **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; and procure and deliver commodities donated by U.S.-based private voluntary organizations -- including medicines, equipment, clothing, and food -- to improve conditions in schools, clinics, orphanages, and homes for the elderly.

### **Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation**

Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) programs are also a significant factor in this region. Armenia and Georgia currently have Compacts in operation, Moldova recently initiated a Compact, Albania is on its second Threshold program, and Ukraine is on its first. The MCC programs are designed to underpin and reinforce all other U.S. 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 and other important issues, and to help the country investigate and prosecute corrupt practices, close down criminal networks, support democratic institutions and develop civil society, accelerate economic growth, and improve health care and workforce development. This assistance will be implemented by a number of U.S. Government (USG) agencies, including the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Departments of State, Defense, the Treasury, and Justice.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	23,030	28,600	30,650	2,050
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	18,910	22,000	22,000	0
Foreign Military Financing	2,100	3,000	5,000	2,000
International Military Education and Training	950	950	1,000	50
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,070	2,650	2,650	0

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Albania</b>	<b>23,030</b>	<b>28,600</b>	<b>30,650</b>	<b>2,050</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	7,989	10,577	12,627	2,050
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	3,869	3,977	3,977	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,369	3,477	3,477	0
1.5 Transnational Crime	500	500	500	0
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	2,100	3,000	5,000	2,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,100	3,000	5,000	2,000
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	950	950	1,000	50
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	950	950	1,000	50
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	1,070	2,650	2,650	0
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	325	0	0	0
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	650	650	650	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	95	2,000	2,000	0
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	6,741	7,475	7,425	-50
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	6,741	7,475	7,425	-50
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,877	3,308	3,308	0
2.2 Good Governance	3,070	2,770	2,770	0
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	0	0	500	500
2.4 Civil Society	794	1,397	847	-550

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	2,500	2,500	2,550	50
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	2,500	2,500	2,550	50
3.1 Health	2,500	2,500	2,550	50
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	5,800	8,048	8,048	0
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	5,800	8,048	8,048	0
4.2 Trade and Investment	700	700	700	0
4.3 Financial Sector	1,000	1,210	1,210	0
4.4 Infrastructure	500	1,050	1,050	0
4.5 Agriculture	1,150	1,650	1,650	0
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,450	3,438	3,438	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Albania</b>	<b>23,030</b>	<b>28,600</b>	<b>30,650</b>	<b>2,050</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	7,989	10,577	12,627	2,050
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	325	0	0	0
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	650	650	650	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,514	9,427	11,477	2,050
1.5 Transnational Crime	500	500	500	0
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	6,741	7,475	7,425	-50
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,877	3,308	3,308	0
2.2 Good Governance	3,070	2,770	2,770	0
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	0	0	500	500
2.4 Civil Society	794	1,397	847	-550
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	2,500	2,500	2,550	50
3.1 Health	2,500	2,500	2,550	50
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	5,800	8,048	8,048	0
4.2 Trade and Investment	700	700	700	0
4.3 Financial Sector	1,000	1,210	1,210	0
4.4 Infrastructure	500	1,050	1,050	0
4.5 Agriculture	1,150	1,650	1,650	0
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,450	3,438	3,438	0
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	2,199	1,301	1,301	0
6.1 Program Design and Learning	0	220	227	7
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,199	1,081	1,074	-7

### Peace and Security

The United States supports Albania's goal to integrate itself into Euro-Atlantic institutions and to be an effective member of North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). Albania is a strong supporter of and participant in Coalition operations, and continues to contribute troops in Iraq and Afghanistan. It has also supported peacekeeping operations in the region and elsewhere.

Non-Proliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): Funding supports training and technical assistance to help Albania be an effective U.S. partner in counterterrorism coordination and in demilitarization.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): The focus of FMF assistance is to help develop and modernize the Albanian Armed Forces in order to provide a better prepared and more NATO-interoperable force.

FMF funding supports Albania's NATO membership, and participation in coalition operations.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): Funding will support training and technical support to bolster the development of modern and technologically capable Euro-Atlantic-integrated defense structures, including the development of appropriate regulations and trained administrative support and planning capabilities.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): U.S. assistance will improve the organization and professional standards of law enforcement staff and structures, specifically in the areas of combating transnational and organized crime, combating terrorism, interdicting weapons of mass destruction, and cutting sources of terrorist financing. Funding will also support efforts to counter human trafficking.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

The USG supports an aggressive reform effort to counter organized crime and corruption through the development of mechanisms for more effective governance and for improved public sector and judicial accountability. An increase in good-governance assistance will support effective anti-corruption reform.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): The United States is helping Albania improve its justice system by implementing transparency- and efficiency-enhancing measures in district and appellate courts, and increasing access to justice. The United States will also help Albania consolidate a decade of decentralization reforms by working at the local level to improve the administrative performance of municipal governments through public-private partnerships and improved asset management, service delivery, and urban planning. U.S. assistance will help Albania strengthen its independent audit and oversight institutions, which detect and deter corrupt practices; build the capacity of prosecutors; and promote cooperation between prosecutors and police. 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.

### **Investing in People**

Inefficiency and limited prior investment in Albania's health infrastructure has hindered the country's current economic growth and impeded foreign investment. Changes in the way health care in Albania is organized, financed, and delivered are needed to reduce the incidence of disease and to provide protection to vulnerable groups. The Government of Albania (GOA) has made health care a priority, but severe fiscal constraints make large increases in health investment uncertain.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): The United States will continue support to improve the delivery of health care and reform Albania's health care system. Assistance will be provided for maternal and child health, family planning and reproductive health, and other public health priorities. The result will be more efficient, more accessible, and higher-quality health care, leading to significant improvements in health indicators and increased socio-economic stability.

### **Economic Growth**

Decades of isolation have left Albania's economy and infrastructure in far worse condition than those of its neighbors. Sustained economic growth is critical to Euro-Atlantic integration and to Albania's ability to continue to be a stabilizing force in the Balkans. The lack of a reliable and adequate energy supply hinders private enterprise growth and investment, and has adverse consequences for health and safety. The economy shows recent growth, fueled by macroeconomic stability and remittances, but remains fragile and vulnerable to the broader economic downturn in the region.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): To assure sustained, broad-based economic growth, Albania must improve domestic production, reduce imports, and increase exports. U.S. assistance under this objective will help improve product competitiveness, increase domestic and



foreign direct investment, and spur energy-market development. Assistance to the energy sector will focus on improved regulatory environment, privatization, strengthened capacity for energy efficiency and conservation, and regional energy market integration. Priority economic development programs are supporting private-sector productivity and competitiveness, including in agriculture, thereby enhancing trade and investment capacity. U.S. assistance will help improve the competitiveness of the Albanian private sector through improved technological innovations; adoption of, and compliance with, international standards in management practices; better market intelligence; access to financial resources; and workforce development.

### **Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation**

The Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) approved and funded Albania's \$15.7 million Stage II Threshold Country Plan, which focuses on anti-corruption efforts and tax reform. This program ends in January 2011. Due to MCC eligibility limits and the growth of Albanian income levels, Albania is not being considered for a full Compact. FY 2011 assistance will be coordinated with the completion of MCC-funded programs.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

The U.S. Embassy in Tirana regularly conducts mission-wide and agency-specific reviews to evaluate programmatic and financial performance. Several of these evaluations and their impact are highlighted below.

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: USAID carried out a non-agriculture-sector enterprise assessment, which provided in-depth analysis of major impediments to the growth and competitiveness of non-agricultural micro-, small, and medium-sized enterprises and identified sectors where the United States can most effectively target assistance resources. The U.S. Government used the findings of the assessment to design a multi-year program, and also took it into consideration as part of budget and planning decisions for FY 2010 and FY 2011. Similarly, a demographic health survey completed in FY 2009 provided the U.S. Government with data on health indices in Albania and informed future programming decisions. Finally, analysis of scores from a reformed basic police training course supported by the U.S. Justice Department's International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP) showed a performance deficit by students, despite development and validation of the reformed curriculum. ICITAP identified the cause as shortcomings in instructors' skills) and redirected assistance to offer several advanced instructor courses, which has already led to improved student performance.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: Based on analysis of several assessments, the USG plans to increase its focus on private sector competitiveness in FY 2010 and FY 2011, especially in light of the Presidential Entrepreneurship Initiative. Planned FY 2010 and requested FY 2011 resources will expand workforce development programs, support necessary information technology (IT) infrastructure, and provide relevant vocational and professional training. Following its identification of performance issues during its ongoing monitoring of the performance of its projects in Albania, ICITAP has instituted a new curriculum for senior-level courses, and the instructor training component will be strengthened for FY 2010 and FY 2011.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: The FY 2011 budget request continues to focus on strengthening the rule of law and the institutions that promote economic development, and has been informed by evaluations done in FY 2009. ICITAP expects to see sustained improvements in student performance as a result of the curriculum design and instructor training changes. Increased funding for private-sector competitiveness in FY 2010 and an increased request level in FY 2011 are expected to have a direct impact on the number of participants who gain new or better employment with the help of U.S. workforce development programs.

## Armenia

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Armenia supports democratic, economic, and social reforms designed to promote regional stability, and supplements 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 help Armenia become a stable partner that is at peace with its neighbors, where democracy, human rights, and the rule of law are respected, and where the benefits of sustained economic growth are widely shared.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	52,357	45,600	45,200	-400
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	48,000	41,000	40,000	-1,000
Foreign Military Financing	3,000	3,000	3,500	500
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	400	400	400	0
International Military Education and Training	357	450	450	0
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	600	750	850	100

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Armenia</b>	<b>52,357</b>	<b>45,600</b>	<b>45,200</b>	<b>-400</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	12,575	8,923	9,387	464
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	8,618	4,723	4,587	-136
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	4,199	2,600	2,505	-95
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,302	1,025	999	-26
1.5 Transnational Crime	417	538	523	-15
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	2,700	560	560	0
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	3,000	3,000	3,500	500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,000	3,000	3,500	500
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	357	450	450	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	357	450	450	0
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	600	750	850	100
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	600	750	850	100
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	12,857	13,455	13,182	-273
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	12,857	13,455	13,182	-273
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,607	2,250	2,389	139
2.2 Good Governance	3,000	4,100	3,600	-500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	700	1,250	1,800	550
2.4 Civil Society	6,550	5,855	5,393	-462

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	8,790	8,257	7,730	-527
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	8,390	7,857	7,330	-527
3.1 Health	5,100	5,480	5,480	0
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	3,290	2,377	1,850	-527
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - USAID</b>	400	400	400	0
3.1 Health	400	400	400	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	16,635	13,365	13,351	-14
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	16,635	13,365	13,351	-14
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	800	1,155	800	-355
4.2 Trade and Investment	3,259	2,050	1,544	-506
4.3 Financial Sector	2,200	1,400	1,400	0
4.4 Infrastructure	3,185	1,250	2,700	1,450
4.5 Agriculture	5,500	5,100	762	-4,338
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,691	2,410	6,145	3,735
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	1,500	1,600	1,550	-50
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	1,500	1,600	1,550	-50
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,500	1,600	1,550	-50

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Armenia</b>	<b>52,357</b>	<b>45,600</b>	<b>45,200</b>	<b>-400</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	12,575	8,923	9,387	464
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	4,799	3,350	3,355	5
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,659	4,475	4,949	474
1.5 Transnational Crime	417	538	523	-15
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	2,700	560	560	0
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	12,857	13,455	13,182	-273
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,607	2,250	2,389	139
2.2 Good Governance	3,000	4,100	3,600	-500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	700	1,250	1,800	550
2.4 Civil Society	6,550	5,855	5,393	-462
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	8,790	8,257	7,730	-527
3.1 Health	5,500	5,880	5,880	0
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	3,290	2,377	1,850	-527
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	16,635	13,365	13,351	-14
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	800	1,155	800	-355
4.2 Trade and Investment	3,259	2,050	1,544	-506
4.3 Financial Sector	2,200	1,400	1,400	0
4.4 Infrastructure	3,185	1,250	2,700	1,450
4.5 Agriculture	5,500	5,100	762	-4,338
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,691	2,410	6,145	3,735
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	1,500	1,600	1,550	-50
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,500	1,600	1,550	-50
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	5,489	3,584	3,884	300
6.1 Program Design and Learning	157	1,049	724	-325

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
6.2 Administration and Oversight	5,332	2,535	3,160	625

### **Peace and Security**

U.S. assistance to Armenia will enhance regional and global security by strengthening Armenia's borders, particularly with Iran; by helping the Government of Armenia (GOAM) implement effective strategic trade controls to prevent trafficking in weapons of mass destruction (WMD), small arms, narcotics, and persons; and by enhancing Armenia's security capabilities to carry out these goals and become a productive partner for international peacekeeping. Confidence-building measures will be supported between Armenia and Turkey and, if relations improve, support for direct ties will be expanded. These activities will be funded through four accounts, each targeting specific areas of assistance needs, and will be implemented by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Departments of State, Defense, and Justice.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): U.S. assistance will support training and technical assistance to investigators and financial institutions to fight corruption; research and grants, including to non-governmental organizations, for conflict mitigation projects and the prevention of the spread of WMD; and training to police forces to increase their capacity to maintain internal peace and security. These funds will also support Armenia-Turkey rapprochement by engaging civil society in the reconciliation processes, establishing and developing business partnerships and regional professional networks, facilitating government-to-government dialogue on various regional initiatives, and supporting increased dialogue on shared natural resources.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): Funding will support the establishment of a professional, transparent, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)-interoperable Armenian military and support systems capable of combating terrorism, protecting Armenia's territory, and participating in international peacekeeping exercises and operations. Assistance programs will focus on improving capacity in areas such as peacekeeping and crisis/disaster response and management.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): Funding is focused on professional military education, English language training, and technical training, and will also help establish NATO interoperability within Armenia's security forces.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR): Funding will enhance Armenia's nonproliferation and export control capabilities by continuing to provide training and equipment, support for legal reform, and strengthened institutional capabilities. This support will enhance Armenia's ability to combat terrorism and to prevent trafficking in WMD, other illicit arms, narcotics, and persons.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

The consequences of the flawed 2008 presidential election and subsequent crackdown continue to affect Armenia's political environment, but there are signs that the GOAM is making an effort to restore public trust. In order to set Armenia back on-track towards adhering to democratic principles, the United States, through assistance programs managed by the Departments of Justice and State and USAID, will continue to help strengthen Armenian civil society and local governments, increase access to objective information, reduce corruption, and promote political pluralism.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): Programs will be targeted to increase civic advocacy; improve local governments' strategic planning capabilities; 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; expand access to capable and professional legal representation; promote political pluralism by strengthening local political-party organizations; improve the electoral environment; and improve government accountability and responsiveness by strengthening the legislature, local governments, and the

judiciary.

### **Investing in People**

U.S. efforts are focused on developing capacity and services in three fundamental social protection areas: implementation of pension reform, development of the labor market, and social assistance for particularly vulnerable populations.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): In the health area, U.S. assistance will seek to strengthen the primary health care system, including the capacity to deliver better-quality and effective health care services that address communicable and non-communicable diseases (including tuberculosis), reproductive health, family planning, and maternal and child health. Assistance will help the GOAM use its financial resources more effectively on health issues, improve the quality of health services, and empower citizens to exercise their health and social protection rights. In the water sector, AEECA funds will help improve transparent governance of the sector, and will help create long-term mechanisms to support self-sustainability of water companies and communities.

### **Economic Growth**

Armenia, which relies heavily on remittances and the construction sector as engines of economic growth, has been significantly impacted by the global financial crisis. U.S. efforts will broaden access to economic opportunity, thereby contributing to other U.S. investments designed to promote Armenia's political stability, democratic reforms, and anti-corruption efforts. Nuclear power, new sources of renewable energy, and the synchronizing of Armenia's energy grids with those of its neighbors will enhance regional integration and trade opportunities in addition to increasing Armenia's energy security.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): To spur private-sector development and thereby support the sustainability of economic growth, U.S. assistance through the Departments of Agriculture, Justice, State, and the Treasury, the Trade and Development Agency (USTDA), and USAID will strengthen Armenia's financial sector to ensure the availability of private financing for small and medium-sized enterprise development; provide technical assistance to identified value chains and value networks, which will introduce needed innovation and technologies for increased sales and productivity; support promising industries with the potential for job creation and business expansion; assist in reforming Armenia's tax system; and improve the business enabling environment. U.S. funds will also focus on cleaner production practices and a reduced carbon footprint. U.S. assistance will continue to support safety enhancements at Armenia's nuclear power plant and will help Armenia develop indigenous, diversified, and alternative energy resources.

### **Humanitarian Assistance**

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): AEECA funds will be used to assist the neediest populations in Armenia, including those displaced by the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict, through the provision of goods (such as medicines, medical supplies and equipment, food, clothing, and emergency shelter items), disaster relief, and small reconstruction projects.

### **Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation**

In March 2006, Armenia signed a five-year, \$236 million Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Compact. However, in June 2009, MCC suspended funding for further road construction and rehabilitation due to concerns about democratic backsliding. Requested AEECA funding will be used to implement a democracy assistance strategy that targets the deteriorating democratic environment identified by the MCC, to provide a stronger environment for the MCC Compact to enable economic growth, and to complement the rural growth that MCC assistance is targeted to boost.

## **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: In FY 2009, the USAID Mission conducted a portfolio review that provided input for the FY 2009 Performance Plan and Report and informed subsequent programmatic decisions. As a result of the review, new results frameworks were developed for the Economic Growth, Governing Justly and Democratically, and Investing in People objectives, and these new frameworks are now guiding design and procurement decisions and will serve as the basis of the Mission's Performance Management Plan. In addition, USAID routinely conducts pipeline analyses to inform budget plans and procurements. USAID also assessed the financial sector following the onset of the global economic crisis, in order to inform the design of a new activity on value-chain and financial-sector support. USAID conducted an assessment of the telecommunications sector to guide a new activity providing support to the Public Sector Regulatory Commission. USAID evaluated its Maternal and Child Health program to guide the design of a follow-on program. Similarly, the Civilian Research and Development Foundation (CRDF) conducted impact evaluations for three of its AEECA-funded programs: the Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Program, the Regional Experiment Support Centers Program, and Basic Research of Armenian Universities.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: Under the Governing Justly and Democratically objective, the best-performing cities were the focus of a local government program that is being extended, and successful testing of new technologies in the USAID's media program produced a more feasible model to foster media pluralism. Under the Economic Growth objective, performance data led to a decision not to extend a financial-sector program, whose funds were then deobligated and used to pilot innovative financing instruments to increase the access that enterprises have to banking services. Under the Investing in People objective, USAID decided not to extend a social protection program, and began a new program that was smaller and more targeted to concentrate resources on pension reform and labor market interventions. The assessment conducted by CRDF revealed the importance of collaboration with Armenia's Ministry of the Economy to leverage funding and enhance program impact; the Ministry will now contribute matching funds to the grants awarded by CRDF.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: Under the Governing Justly and Democratically objective, an alternative media program is expected to result in increased media pluralism, as measured by the Media Sustainability Index; and the civil society and local government program is expected to result in 20 community development plans developed through civic participation. Under the Economic Growth objective, a competitiveness program is expected to increase sales by \$50 million and improve Armenia's ranking on the World Economic Forum's Global Competitiveness Index Score by FY 2013. Under the Investing in People objective, support for health and pension reform is expected to reduce out-of-pocket expenditures for health care services from 50% to 40% and increase the average pension benefit as a proportion of pre-retirement wages from 25% to 30% by FY 2013.

## Azerbaijan

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Azerbaijan supports a more democratic environment by promoting democratic reforms; bolstering government checks and balances; increasing public participation in government and oversight; and combating domestic and transnational criminal activities, including money laundering, terrorist financing, corruption, trafficking in persons, and drug trafficking. U.S. assistance also helps broaden and diversify economic growth by addressing critical economic policy and institutional constraints; promote 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 (GOAJ) 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 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	25,835	28,115	29,285	1,170
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	19,300	22,000	22,120	120
Foreign Military Financing	3,000	3,000	3,500	500
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	1,246	1,250	1,250	0
International Military Education and Training	989	900	900	0
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,300	965	1,515	550

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Azerbaijan</b>	<b>25,835</b>	<b>28,115</b>	<b>29,285</b>	<b>1,170</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	5,639	5,405	8,455	3,050
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	350	540	2,540	2,000
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	240	240	240	0
1.5 Transnational Crime	110	300	300	0
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	0	0	2,000	2,000
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	3,000	3,000	3,500	500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,000	3,000	3,500	500
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	989	900	900	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	989	900	900	0
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	1,300	965	1,515	550
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	300	0	300	300
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,000	600	850	250
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	365	365	0
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	10,012	11,645	9,765	-1,880
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	10,012	11,645	9,765	-1,880
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,752	2,005	2,005	0

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
2.2 Good Governance	1,510	1,360	1,360	0
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,685	1,410	1,410	0
2.4 Civil Society	5,065	6,870	4,990	-1,880
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>3,116</b>	<b>4,118</b>	<b>4,118</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	<b>1,870</b>	<b>2,868</b>	<b>2,868</b>	<b>0</b>
3.1 Health	1,870	2,868	2,868	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - USAID</b>	<b>1,246</b>	<b>1,250</b>	<b>1,250</b>	<b>0</b>
3.1 Health	1,246	1,250	1,250	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>6,418</b>	<b>6,397</b>	<b>6,397</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	<b>6,418</b>	<b>6,397</b>	<b>6,397</b>	<b>0</b>
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,185	0	0	0
4.2 Trade and Investment	670	1,619	1,619	0
4.3 Financial Sector	2,105	1,619	1,619	0
4.4 Infrastructure	600	300	300	0
4.5 Agriculture	1,180	1,100	1,100	0
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	678	1,759	1,759	0
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>0</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	650	550	550	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Azerbaijan</b>	<b>25,835</b>	<b>28,115</b>	<b>29,285</b>	<b>1,170</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>5,639</b>	<b>5,405</b>	<b>8,455</b>	<b>3,050</b>
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	300	0	300	300
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,240	840	1,090	250
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,989	4,265	4,765	500
1.5 Transnational Crime	110	300	300	0
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	0	0	2,000	2,000
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>10,012</b>	<b>11,645</b>	<b>9,765</b>	<b>-1,880</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,752	2,005	2,005	0
2.2 Good Governance	1,510	1,360	1,360	0
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,685	1,410	1,410	0
2.4 Civil Society	5,065	6,870	4,990	-1,880
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>3,116</b>	<b>4,118</b>	<b>4,118</b>	<b>0</b>
3.1 Health	3,116	4,118	4,118	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>6,418</b>	<b>6,397</b>	<b>6,397</b>	<b>0</b>
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,185	0	0	0
4.2 Trade and Investment	670	1,619	1,619	0
4.3 Financial Sector	2,105	1,619	1,619	0
4.4 Infrastructure	600	300	300	0
4.5 Agriculture	1,180	1,100	1,100	0
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	678	1,759	1,759	0
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>0</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	650	550	550	0
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>1,859</b>	<b>2,279</b>	<b>2,277</b>	<b>-2</b>



(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
6.1 Program Design and Learning	466	139	120	-19
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,393	2,140	2,157	17

### **Peace and Security**

U.S. assistance to Azerbaijan will enhance Azerbaijan's ability to combat terrorism and aid in the struggle against transnational threats. It will strengthen Azerbaijan's security institutions, moving them towards North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) standards and improving their ability to work with the United States in Coalition operations. U.S. efforts will also continue to help develop Azerbaijan's 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.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): Programs will enhance Azerbaijan's ability to secure its borders by improving law enforcement capabilities and their ability to detect and deter trafficking in persons, weapons of mass destruction, and narcotics. Through the Departments of Justice and State, U.S. assistance will strengthen rule of law and combat law enforcement challenges, organized crime, money laundering, and terrorist financing.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): FMF resources will be focused on providing the assistance necessary to increase Caspian Maritime Security, as well as to support Azerbaijan's designated NATO Operation Capabilities Concept Unit. FMF will also support development of English language capabilities and assist in the use of technically sophisticated equipment. Programs will be designed to promote progress towards NATO interoperability.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): Funds will advance overall military professionalism and continue to develop interoperability with NATO. IMET will provide professional military education for officers to promote institutional capacity and staff development, as well as English language training to build international interoperability.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): Funding will provide training and technical assistance to help Azerbaijan be an effective U.S. partner in counterterrorism coordination.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

To address a worsening climate for democratic activists and independent voices, the United States will increase assistance to foster the public's access to objective information and development of a vibrant independent media; bolster institutional checks and balances; and enhance the capacity of non-governmental actors to participate in governance and make the government more transparent and accountable.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): Through the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), and the Departments of State and Justice, U.S. assistance will strengthen democratic institutions and improve governance by bolstering judicial independence and the rule of law; building parliamentary capacity, responsiveness, and accountability; and supporting anti-corruption initiatives. The United States will help non-governmental organizations and political parties more effectively represent citizen interests and increase public participation. U.S. assistance will also 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 U.S. partner and to ensure that Azerbaijan's energy revenues are used to improve the lives of its citizens.

### **Investing in People**

Access to quality health-care services, including reproductive health services, remains a serious concern. With comparatively high child mortality rates, and the GOAJ's health expenditures as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP) being among the lowest in the world, social investment will be critical to Azerbaijan's long-term development.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): The United States will support primary health-care reforms to help Azerbaijan adopt more efficient budgeting practices, to improve health governance and finance, and to 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 increasing the use of modern methods of family planning. The United States will also intensify implementation of new initiatives in combating tuberculosis.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS): Funds will address the main causes of maternal and neonatal mortality by focusing on improving maternal and child health at community and household levels by introducing international standards of control, and by improving the knowledge of health-care providers. GHCS will likewise be used to improve reproductive health by increasing the use of modern methods of family planning.

### **Economic Growth**

Azerbaijan's rapid GDP growth in recent years has been primarily driven 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.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): U.S. assistance, provided through USAID and the Department of State, will focus on economic diversification, private-sector development, sustainable development, trade and investment capacity-building, and confidence-building in the financial sector. The United States will continue to provide technical assistance to Azerbaijan on implementing rules and regulations that support laws related to World Trade Organization accession and an enabling business environment, as well as on identifying value chains that have a high potential for income growth, employment, and export expansion.

### **Humanitarian Assistance**

Persistent poverty and significant numbers of internally displaced persons (IDPs) resulting from the continuing conflict in Nagorno-Karabakh necessitates continued U.S. humanitarian assistance to Azerbaijan.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): Through the Department of State, U.S. assistance will focus on relieving the suffering of vulnerable groups, particularly the large number of IDPs uprooted from their homes by the ongoing conflict in Nagorno-Karabakh. Projects will deliver and distribute medical supplies, food, clothing, medical supplies, and emergency shelter items; respond to other urgent needs; and execute small reconstruction projects.

## **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

In addition to its regular monitoring and reporting activities, the U.S. Mission in Azerbaijan conducted 13 monitoring and evaluation activities, including program appraisals, program assessments, and two impact evaluation studies. Highlights of several of these are given below.

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: In FY 2009, two evaluations of the Mission's counter-proliferation Regional Experiment Support Centers (RESC) Program and Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Program (STEP) programs were carried out to measure the impact of

previous assistance provided and to monitor and institutionalize best practices. The STEP evaluation showed a high return on the effort to link the science and business communities. Similarly, the RESC evaluation found that the shared-usage equipment centers for applied research are now fully sustainable. Also in FY 2009, the democracy portfolio underwent a thorough programmatic and financial review, which determined that a new focus for current programs was needed in view of the meager progress of the democracy indicators gauged through the Mission Strategic Plan and other planning and monitoring instruments. Additionally, an internal assessment of U.S. reproductive health and family planning (RH/FP) programs found that the program has improved individuals' knowledge of modern family planning methods, which has increased the demand for contraceptives; however, the host country is currently unable to meet the demand.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: Based on the conclusions of the STEP and RESC evaluations, the U.S. Government plans to establish a reserve fund to replace U.S.-provided equipment by the time of its anticipated depreciation. The STEP program will continue to be funded at a slightly increased level, while the RESC program is being phased out. The democracy portfolio review produced recommendations aimed at increasing the effectiveness of the program by reducing the number of implementing units and redirecting the geographic focus away from Baku and into the regions in seeking to engage citizens at the grassroots level. The review also recommended that two new programs be designed specifically to address backsliding, as measured in the Media Freedom index, by exploring new technology platforms such as digital media. As a result of the RH/FP assessment, USAID is shifting the program's emphasis from the demand side to the supply side of voluntary family planning. To do so, USAID has launched a one-year follow-on project to achieve results in policy advocacy and to build host-country institutional capacity to carry out procurement of contraceptives and manage the entire supply chain involved. USAID is also designing a new project that will build local capacity to design, implement, and monitor maternal and newborn interventions and assist local institutions to transition their maternal and child health systems from a Soviet-style system to one in compliance with World Health Organization (WHO) standards.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: Due to Azerbaijan's poorer-than-expected performance on democracy indicators, significantly more U.S. resources are being requested in FY 2011 for the kinds of democracy programs appropriate to such adverse working conditions -- programs that enhance the capacity of non-governmental actors to participate in governance and make the government more transparent and accountable. Specifically, new activities will seek to increase citizens' digital access to and use of diverse information content, provide strengthened legal defense for media practitioners, and improve the quality of media content. In addition, the findings of USAID's RH/FP assessment prompted the Mission to request additional resources in order to meet contraceptive demand and build the GOAJ's capacity to manage the supply chain and improve maternal and child health systems.

## Belarus

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The overarching goal of U.S. assistance in Belarus is to support the Belarusian people in achieving a government that respects their democratic rights and fundamental freedoms. Due to the restrictive nature of the Belarusian Government, pro-democracy groups and independent political voices face repression and access to objective information is beyond the reach of most citizens. Progress is still needed to achieve basic human rights and freedoms, as well as market reforms. In the context of this restrictive operating environment, U.S. assistance will continue to support the country's transformation to a democracy based on the rule of law and respect for human rights. Assistance includes programs to increase the capacity of civil society, strengthen independent media, support the development of non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and increase local community capacity to provide needed services. Where openings for assistance appear that are consistent with U.S. foreign policy, FY 2011 funds will be directed to economic growth programs to support market reforms and expand the private sector. Social and humanitarian assistance programs will help fight transnational threats, relieve suffering of the most vulnerable populations, and demonstrate support for the Belarusian people.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	11,500	15,000	14,000	-1,000
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	11,500	15,000	14,000	-1,000

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Belarus</b>	<b>11,500</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>14,000</b>	<b>-1,000</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	190	400	400	0
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	190	400	400	0
1.5 Transnational Crime	190	400	400	0
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	9,020	10,229	9,644	-585
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	9,020	10,229	9,644	-585
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,200	1,400	1,400	0
2.4 Civil Society	7,820	8,829	8,244	-585
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	1,890	2,621	2,500	-121
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	1,890	2,621	2,500	-121
3.1 Health	240	646	650	4
3.2 Education	1,100	1,350	1,350	0
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	550	625	500	-125
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	0	1,350	1,456	106
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	0	1,350	1,456	106
4.5 Agriculture	0	300	300	0
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	0	1,050	1,156	106
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	400	400	0	-400
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	400	400	0	-400
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	400	400	0	-400

## Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Belarus</b>	<b>11,500</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>14,000</b>	<b>-1,000</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	190	400	400	0
1.5 Transnational Crime	190	400	400	0
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	9,020	10,229	9,644	-585
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,200	1,400	1,400	0
2.4 Civil Society	7,820	8,829	8,244	-585
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	1,890	2,621	2,500	-121
3.1 Health	240	646	650	4
3.2 Education	1,100	1,350	1,350	0
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	550	625	500	-125
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	0	1,350	1,456	106
4.5 Agriculture	0	300	300	0
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	0	1,050	1,156	106
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	400	400	0	-400
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	400	400	0	-400
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	288	692	0	-692
6.1 Program Design and Learning	0	100	0	-100
6.2 Administration and Oversight	288	592	0	-592

### Peace and Security

Assistance will help to prevent and reduce trafficking in persons from Belarus, targeting the major root causes of trafficking in persons: poverty and unemployment.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): Assistance will focus on trafficking prevention, particularly in border and economically depressed areas, and on victim assistance and reintegration. U.S. anti-trafficking programs support increased awareness, job training, and victim reintegration services for both victims and at-risk persons; and will continue to build NGO sustainability and emphasize cross-border NGO cooperation and networking in order to strengthen local civil society.

### Governing Justly and Democratically

The majority of U.S. assistance to Belarus will be targeted to strengthen the capacity of political parties, civil society, and independent media to engage a growing share of the population, with the goal of increasing informed civic participation, including in the political process.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): U.S. assistance provided by the Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will support a broad array of NGOs to raise awareness, on the part of both Belarusian citizens and the Belarusian Government, of the constructive role that NGOs can play to address civic challenges. Support for organizations such as think tanks will promote debate of public-policy issues. U.S. assistance will support external media broadcasting into Belarus as a means of increasing access to objective information. In addition, U.S.-sponsored exchange programs will expose Belarusians to democratic cultures and values.

### Investing in People

U.S. assistance under this objective will focus on expanding higher-education opportunities for Belarusian students and combating infectious diseases such as tuberculosis (TB). In addition, U.S. assistance will focus on building the capacity of national and local actors -- both non-governmental

and, where appropriate, governmental -- to deal effectively with social challenges caused by the economic crisis.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): The United States will provide support to Belarusian students looking for an alternative to state-controlled higher education, including distance learning. The requested funding will also support the launching of an English-language MBA program that meets international standards. The United States will also support social-service programs for orphans and children by building the capacity of targeted service providers, particularly NGOs. USAID's TB programs will provide technical assistance to health professionals to improve capacity, care, and treatment, and increase awareness. U.S. assistance will be used to help build the capacity of Belarus' health-care system. Through training, exchanges, visits, and partnerships with appropriate health institutions in the United States and other countries, Belarusian health experts will be exposed to the best international policies and practices. Assistance will also help increase public awareness of health issues, including patients' rights.

### **Economic Growth**

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): U.S. assistance will help strengthen the business community's capacity to advocate for constructive economic change targeting laws and regulations that govern the economy and are currently hindering development of the private sector. USAID programs may also support market reforms by promoting an improved business and investment environment for the private sector; assistance may also be targeted to help increase the private sector's share of the economy through increased access to capital and improved private-sector competitiveness, as well as by fostering closer business and economic ties with Europe and the larger international community. Activities to engage small and medium-sized enterprises in various sectors of the economy, including agriculture, may also be supported, if circumstances warrant.

### **Humanitarian Assistance**

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): The Department of State will support the delivery of donated medicine, medical and relief supplies, and medical expertise to the most vulnerable Belarusian populations, and will support the distribution of non-medical humanitarian assistance to the institutionalized and other vulnerable populations. With the help of related public diplomacy efforts, such assistance will reinforce U.S. concern for the welfare of the Belarusian people.

## **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: USAID assessments and reviews have been used strategically to inform programming. A portfolio review conducted in November 2009 evaluated the overall performance of activities to learn from both program successes and challenges. In preparation for annual reporting, performance-monitoring plans were reviewed and validated, data-quality assessments confirmed the reliability of data, and pipeline analyses assessed the use of funds.

An FY 2009 impact evaluation of a TB control activity concluded that all objectives of the TB control activity had been achieved, but recommended that, since accomplishments were not yet fully sustainable, selected components of the TB control program should be continued and developed further. Another U.S. Government study in FY 2009 revealed that a four-year U.S. activity to improve the lives of orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) had reduced the rate of new institutionalizations of OVCs fourfold in the five communities that received assistance. USAID also conducted a needs assessment in FY 2009 for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to outline opportunities for U.S. assistance in this area, which noted a need to increase support for SMEs and technical assistance to help them integrate into international market systems and institutions.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: The TB impact evaluation provided important information that informed the decision to continue funding for this

activity in order to strengthen TB detection and improve infection control within Belarus's primary health care system. Similarly, as a result of the OVC assessment, the U.S. Government plans to increase funding to provide further technical support in this area, while increasing the program's focus on supporting national-level goals, defining more strategic interventions, and strengthening coordination with key counterparts and donors. Finally, the assessment of SMEs in Belarus and ongoing performance data from existing activities also informed the requested expansion of the SME program, as did performance data that showed major changes to legislation resulting from U.S. assistance and a 20-point improvement for Belarus in the World Bank *Doing Business 2010* survey.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: In light of positive program results, assessment findings, and program evaluation findings, the United States is planning slight increases in FY 2011 funding in the areas of health and economic growth. TB-related programs will improve capacity, care, and treatment, and increase awareness. A new, broader U.S. program will help build the health system's capacity through training, exchanges, and visits, and partnerships with appropriate health institutions in the United States and other countries in order to expose Belarusian health experts to the best international policies and practices. Assistance will also help increase public awareness of health issues including patient's rights. Due to the difficulties of monitoring and assessing program performance, coupled with the strict operational limitations currently imposed on the U.S. Mission in Belarus by the Belarusian Government, the United States is not planning to expand programming under the Political Competition and Consensus-Building program area.

## Bosnia and Herzegovina

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

It is essential for stability in the Balkans that Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) be democratic, economically sound, and moving toward full integration into Euro-Atlantic structures. Through its foreign assistance activities, the United States seeks to ensure that BiH has a military that fulfills its security needs and advances its NATO membership goals with a stable and integrated command structure; effective, transparent, and accountable law enforcement and judicial systems that uphold the law equally for all citizens; effective government institutions that encourage and enable active citizen involvement; a single economic space, capable of providing economic opportunity for all citizens; and a society that values tolerance and diversity.

Since the failure of constitutional reform efforts in 2006, BiH has experienced a sharp increase in inflammatory rhetoric promoting ethnic division and more aggressive efforts to undermine state-level institutions. Without significant reforms, BiH will not be able to make progress toward integration into the European Union and NATO. Following years of declining assistance budgets for BiH, additional resources were requested in FY 2010 and an increase will again be needed in FY 2011 to ensure stability and reverse recent backsliding on integration goals.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	35,383	43,100	53,474	10,374
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	29,444	36,000	44,784	8,784
Foreign Military Financing	3,600	4,000	6,440	2,440
International Military Education and Training	939	1,000	1,000	0
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,400	2,100	1,250	-850

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Bosnia and Herzegovina</b>	<b>35,383</b>	<b>43,100</b>	<b>53,474</b>	<b>10,374</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	13,809	16,855	23,856	7,001
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	7,870	9,755	15,166	5,411
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,526	6,055	8,000	1,945
1.5 Transnational Crime	200	0	0	0
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,144	3,700	7,166	3,466
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	3,600	4,000	6,440	2,440
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,600	4,000	6,440	2,440
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	939	1,000	1,000	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	939	1,000	1,000	0
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	1,400	2,100	1,250	-850
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	700	900	550	-350
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	700	700	700	0



(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	500	0	-500
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	12,023	15,094	17,058	1,964
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	12,023	15,094	17,058	1,964
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	6,493	7,239	7,860	621
2.2 Good Governance	1,524	3,284	4,655	1,371
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	800	0	0	0
2.4 Civil Society	3,206	4,571	4,543	-28
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	9,551	11,151	12,560	1,409
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	9,551	11,151	12,560	1,409
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	810	811	810	-1
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,790	2,470	3,370	900
4.5 Agriculture	2,300	2,300	2,170	-130
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	4,651	5,570	6,210	640

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Bosnia and Herzegovina</b>	<b>35,383</b>	<b>43,100</b>	<b>53,474</b>	<b>10,374</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	13,809	16,855	23,856	7,001
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	700	900	550	-350
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	700	700	700	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	11,065	11,555	15,440	3,885
1.5 Transnational Crime	200	0	0	0
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,144	3,700	7,166	3,466
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	12,023	15,094	17,058	1,964
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	6,493	7,239	7,860	621
2.2 Good Governance	1,524	3,284	4,655	1,371
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	800	0	0	0
2.4 Civil Society	3,206	4,571	4,543	-28
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	9,551	11,151	12,560	1,409
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	810	811	810	-1
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,790	2,470	3,370	900
4.5 Agriculture	2,300	2,300	2,170	-130
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	4,651	5,570	6,210	640
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	2,626	2,500	2,582	82
6.1 Program Design and Learning	250	380	1,180	800
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,376	2,120	1,402	-718

### Peace and Security

BiH has made progress in modernizing its military structures and improving its NATO interoperability. It is engaged in multiple deployments abroad and is considering offers to deploy a unit with a NATO member to the mission in Afghanistan this year under the International Security Assistance Force. However, BiH's security services continue to face significant challenges. Its military operates in an ethnically polarized political environment, and has limited resources for training and equipping its troops. Widespread corruption and complex, overlapping jurisdictions inhibit effective policing. Porous borders provide openings for trafficking in persons and narcotics, as well as in conventional weapons and weapons of mass destruction (WMD).

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): The defense sector is critical to the stability of the country, and has led other parts of government in becoming a unified and ethnically integrated state body. Increases are requested in military assistance to support vigorous engagement with the defense sector in order to ensure that hard-won defense reforms do not recede and that stalled reforms move forward. FMF will continue to support the unified defense structure under a state-level ministry and operational command, with common training and personnel systems. This funding is critical in consolidating the transformation of the armed forces of BiH into a professional, NATO-interoperable force, able to contribute to multilateral efforts to safeguard regional and global security. FMF funding at the request level will allow the U.S. Government to:

- Expand the capacity of the military to participate effectively in missions in Afghanistan by meeting critical equipment needs. In FY 2011, U.S. funds will continue to support the development of NATO-compatible, deployable units such as Explosive Ordnance Destruction (EOD), military police, infantry, and intelligence.
- Continue to support the standardization of training and equipment throughout the BiH Armed Forces and development and construction of a training center.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): BiH lacks a fully-developed professional military education program and relies on the United States and neighboring countries for key education needs. IMET funding helps fill those gaps and promote U.S. goals of a more professional, integrated and coherent military. IMET funding will:

- Facilitate enrollments in critically needed specialized basic branch courses (e.g. Infantry, Military Police, Signal Corps, and Military Intelligence) and develop English language skills -- essential to participation in NATO operations.
- Provide training for senior military personnel through flagship programs such as the War College leadership curriculum.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia (AEECA): Interethnic tensions, endemic corruption, complex and redundant layers of government, and permeable borders pose significant security challenges for BiH. Requested AEECA assistance funds will redress these concerns through activities including:

- Efforts to build the capacity of the state-level police to combat crime effectively, providing equipment and training to ensure that the agency has the capacity to achieve its mandate. Limited training and support will also be directed toward ensuring that the regional (entity) police operate effectively and in coordination with their regional and national counterparts. AEECA funding will also be used to improve border controls by developing BiH's capacity to obtain and analyze biometric data as part of the visa process.
- Support for the operations of the Office of the High Representative, which is the guarantor of the civilian aspects of the Dayton Peace Agreement.
- Increased conflict mitigation and reconciliation programming, including grassroots-level activities designed to increase interaction among ethnic groups.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR): NADR-funded activities in the 2011 budget seek to reduce the vulnerability of BiH to terrorism and bolster the country's ability to identify, interdict, and control WMDs and WMD components. Funding at the requested level will help national-level security agencies to institutionalize capabilities to combat terrorism through training on subjects including effective border control, investigations and intelligence. Other programs will assist the Government of BiH to develop and implement an export control licensing system in compliance with U.S. and European standards, and ensure that the host country security agencies have the capability to monitor, detect, interdict, investigate, and prosecute export control violations.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

U.S. assistance to BiH seeks to foster more accountable and functional government. This includes helping BiH to strengthen the capacity of state-level institutions, including the State Parliament, and to enhance citizen interaction with these institutions; to foster local government reform and decentralization to the municipal level; and to capitalize on opportunities to reform its constitution, laws, and legal institutions.

AEECA: These funds target key democratic actors who are also facing pressure in an increasingly polarized environment. U.S. support seeks to strengthen the capacity of the state-level government, including the legal system, and ensure citizen access to policy-making. At the requested level, planned activities include:

- Programs designed to increase citizen access to government through initiatives including strengthening the national parliament; developing civil society groups able to promote structural reforms, participate in policy development, and serve watchdog functions; and supporting the media sector.
- Efforts to increase the capacity of the justice system, including its administrative effectiveness; support for the independence of its judiciary; support for international personnel serving at the State Court and the State Prosecutor's Office; support for national and regional (entity) prosecutions and adjudications of serious crimes; and efforts to reform Bosnia and Herzegovina's criminal justice system through training and technical support for judges and prosecutors, including guidance on the implementation of the National War Crimes Strategy. This includes efforts to improve criminal justice system capabilities when prosecuting terrorist offenses, war crimes, and organized crime cases.
- Continued efforts to improve the transparency, accountability and effectiveness of BiH's local governance through direct work with municipalities.

### **Economic Growth**

In order to provide economic opportunity to all of its citizens, BiH must expand the size and productivity of its economy, shrink its public sector, and attract increased domestic and international investment, particularly in small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).

AEECA: U.S. assistance activities planned at the request level include:

- Assistance to the central government on the macro-economy in areas such as trade to help BiH meet its obligations under World Trade Organization and European Union accession requirements.
- SME-focused programming in selected industries to raise productivity including agricultural productivity, increase profits, expand employment opportunities, and remove obstacles that hinder new business formation and increased investment.
- New activities to streamline government processes, make government more responsive to business needs, and use technology to increase investment opportunities.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: After BiH's overall score on the International Research & Exchanges Board's Media Sustainability Index declined from 2.90 in 2007 to 2.64 in 2008, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) assessed the media environment and found that the media sector has become highly politicized and suffers from low journalistic standards, waning public

support, and a regulatory agency lacking true independence. Furthermore, USAID's tolerance assessment concluded that informal and structural discrimination based on ethnic identity is pervasive throughout BiH, and recommended that all USAID projects address national unity, social cohesion, entity relations, and EU integration. In addition, USAID/BiH's internal portfolio review of its Governing Justly and Democratically portfolio determined that the Governance Accountability Project II has successfully worked with municipalities to improve citizen services, increase cooperation among municipalities and improve advocacy efforts by local governments. The review recommended a continued focus on creating a more business-friendly environment after current projects end, and continued leveraging of funds from other donors, which tripled projects' budgets in some cases. In addition, ongoing monitoring of BiH's progress towards meeting NATO standards revealed existing capability gaps in the BiH military, which led to recommendations on additional training and equipment needed for BiH to meet NATO standards.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: Based on the media assessment recommendations and the tolerance evaluation findings, the United States allocated additional FY 2010 funds for renewed media engagement. The tolerance assessment influenced a potential expansion of a current internship project in Srebrenica and a concept proposal for a possible youth project in FY 2010. Similarly, as a result of USAID's portfolio reviews, the U.S. plans to expand the GAP II project in FY 2011 to increase the number of municipalities involved and continue leveraging funding. The United States will also incorporate an information technology component in trade and intellectual property rights projects in FY 2010. Finally, the United States used lessons from the Department of Defense's monitoring of BiH military capabilities to identify capability gaps, prioritize units for coalition deployments, identify where additional training and equipment are required to meet NATO standards, and allocate IMET slots to reinforce those priorities. Similarly, as a result of the previous successes of the Interim Legal Advisors who provided guidance to the national prosecutors in complex financial and terrorism cases, the U.S. Government will request funding for a second Resident Legal Advisor position.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: To address the findings of the tolerance evaluation, the United States will use FY 2011 funds to design several conflict mitigation and reconciliation projects to improve relations among the three main ethnic groups. Future efforts will impact the indicator, "Number of USG-assisted facilitated events geared toward strengthening understanding and mitigating conflict between groups." To address increased political pressure on media and waning public support, the United States has proposed to use FY 2011 funds to counter self censorship and create a more supportive environment for journalism. U.S. assistance will also advance reforms to create a more business-friendly environment through information technology systems that streamline processes, increase investment opportunities, and make the government more responsive to business needs. Similarly, the United States used the lessons from the data it routinely collects to inform its FY 2011 request to provide EOD unit training and equipment, Military Police training and equipment, and broad support of those units that could deploy for coalition operations.

## Bulgaria

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Bulgaria has made impressive progress, becoming a North Atlantic Treaty Organization (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. From the outset, Bulgaria has been a steadfast contributor to coalition operations in Iraq, Afghanistan, Kosovo, and Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as to coalition efforts to combat terrorism. It has concluded basing agreements with the United States that are essential to U.S. strategy and operations in the area. At the same time, it depends on U.S. assistance to complete its military modernization, improve interoperability with NATO, and increase its deployment capabilities. The United States focus must remain on helping Bulgaria build the capabilities it needs to become a truly integrated member of the Euro-Atlantic family of democratic nations and a strong partner of the United States in countering common security threats.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	9,103	11,850	14,900	3,050
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	0	800	0	-800
Foreign Military Financing	7,400	9,000	13,200	4,200
International Military Education and Training	1,703	1,650	1,700	50
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	0	400	0	-400

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Bulgaria</b>	<b>9,103</b>	<b>11,850</b>	<b>14,900</b>	<b>3,050</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	9,103	11,050	14,900	3,850
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	7,400	9,000	13,200	4,200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	7,400	9,000	13,200	4,200
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	1,703	1,650	1,700	50
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,703	1,650	1,700	50
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	0	400	0	-400
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	400	0	-400
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	0	800	0	-800
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	0	800	0	-800
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	500	0	-500
2.2 Good Governance	0	300	0	-300

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Bulgaria</b>	<b>9,103</b>	<b>11,850</b>	<b>14,900</b>	<b>3,050</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	9,103	11,050	14,900	3,850
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	9,103	11,050	14,900	3,850
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	0	800	0	-800
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	500	0	-500
2.2 Good Governance	0	300	0	-300

#### Peace and Security

The top priority for U.S. assistance to Bulgaria in FY 2011 is to complete its military transformation and improve its NATO interoperability 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 support Bulgaria's ongoing participation in coalition operations.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): Assistance to the Bulgarian Armed Forces will advance its modernization, improve interoperability with NATO forces, and help it to fulfill its NATO requirements. FMF will provide equipment for coalition deployment, upgrades for border surveillance systems, simulation and training equipment such as the Multiple Integrated Laser Engagement System, as well as weapons and support for air assets.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): IMET will be used to advance the overall professional military education in the Armed Forces and Ministry of Defense. Enhanced IMET will be used for the professional education of key government officials involved in the development of Bulgaria's defense establishment. IMET training will also advance the professional development of Bulgaria's military personnel and improve the country's declared NATO niche capabilities: construction engineering, chemical defense, field medicine, and military police.

#### Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: In October 2008, the Office of Defense Cooperation at the U.S. Embassy in Sofia hosted an FMF review. All program managers and representatives from the Navy, Air Force, Army, and Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA) participated, with the goal of gaining a clear picture of each project's progress and performance. A total of 20 separate procurements of training and equipment were reviewed. Each program manager made a presentation on his or her individual programs and reviewed budgets and expenditures on every line-item.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: Financial analyses conducted by DSCA were presented, with the goal of reviewing outstanding balances and then either reallocating funding within a procurement action, or recommending its closure if all deliverables had been achieved. During the review, it was recommended to close eight procurement actions because the contract had been fulfilled. An additional two procurement actions were put on hold because of significant delays. Since the turnover in the Bulgarian Government and the mandate of the new Defense Minister, significant progress has been made, and both actions are now moving in the right direction. However, due to long delays in fulfilling small-arms destruction agreements, the country team has recommended that funding for small-arms destruction be reduced.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: The recent change in the Bulgarian Government has provided the United States with a window of opportunity to make a greater impact within the Ministry of Defense. Due in large part to a new Center for Civil-Military Relations, the United States will be able to support the internal reform process, and as a result, the request for FY 2011 resources will better support Bulgaria's national policy, resources, and requirements.

## Croatia

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Croatia is a strong U.S. partner and an anchor of stability in its Southeastern Europe region. The United States' top assistance priorities are to support Croatia's North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) membership requirements, and improve Croatia's ability to contribute to coalition operations. It is in the interest of the United States that Croatia, as one of NATO's newest members, assumes its role as a well-equipped and active ally that can promote peace and stability in its immediate neighborhood and beyond. As Croatia works towards fulfilling its requirements in NATO, United States programs enhance Croatia's military capabilities so that it can steadily increase its contributions to the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan and missions elsewhere. Croatia also actively supports its international commitments to preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMDs), and the United States will continue its work to strengthen Croatia's strategic control system and law enforcement mechanisms with the goal of meeting international standards by FY 2012.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	2,110	3,750	6,350	2,600
Foreign Military Financing	1,000	2,500	5,000	2,500
International Military Education and Training	610	800	900	100
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	500	450	450	0

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Croatia</b>	<b>2,110</b>	<b>3,750</b>	<b>6,350</b>	<b>2,600</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	2,110	3,750	6,350	2,600
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	1,000	2,500	5,000	2,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000	2,500	5,000	2,500
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	610	800	900	100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	610	800	900	100
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	500	450	450	0
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	500	450	450	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Croatia</b>	<b>2,110</b>	<b>3,750</b>	<b>6,350</b>	<b>2,600</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	2,110	3,750	6,350	2,600
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	500	450	450	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,610	3,300	5,900	2,600

## **Peace and Security**

United States assistance is needed to secure Croatia's borders, improve cross-border cooperation, strengthen law enforcement capabilities, and combat the proliferation of WMDs. 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.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): Increased U.S. security assistance in Croatia will fill critical equipment shortfalls for Croatian military units in Afghanistan. Equipment will include interoperable secure radios, night vision devices and thermal sights, medical equipment, helicopter upgrades, and up-armored, high-mobility, multipurpose wheeled vehicles.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): Increased IMET funding is critical in helping Croatia's military develop the professional personnel needed to fulfill Croatia's NATO obligation. Professional military education courses will be provided to senior non-commissioned officers, and middle and senior level officers. Training will also be provided in Croatia's niche capabilities, and English language training will continue to expand Croatia's coalition interoperability and provide additional candidates for U.S. professional military courses. Croatia has made remarkable performance with its ISAF commitments and serves as a model for other allies. Croatian caveats have not prevented Croatian military personnel from accomplishing their mission throughout Afghanistan.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): A critical component in helping Croatia meet its international obligations, including those under United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540, is the establishment of export controls and enforcement mechanisms to prevent proliferation of WMD, thereby contributing to the security interests of the international community. U.S. funding in FY 2011 will continue to strengthen relationships and partnerships with both law enforcement personnel and the Ministry of Economy to support Croatia's implementation of its strategic trade control system. U.S. assistance through both training of law enforcement personnel and donation of basic inspection and detection equipment will support Croatian law enforcement daily operations to interdict illicit trafficking in items of concern.

## **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Embassy Zagreb regularly conducts program evaluations and assessments to evaluate programmatic performance. These evaluations significantly informed FY 2010 and FY 2011 budget and planning decisions and are highlighted below.

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: Embassy Zagreb's Office of Defense Cooperation (ODC) provides program management and oversight for FMF and IMET programs in Croatia. ODC maintains an active database of all Croatian military personnel receiving IMET. The database is important in tracking the long-term benefit of training for the military personnel because of the recognized delayed payoff when a captain or major receives training. ODC evaluates the IMET program through monitoring the career progression of IMET recipients in its database and evaluating impact based on the number of IMET recipients that are senior non-commissioned officers, field grade officers, and general officers in key leadership positions.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: Based on the positive results from Croatian IMET recipients and Croatia's increased contribution to ISAF and other regional peacekeeping missions, Embassy Zagreb will request increased funding for FY 2011.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: Sanctions under the American Servicemembers' Protection Act barred Croatia from receiving IMET funding from 2003-07, resulting in a shortage of IMET-trained officers and non-commissioned officers that could have filled the NATO positions that



the Croatian military is struggling to fill today. Croatia's current success is remarkable because its IMET program has only been rejuvenated since FY 2007. Now that Croatia is a member of NATO, its military will need to provide specific numbers of personnel for NATO positions to fulfill its obligations in the alliance. The Croatian military does not have sufficient numbers of bilingual personnel nor staff officers sufficiently trained to fill these positions while continuing participation in ISAF and other peacekeeping missions. The IMET program in Croatia is addressing this gap through its training. Increased resources will translate into greater numbers of Croatian military personnel receiving necessary training, which will improve Croatia's ability to fulfill its NATO obligations without an impact on its participation in other peacekeeping missions.

## Cyprus

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

United States goals in Cyprus include building regional stability through a comprehensive settlement of the Cyprus dispute, enhancing counterterrorism cooperation, promoting economic prosperity and security, and disrupting criminal organizations, particularly networks of human traffickers. Foreign assistance focuses on creating conditions conducive to 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. These programs will be implemented by a variety of U.S. Government agencies, including the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the U.S. Department of State.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	11,000	11,000	11,500	500
Economic Support Fund	11,000	11,000	11,000	0
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	0	0	500	500

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Cyprus</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>11,500</b>	<b>500</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	11,000	11,000	11,500	500
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	11,000	11,000	11,000	0
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	11,000	11,000	11,000	0
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	0	0	500	500
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	0	0	500	500

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Cyprus</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>11,500</b>	<b>500</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	11,000	11,000	11,500	500
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	0	0	500	500
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	11,000	11,000	11,000	0

### Peace and Security

The United States, the Government of the Republic of Cyprus (GOC), and the Turkish Cypriot leadership share the long-term vision of a stable, prosperous Cyprus that acts as a partner for progress and peace in the region. However, the longstanding, unresolved conflict in Cyprus continues to undermine that vision by consuming time, energy, and resources that would otherwise be used to fight terrorism and transnational crime, promote economic development, and foster the process of reconciliation. The U.S. foreign assistance program in Cyprus is designed to reduce tensions and promote peace and cooperation between the two communities through measures aimed at the reunification of the island. After decades of division, however, the challenges for the program and

for reconciliation in general, remain great. The U.S. foreign assistance program is focused on strengthening the capacities of Cypriots to participate actively in reconciliation and the peace process; and addressing non-military security vulnerabilities on Cyprus.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): U.S. assistance addresses the factors impeding a political settlement, encourages the growth of pro-solution political will, 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. U.S. assistance concentrates on creating conditions conducive to a resolution of the long-standing Cyprus conflict, supporting reunification of the island, promoting peace and cooperation between the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities, addressing economic disparities between the two communities, and supporting initiatives that encourage a durable peace settlement.

Scholarships, technical assistance, training, and grant programs provide opportunities for individuals and civil society groups to network and work together in areas of common interest, such as the prevention of trafficking in persons, tolerance and education activities, preservation of cultural heritage, and management of natural resources.

Projects in community media, youth activism, gender equality, and evidence-based research on issues related to settlement encourage the public to get more involved in peace and reconciliation, which for so many years was left almost exclusively to politicians.

Projects that promote reform of the banking sector, private-sector-led growth, and the adoption of international standards all help the Turkish Cypriot community prepare to be a strong partner in a future, reunified Cyprus.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR): The addition of anti-terrorism assistance for Cyprus is critical to addressing non-military security vulnerabilities faced on Cyprus, including the smuggling of weapons, people, and money.

U.S. assistance will likely include training on interdicting terrorist activities and forensic examination of terrorist crime scenes, although the final program will be based on an assessment that will be completed in spring 2010.

Training programs will help bolster security in ports and airports, help the police and customs officials increase their ability to identify and interdict weapons of mass destruction and their components, and help combat alien smuggling and terrorist transit. In addition, U.S. programs will enhance critical infrastructure security, and assist the authorities better to protect U.S. facilities in the country, and vessels transiting Cyprus.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: Embassy Cyprus conducted its annual portfolio review in June 2009. The portfolio review confirmed that the United States continues to make progress towards its only objective: peace and security. During the review, USAID revised and revalidated its performance-monitoring plan, performed a pipeline analysis, and reviewed its vulnerabilities. USAID confirmed that it would complete a new country assistance strategy during the coming year, which is appropriate given that the current USAID strategy, though still valid, will be five years old at the end of FY 2010. USAID completed an independent mid-program outcome evaluation of its largest activity, the Action for Cooperation and Trust (ACT) program. The evaluation confirmed that the program is relevant given the ongoing peace negotiations, and concluded that ACT fills a highly relevant and crucial niche in the context of the Cyprus problem and the search for its solution. The U.S. Government is also planning an Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA) assessment for spring 2010.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: The U.S. Government met or exceeded all but one of its performance targets in 2009 and added two custom indicators, both of which have been tracked by the United States locally since 2006. In short, the results indicate that although the United States has been successful in forging contacts and habits of cooperation and raising standards, particularly in the Turkish Cypriot community so that Turkish Cypriots can be better partners in a bi-communal federation, many challenges remain. Overall levels of trust remain low throughout both communities. To meet this challenge, the United States has taken a more strategic approach to peace building: shifting from a large number of disparate smaller projects to a smaller number of individual but interrelated theme areas more directly related to the reconciliation process; and from many partners to a much smaller number of interlocking civil society networks headed by the most capable civil society partners that could have greater impact. The United States is supporting the efforts by local partners to reach critical mass with activities such as the community media center to mainstream reporting on conflict resolution work; polling and the publication of evidence-based, peer-reviewed research to increase dialogue on settlement; and participatory decision making to encourage citizens to engage in the reconciliation process. The addition of ATA to the U.S. assistance program is considered critical to addressing non-military security vulnerabilities. These include the smuggling of weapons, people, and money.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: If the ongoing peace process yields results in 2010, the impact of FY 2011 funding for Cyprus will be dramatic. The capacities of the civil society organizations and networks being strengthened with U.S. funding are expected to be instrumental in fostering and facilitating cooperation between the two communities at several levels, such as forming the backbone of key new federal institutions.

## Czech Republic

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

With its membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the European Union (EU), combined with increasing activism in international affairs, the Czech Republic has proven an important and reliable ally in promoting democracy, market reforms, antiterrorism, missile defense, and nonproliferation. Despite the increasing political, material, and human cost of supporting and participating in Coalition military operations, the Czech Republic stands resolute among the United States' strongest security partners. At the beginning of 2009, the Czechs were fielding over 400 soldiers in Afghanistan and 550 soldiers in Kosovo. In addition, the Czech Republic has five peacekeepers on United Nations missions in Africa, Kosovo, and Afghanistan. The Czech Republic is planning additional contributions for 2010 to include the deployment of a 110-person, three-helicopter aviation detachment to support International Security Assistance Force missions, and up to 60 soldiers to support the country's second Operational Mentoring and Liaison Team (OMLT) in Afghanistan. Providing specialized support has become a priority for the Czech Republic, as shown by these contributions, and the willingness of the Czech Republic to not only maintain but also increase its contributions to operations in Afghanistan is a testimony to the effectiveness of the Foreign Military Financing (FMF) and International Military Education and Training (IMET) programs. Continuing U.S. security assistance provides an opportunity to secure the benefits of peace and stability for the region, and to support further 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 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	4,599	7,900	9,000	1,100
Foreign Military Financing	3,000	6,000	7,000	1,000
International Military Education and Training	1,599	1,900	2,000	100

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Czech Republic</b>	<b>4,599</b>	<b>7,900</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>1,100</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	4,599	7,900	9,000	1,100
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	3,000	6,000	7,000	1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,000	6,000	7,000	1,000
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	1,599	1,900	2,000	100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,599	1,900	2,000	100

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Czech Republic</b>	<b>4,599</b>	<b>7,900</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>1,100</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	4,599	7,900	9,000	1,100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,599	7,900	9,000	1,100

## **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. United States assistance helps secure the Czech Republic's capability to enhance regional stability and contribute to Coalition operations around the globe. 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 better prepare Czech forces for interoperability with NATO and U.S. forces. These programs will be implemented through the U.S. Department of Defense.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): FMF assistance to the Czech Armed Forces will advance its modernization, improve interoperability with NATO forces, and fulfill NATO requirements. Assistance will increase the Czech Republic's capacity to prepare and deploy forces for U.S. and Coalition operations, primarily in Afghanistan; assist in the development and enhancement of NATO-supported niche capabilities, and support the ability of the Czech Republic to meet its NATO Force Goals. U.S. assistance will also assist in the ongoing defense modernization of the Armed Forces of the Czech Republic required to maximize military capabilities available to NATO and coalition operations. FY 2011 FMF funds will focus on supporting the acquisition of NATO-compatible command and control systems, as well as providing additional ground and Special Forces equipment to support deploying forces.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): IMET will be used to advance the overall professional military education and further develop interoperability. IMET in FY 2011 will fund training in personnel and acquisition management, English language training, and various specialized and technical training for the units and sections designated to support NATO.

## **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: Embassy Prague oversees and assesses the effectiveness of the IMET and FMF programs through a weekly political-military working group chaired by the Chargé d'Affaires. The Office of Defense Cooperation (ODC) provides day-to-day planning, coordination, and execution. Assessment is based on the observations and evaluations by the Country Team and those of other elements of the U.S. Government interacting with the Czech military. Effectiveness is gauged in terms of demonstrated Czech capabilities to train, equip, deploy, and sustain interoperable units participating in NATO operations.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: The performance indicators derived from multiple sources within the Country Team and from elsewhere in the U.S. Government are assessed within the context of the goals of the Mission Strategic Plan (MSP) and Strategy of Active Security (SAS). Performance gaps are identified, as are newly arising opportunities related to the evolving nature of operations in theaters such as Afghanistan. Once performance gaps are identified, they are reviewed thoroughly with the Czech General Staff, Joint Forces Command, and unit experts. If the application of IMET or FMF grant funding could help to reduce these performance gaps, the Senior Defense Official on the Country Team, through his ODC, notifies the Combatant Command, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, and Office of the Secretary of Defense of the proposed measures believed necessary to reduce the gaps. Upon approval, those measures are programmed into the future budget plans to be executed at the earliest opportunity. For FY 2011, MSP and SAS objectives are best achieved through a continued focus on the development of Czech military deployment capability for NATO out-of-area operations, particularly in Afghanistan. The Czech Ministry of Defense's Government-approved mid-range (2010-12) strategic planning objectives are similarly focused on this priority. FMF programmatic choices to fund NATO-interoperable tactical secure communications equipment and improve the command and control capabilities of Czech special operations units slated for deployment to Afghanistan are derived from this goal. FMF and IMET allocations to enhance and expand the capabilities of a newly deployed Mi-17 helicopter transport unit, as well as those of a helicopter OMLT are likewise linked to the achievement of out-of-area logistical support and training capabilities. Finally, FY 2011 training

in the area of acquisition management supports an ongoing need identified by the Embassy Country Team to foster ever-greater transparency within the Czech military procurement system.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: Budgeting and programmatic choices for FY 2011 are specifically linked to sustaining continued success in relevant areas including professional military education, improving performance capabilities according to the priority of the supported operation, and leveraging Czech niche capabilities.

## Estonia

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Estonia is an effective and reliable trans-Atlantic partner in advancing peace, stability, and democracy in Europe and beyond. Estonia is a strong supporter of Coalition operations at considerable financial and political cost. Foreign assistance to Estonia provides the opportunity to sustain and expand the firm partnership the United States has formed with Estonia, contribute to improved North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) interoperability, and support Estonia's military commitments abroad, including in Afghanistan, Iraq, and Kosovo.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	2,537	3,600	4,150	550
Foreign Military Financing	1,500	2,500	3,000	500
International Military Education and Training	1,037	1,100	1,150	50

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Estonia</b>	<b>2,537</b>	<b>3,600</b>	<b>4,150</b>	<b>550</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	2,537	3,600	4,150	550
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	1,500	2,500	3,000	500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,500	2,500	3,000	500
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	1,037	1,100	1,150	50
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,037	1,100	1,150	50

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Estonia</b>	<b>2,537</b>	<b>3,600</b>	<b>4,150</b>	<b>550</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	2,537	3,600	4,150	550
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,537	3,600	4,150	550

### Peace and Security

U.S. security assistance is important both substantively and symbolically to United States efforts to strengthen security ties with Estonia. Foreign assistance to Estonia provides an exponential 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, 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 contribute further to global security and combating terrorism. The programs will also allow Estonia to continue efforts to provide training and share NATO accession experiences with its neighbors, such as Georgia and Ukraine. These programs will be implemented through the U.S. Department of Defense.



Foreign Military Financing (FMF): The U.S. Embassy's Office of Defense Cooperation (ODC) has used Estonia's ten-year National Defense Development Plan for the period 2009 to 2018 as a guide for determining FMF requests. Prior to the selection and procurement of complex equipment or systems with FMF, the Estonian Ministry of Defense in coordination with the ODC conducts thorough research to determine if a particular platform or system will meet the needs and force development goals established in the ten-year plan. FMF also supports Estonia's coalition and peacekeeping operations. Estonia is a staunch NATO ally, and Estonian troops participate in several international peace and security missions. In 2009, their rate of deployment peaked at 14 percent when they deployed two companies to Afghanistan simultaneously. Such a high operations tempo has resulted in a lot of wear on equipment. Increases in FMF funding will help to enhance the skills acquired from NATO operations and rebuild capabilities reduced by wear, including communications equipment, thereby improving Estonia's NATO interoperability.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): Estonia is currently at the optimum level of IMET trainees (50 to 55 students per year). The requested increase in funding is to help offset the rising cost of tuition. The focus of IMET funding will be on meeting internal and external force goals, supporting NATO operations, and developing Special Operations Forces teams. A more centralized candidate selection process will also insure that trainees are selected in a way that promotes these goals. New course completion requirements, including a comprehensive written report by students and trainees, will help determine which types of training best help Estonia and the United States meet their goals.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: In the past year, ODC conducted an assessment of FMF and IMET programs, and how well these programs are supporting Estonia's long-term defense goals. Based on this review, ODC implemented several changes that will enhance the U.S. Government's abilities to help Estonia both improve its ability to defend itself and to be a more effective NATO ally.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: As part of the process of assessing and realigning Estonia's FMF and IMET programs to support Estonia's National Defense Development Plan more closely, ODC worked with the Estonian Defense Forces to implement life-cycle management programs for FMF-procured equipment. This program is helping to insure that equipment is delivered to the field in a timely manner and that maintenance and training programs promote the proper use and care of the equipment. Life-cycle management programs also help determine future training needs.

In addition to the comprehensive end-of-training reports required of all IMET-trained students, ODC has implemented an alumni program. This program will provide mentors to help prepare students to reap more benefits from the training. The alumni program will also provide a more effective way to evaluate the impact of training over a longer period. These data will then be used to evaluate whether the overall IMET program for Estonia is helping it to meet its long-term goals and improve its NATO interoperability.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: The request for FY 2011 will further enhance the Estonian Military's mission as a stable and reliable partner for the United States while continuing to support its long-term defense goals.

## Georgia

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

In June 2009, the United States fulfilled its \$1 billion pledge of assistance following Georgia's August 2008 conflict with Russia. The \$1 billion package represented an extraordinary outlay of support for the people and Government of Georgia (GOG) in the wake of the conflict. The FY 2011 budget request has been calibrated to sustain and leverage programs launched with the \$1 billion pledge and to institutionalize gains made in the post-conflict period to ensure strong democratic and economic foundations for Georgia in the future. The U.S. Government (USG) will continue to consult with the GOG to develop assistance projects that encourage Georgia's democratic and participatory governance, promote integration with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and increased regional cooperation, develop law enforcement and institutions that uphold the rule of law to strengthen peace and security, achieve stable economic growth, and lay the groundwork for a sustainable resolution of conflicts with the separatist regions based on Georgia's territorial integrity. The United States-Georgia Charter on Strategic Partnership signed in January 2009 offers a framework for meeting these goals.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	311,817	78,950	90,085	11,135
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	294,000	59,000	68,660	9,660
Food for Peace Title II	1,841	0	0	0
Foreign Military Financing	11,500	16,000	16,000	0
Global Health and Child Survival - State	850	850	850	0
International Military Education and Training	1,426	1,800	2,000	200
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,200	1,300	2,575	1,275

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Georgia</b>	<b>311,817</b>	<b>78,950</b>	<b>90,085</b>	<b>11,135</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	41,454	24,380	25,690	1,310
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	26,328	5,280	5,115	-165
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	200	200	400	200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	21,529	4,280	3,600	-680
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	300	700	200	-500
1.5 Transnational Crime	350	100	415	315
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	3,949	0	500	500
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	11,500	16,000	16,000	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	11,500	16,000	16,000	0
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	1,426	1,800	2,000	200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,426	1,800	2,000	200
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	2,200	1,300	2,575	1,275

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	500	0	550	550
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,100	700	1,425	725
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	600	600	600	0
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>39,736</b>	<b>18,750</b>	<b>24,150</b>	<b>5,400</b>
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	<b>39,736</b>	<b>18,750</b>	<b>24,150</b>	<b>5,400</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	8,421	4,265	5,150	885
2.2 Good Governance	8,116	5,740	5,000	-740
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	6,722	3,180	5,000	1,820
2.4 Civil Society	16,477	5,565	9,000	3,435
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>24,298</b>	<b>10,860</b>	<b>9,965</b>	<b>-895</b>
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	<b>23,448</b>	<b>10,010</b>	<b>9,115</b>	<b>-895</b>
3.1 Health	11,655	6,625	7,100	475
3.2 Education	2,215	3,385	2,015	-1,370
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	9,578	0	0	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - State</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>0</b>
3.1 Health	850	850	850	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>154,687</b>	<b>22,850</b>	<b>28,080</b>	<b>5,230</b>
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	<b>154,687</b>	<b>22,850</b>	<b>28,080</b>	<b>5,230</b>
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,514	2,790	2,435	-355
4.2 Trade and Investment	3,678	2,554	5,000	2,446
4.3 Financial Sector	8,697	1,126	1,654	528
4.4 Infrastructure	118,058	3,800	4,500	700
4.5 Agriculture	13,604	4,910	6,550	1,640
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	9,136	2,560	3,941	1,381
4.7 Economic Opportunity	0	3,960	3,000	-960
4.8 Environment	0	1,150	1,000	-150
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>51,642</b>	<b>2,110</b>	<b>2,200</b>	<b>90</b>
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	<b>49,801</b>	<b>2,110</b>	<b>2,200</b>	<b>90</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	49,801	2,110	2,000	-110
5.2 Disaster Readiness	0	0	200	200
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	<b>1,841</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,841	0	0	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Georgia</b>	<b>311,817</b>	<b>78,950</b>	<b>90,085</b>	<b>11,135</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>41,454</b>	<b>24,380</b>	<b>25,690</b>	<b>1,310</b>
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	500	0	550	550
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,300	900	1,825	925
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	35,055	22,680	22,200	-480
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	300	700	200	-500
1.5 Transnational Crime	350	100	415	315
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	3,949	0	500	500
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>39,736</b>	<b>18,750</b>	<b>24,150</b>	<b>5,400</b>

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	8,421	4,265	5,150	885
2.2 Good Governance	8,116	5,740	5,000	-740
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	6,722	3,180	5,000	1,820
2.4 Civil Society	16,477	5,565	9,000	3,435
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>24,298</b>	<b>10,860</b>	<b>9,965</b>	<b>-895</b>
3.1 Health	12,505	7,475	7,950	475
3.2 Education	2,215	3,385	2,015	-1,370
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	9,578	0	0	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>154,687</b>	<b>22,850</b>	<b>28,080</b>	<b>5,230</b>
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,514	2,790	2,435	-355
4.2 Trade and Investment	3,678	2,554	5,000	2,446
4.3 Financial Sector	8,697	1,126	1,654	528
4.4 Infrastructure	118,058	3,800	4,500	700
4.5 Agriculture	13,604	4,910	6,550	1,640
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	9,136	2,560	3,941	1,381
4.7 Economic Opportunity	0	3,960	3,000	-960
4.8 Environment	0	1,150	1,000	-150
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>51,642</b>	<b>2,110</b>	<b>2,200</b>	<b>90</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	51,642	2,110	2,000	-110
5.2 Disaster Readiness	0	0	200	200
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>9,072</b>	<b>5,171</b>	<b>5,787</b>	<b>616</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	3,427	633	2,720	2,087
6.2 Administration and Oversight	5,645	4,538	3,067	-1,471

## Peace and Security

Georgia is a committed partner in promoting global peace and security and a steadfast ally in Coalition operations. U.S. assistance provided through the Departments of Defense, Homeland Security, and State will continue to support stabilization operations and security sector reform.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): Through the Departments of State and Justice, U.S. assistance will strengthen the rule of law through practical skills training for law enforcement officers, prosecutors, defense attorneys, and judges. Efforts will also be focused on improving local capacity to fight transnational crime, including human trafficking, narcotics trafficking, and cybercrime. These efforts will be complemented by other U.S. assistance programs designed to enhance Georgia's ability to secure its borders to deter the illegal movement of persons and illicit materials, including weapons of mass destruction and their components.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): Assistance will focus on acquiring the equipment needed to support deployment operations, while improving the quality of pre-deployment training and operations. FMF acquisitions will directly contribute to Georgia's ability to deploy troops successfully to Afghanistan. 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.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): Funds will be used to advance the overall professional military education and further develop interoperability. IMET will provide training for the professional development of officers and non-commissioned officers. Training will also be provided to develop staff interoperability.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): Funding will support training and technical assistance to help Georgia be an effective U.S. partner in counterterrorism coordination, and improve its capacity to maintain border security.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

Despite continued institutional reform and a civil society that is motivated to become more active, challenges remain in enhancing institutional checks and balances, increasing civic participation, conducting free and fair elections, and strengthening political pluralism, good governance, media independence, civil society, and judicial independence.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): Increased U.S. assistance through the Department of State and 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. Through the Departments of Justice and State and USAID, assistance will improve checks and balances by strengthening municipal and national governance, improving judicial independence, and advancing implementation of criminal procedure reforms needed to create a justice system more compliant with international standards. These reforms are central to helping Georgia realize its aspiration for Euro-Atlantic integration. U.S. assistance will bolster political pluralism and democratic parties, work with the GOG to implement anti-corruption measures and ensure free and fair electoral processes, and increase respect for human rights, including among law enforcement officials. Bolstering democracy and the rule of law in Georgia will enhance regional stability.

### **Investing in People**

Despite some improvements in this area, the technical, administrative, and financial capacity of the GOG to deliver health, education, and other social services to its people remains limited.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): USAID programs 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 further expanding coverage of the universally recognized Directly Observed Treatment Short-Course protocol. Programs will also support the development of health care financing mechanisms (such as insurance programs) and capacity in health care administration. Funding to the education sector will strengthen the vocational education system and increase transparency and curriculum reform in higher education, enhance capacities in education administration, and strengthen local school board oversight and management functions.

Global Health Child Survival (GHCS) - State: Georgia will receive funding to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR).

### **Economic Growth**

U.S. assistance programs through USAID and the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, and the Treasury will continue to help Georgia deepen its reforms and improve its economic competitiveness in order to create a more stable and efficient economic environment that can attract foreign capital and generate broad-based and sustainable economic growth. Constraints to achieving these goals include fragmented markets, a lack of economic information, and low productivity.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): U.S. assistance will address these constraints by strengthening private sector economic institutions; sustaining and coordinating capacity-building initiatives; developing systems to enable the flow of economic information; 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, improve market linkages and productivity in agriculture, and develop micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises. 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 build capacity in Georgian energy institutions, demonstrate the benefits of strategic energy management, promote efficiency and renewable energy sources, and support diversification of Georgia's domestic energy resources as well as energy imports.

### **Humanitarian Assistance**

The 2008 conflict resulted in tens of thousands of internally displaced persons (IDPs), in addition to the remaining estimated 220,000 IDPs created by wars in Abkhazia and South Ossetia in the early 1990s.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): U.S. assistance provided by the Department of State will support the GOG's strategy to address the needs of IDPs by improving social services and protection for these and other vulnerable populations, including the elderly, disabled, extremely poor, and institutionalized; by providing medicines, medical supplies and equipment, food, clothing, health, and emergency shelter items; by responding to disasters; and by executing small reconstruction projects such as water projects in villages and heating in IDP centers.

### **Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation**

Georgia is effectively implementing its \$295 million Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Compact, which is focused on rehabilitating regional infrastructure and promoting private-sector development. In response to the needs that arose after the 2008 conflict, the MCC amended the Compact to include an additional \$100 million for roads, regional infrastructure development, and an energy activity. AEECA funds in the economic growth sector reinforce the MCC investment without duplicating efforts, and support Georgia's continued eligibility for a possible second Compact.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: The U.S. Mission's approach to monitoring and evaluation of assistance includes a whole-of-government monitoring and evaluation effort, agency-specific reviews, and an interagency budgeting process. All U.S. Government agencies regularly participate in a collaborative structure overseen by an Assistance Coordination Committee (ACC), which reviews the country's development context and U.S. assistance priorities in Georgia. The ACC serves as a forum for programming and budget allocation decisions informed by performance data as reported through the Program Performance Report and other sources. In addition to ongoing monitoring efforts, the United States conducted four assessments and one evaluation in the USAID Mission. In addition, in recognition of the extraordinary character of the \$1 billion pledge for Georgia, the United States is currently procuring the services of a contractor to conduct overarching monitoring of activities undertaken with that funding.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: In FY 2009, an assessment of parliamentary assistance made recommendations to promote reform across multiple areas. Another assessment identified issues that reduce investor confidence and hinder hydropower development, and informed budget allocations for the design of a new multi-million hydropower-investment promotion program. An assessment of the rule-of-law sector identified critical areas for future focus, such as judicial independence and legal education, and resulted in major funding for these areas from the U.S. \$1 billion pledge. An evaluation of the courts' readiness to implement jury trials was used to identify program priorities and to identify members of study visits to the United States.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: The largest programmatic impacts with FY 2011 funding are expected in the trade and investment, and civil society program areas. While U.S.

assistance has facilitated Georgia's vastly improved ranking on the World Bank's Doing Business report (from 112th in 2005 to 11th in 2010), Georgia still lags in certain areas. The FY 2011 request accordingly includes additional resources in the trade and investment area to assist the GOG, business associations, and firms to identify and actively market regional and international investments as well as promote further transparency and strengthen rule of law. With increased funding, the United States will intensify work with political parties inside and outside Parliament to help them reconnect with their electorate, expand public outreach and consultation into the regions, and develop party platforms and constructive approaches to coalition building and developing policy alternatives.

## Greece

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Despite its strategic location in the Eastern Mediterranean and large defense budget, Greece has not always played a substantive role in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). U.S. assistance contributes toward interoperability of Greek forces within NATO, and helps focus Greek officers on the positive impact Greece can have within the wider Alliance.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	100	100	100	0
International Military Education and Training	100	100	100	0

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Greece</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	100	100	100	0
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	100	100	100	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	100	100	100	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Greece</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	100	100	100	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	100	100	100	0

### Peace and Security

U.S. assistance is focused on enhancing regional stability, building close ties and mutual understanding, and assisting with Greek military transformation. U.S. assistance substantially increases NATO interoperability through hands-on equipment training, facilitates understanding between 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 regional peacekeeping, Balkan stabilization efforts and cooperative programs with other regional and NATO allies and Partnership for Peace members. These programs will be implemented through the U.S. Department of Defense.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): IMET assistance is targeted at encouraging Greece's efforts to modernize its military and expand interoperability with other NATO forces through officer and non-commissioned officer training.



## 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 (EU) and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (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. With the highest public debt ratio in the EU, Hungary has had to abandon its commitment to adopting the Euro by 2010 and 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 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	2,129	2,000	2,000	0
Foreign Military Financing	1,000	1,000	1,000	0
International Military Education and Training	1,129	1,000	1,000	0

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Hungary</b>	<b>2,129</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	2,129	2,000	2,000	0
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	1,000	1,000	1,000	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000	1,000	1,000	0
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	1,129	1,000	1,000	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,129	1,000	1,000	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Hungary</b>	<b>2,129</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	2,129	2,000	2,000	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,129	2,000	2,000	0

### Peace and Security

U.S. assistance to Hungary contributes to regional stability and helps maintain strong political support in Hungary 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 Hungarian military capable of meeting NATO commitments and participation 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.

Sustaining Embassy Budapest's International Military Education and Training (IMET) and Foreign Military Financing (FMF) programs at a robust level continues to enhance the Hungarian military's capability to become an even stronger partner in U.S. efforts to counter global terrorism and to contribute to peacekeeping operations around the globe. Recent reforms in the Hungarian military are reflected in continued active participation in international military operations supported by both IMET and FMF assistance, including more than 300 Hungarian personnel in Kosovo and 330 in Afghanistan, with an additional 200 committed to Afghanistan in December 2009. These programs will be implemented through the U.S. Department of Defense.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): IMET funds are the single most important component of the security assistance program and are the key to continued transformation of the Hungarian Defense Forces (HDF). Currently, the two most senior military leaders and a solid core of officers and non-commissioned officers are IMET graduates. In 2009, 107 students participated in the IMET program and 100 percent of them are using their taught skills in their current assignments. A large percentage of Hungary's IMET students has already or will deploy in support of coalition operations in 2011.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): The top priority unit for FMF assistance is Hungary's Special Forces (SF) battalion and its related SF Qualification Course. FMF funding has provided both equipment and training, including a Mobile Training Team (MTT) that provided Special Operations advanced training to 36 SF personnel. There are 14 such personnel currently with U.S. forces in Afghanistan, and this number is projected to increase to 20 in 2010 - all trained by the MTT.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: Embassy Budapest provides oversight of FMF and IMET programs through a monthly Political/Military working group chaired by the Deputy Chief of Mission. The Office of Defense Cooperation (ODC) provides day-to-day planning, coordination, and execution of the programs. For example, ODC develops training and equipment assistance plans in coordination with the Hungarian Joint Forces Command and Hungarian Ministry of Defense Training sections. These plans include Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), which are designed to support the Mission Strategic Plan and EUCOM Strategy of Active Security goals.

The ODC monitors KPIs and evaluates performance. The main goal is a constantly improving, effective, and relevant Hungarian military capable of carrying out missions in a dynamic international security environment. IMET's overarching goal is the transformation of the Hungarian military into an effective organization that deploys skilled, interoperable units in support of shared goals. The main goal for FMF equipment assistance is on improving NATO and coalition interoperability and supporting deployed forces in coalition operations.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: Performance is directly monitored by the ODC, overseen by the Embassy Political/Military working group, and used as a basis for preparing the budget request. FMF and IMET assistance to Hungary is substantively changing its Armed Forces into a more modern and interoperable institution with shared goals. IMET courses provide important technical and professional training, but most importantly, they transform the HDF by enabling officers and non-commissioned officers to absorb the way that these two groups interact in a modern Western military organization. This is vital to battlefield success, and nearly impossible to learn except from a mentoring relationship. Time spent together, with relationships built and networks established, allows individual mindsets to change, and in time, the operating culture in the HDF to change. Although it remains a work in progress, an effective non-commissioned-officer-to-officer relationship is increasingly evident throughout the HDF. IMET courses expose HDF personnel to a U.S. military culture that is merit-based, performance-focused, and centered on winning its nation's wars, and this too has a transformative effect that is increasingly seen in the training HDF units' conduct and the performance, particularly of select units, in the field. FMF funds have provided modern night-vision devices and communications equipment, including for a helicopter Search And Rescue unit, that enable HDF soldiers to communicate seamlessly and

operate around the clock, representing significant transformative steps forward. Requested FMF funding will provide an MTT that will continue to train SF teams at Hungary's International Special Qualification Course. Included in this funding request is also a Joint Tactical Air Control capability for air-ground support. The key performance indicator driving Embassy Budapest's budget and programmatic decisions is the Hungarian Defense leadership's confidence to deploy IMET/FMF supported forces for International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) operations.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: The largest programmatic impact of the FY 2011 funding request is expected to be the number of MI-17 aircraft refurbished for ISAF deployment, and the number of personnel who receive counterinsurgency related training, which will enable more effective participation in Operational Mentoring and Liaison Teams and Special Forces training and deployments.

## Iceland

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Iceland is extremely important to both the United States and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) due to its strategic location in the Atlantic. Because of its small size, lack of a standing military, and current financial problems, Iceland requires U.S. assistance to enable it to contribute to the security of the United States and NATO.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	0	0	100	100
International Military Education and Training	0	0	100	100

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Iceland</b>	0	0	100	100
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	0	0	100	100
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	0	0	100	100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	0	100	100

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Iceland</b>	0	0	100	100
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	0	0	100	100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	0	100	100

### Peace and Security

U.S. assistance substantially increases Iceland's NATO interoperability through professional military education. These programs will be implemented through the U.S. Department of Defense.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): Professional military education courses are critical for shaping the transformation of the Icelandic defense apparatus, orienting its leadership towards the United States and NATO, and increasing its capacity and capability to meet Iceland's NATO obligations and perceived territorial threats. As Iceland has no professional development opportunities for its civilian defense leadership, their participation in U.S. professional military education courses, including courses on strategic planning for senior officials, will significantly advance U.S. security objectives. Course graduates will also have a significant positive impact on Iceland's capability to meet its NATO responsibilities. In addition to professional military education, technical training is required to further build Iceland's partnership capability and enhance U.S. and NATO security. The priority target audiences for technical training are the Icelandic Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) unit and the Icelandic civilian defense staff who handle U.S. Foreign Military Sales cases. The EOD unit is a small but extremely capable unit that performs in-country EOD operations (including World War II residual ordnance, sea mines, and bomb disposal) as well as deploying in support of United Nations and NATO missions. Advanced EOD training will increase technical proficiency, thereby enhancing Iceland's domestic anti-terrorism capability, and allowing

Iceland to contribute more fully to and interoperate with U.S. and other NATO allies' EOD missions. Iceland's National Civil Defense is responsible for fulfilling the country's commitments to NATO by maintaining military aircraft basing structure and operating a radar common operational picture. Enhanced FMS technical training will enable Civil Defense staff to plan and program the sustainment and upgrade of these integrated defense systems, continuing Iceland's interoperability with the United States and NATO.

## Kosovo

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The U.S. Government's (USG) continuing goal is to help Kosovo become a stable, democratic, and prosperous country within Europe, contributing to the peaceful development of the western Balkans and moving toward integration in European and transatlantic institutions. Five policy priorities guide U.S. assistance in Kosovo: building Kosovo's democratic institutions; ensuring that Kosovo's diverse communities all participate in building a tolerant society; furthering the development of the country's economy so that all its citizens can enjoy the benefits of prosperity; ensuring that society and government are firmly grounded in the rule of law; and cementing progress in all these areas through the realization of Kosovo's European future.

Kosovo declared independence on February 17, 2008. U.S. assistance to Kosovo increased in connection with this development in order to address immediate issues related to the emergence of Kosovo as a newly independent state. While ensuring Kosovo's success remains a top priority, the FY 2011 request levels reflect a normalization of U.S. assistance and a return to a more appropriate steady-state level, now that Kosovo is independent.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	123,033	99,270	85,450	-13,820
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	120,100	95,000	79,000	-16,000
Foreign Military Financing	1,500	2,500	5,000	2,500
International Military Education and Training	638	700	700	0
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	795	1,070	750	-320

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Kosovo</b>	<b>123,033</b>	<b>99,270</b>	<b>85,450</b>	<b>-13,820</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	41,153	39,898	35,324	-4,574
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	38,220	35,628	28,874	-6,754
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	33,218	21,642	24,299	2,657
1.5 Transnational Crime	918	2,248	325	-1,923
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	4,084	11,738	4,250	-7,488
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	1,500	2,500	5,000	2,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,500	2,500	5,000	2,500
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	638	700	700	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	638	700	700	0
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	795	1,070	750	-320
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	125	400	0	-400
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	670	670	750	80
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	26,637	21,895	23,147	1,252

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	26,637	21,895	23,147	1,252
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	12,532	9,120	11,168	2,048
2.2 Good Governance	6,400	5,700	5,200	-500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,600	2,200	1,510	-690
2.4 Civil Society	4,105	4,875	5,269	394
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	2,842	6,110	3,264	-2,846
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	2,842	6,110	3,264	-2,846
3.1 Health	1,000	2,610	814	-1,796
3.2 Education	1,842	3,500	2,450	-1,050
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	51,841	31,227	23,715	-7,512
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	51,841	31,227	23,715	-7,512
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	28,011	6,727	6,435	-292
4.2 Trade and Investment	0	1,000	2,500	1,500
4.4 Infrastructure	15,450	6,950	4,950	-2,000
4.5 Agriculture	2,300	2,520	2,520	0
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	6,080	11,030	7,310	-3,720
4.8 Environment	0	3,000	0	-3,000
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	560	140	0	-140
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	560	140	0	-140
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	560	140	0	-140

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Kosovo</b>	<b>123,033</b>	<b>99,270</b>	<b>85,450</b>	<b>-13,820</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	41,153	39,898	35,324	-4,574
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	125	400	0	-400
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	670	670	750	80
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	35,356	24,842	29,999	5,157
1.5 Transnational Crime	918	2,248	325	-1,923
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	4,084	11,738	4,250	-7,488
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	26,637	21,895	23,147	1,252
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	12,532	9,120	11,168	2,048
2.2 Good Governance	6,400	5,700	5,200	-500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,600	2,200	1,510	-690
2.4 Civil Society	4,105	4,875	5,269	394
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	2,842	6,110	3,264	-2,846
3.1 Health	1,000	2,610	814	-1,796
3.2 Education	1,842	3,500	2,450	-1,050
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	51,841	31,227	23,715	-7,512
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	28,011	6,727	6,435	-292
4.2 Trade and Investment	0	1,000	2,500	1,500
4.4 Infrastructure	15,450	6,950	4,950	-2,000
4.5 Agriculture	2,300	2,520	2,520	0
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	6,080	11,030	7,310	-3,720
4.8 Environment	0	3,000	0	-3,000
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	560	140	0	-140

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	560	140	0	-140
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	6,114	5,641	5,600	-41
6.1 Program Design and Learning	520	190	100	-90
6.2 Administration and Oversight	5,594	5,451	5,500	49

### **Peace and Security**

Kosovo's domestic law enforcement bodies are performing adequately, the European Union's rule-of-law mission (EULEX) has deployed, and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)-led force remains in place. However, the Government of Kosovo (GOK) lacks capacity in many sectors and continues to need international assistance. In addition, the GOK must work to ease the tensions that still exist among some of Kosovo's ethnic communities; in particular, it must address the concerns of Kosovo Serbs. Kosovo will require substantial assistance before its institutions can assume full responsibility for maintaining a safe and secure environment and administering justice.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): Increased FMF funding for Kosovo supports the Kosovo Security Force (KSF), an emergency response and civil protection force subordinated to the Ministry for the KSF. The KSF attained initial operating capacity on September 15, 2009. FMF is critical to meeting the KSF's equipment requirements. Currently, the United States is the largest donor supporting the KSF, along with other NATO states. FMF funding at the request level will allow the USG to provide equipment to help the KSF attain full operating capacity in its core areas of emergency response, search and rescue, explosive ordnance disposal, handling of hazardous materials, firefighting, and civil defense.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): The KSF is just concluding its first year of operation and lacks fully developed professional education programs for its officers. IMET funding will provide technical advisers, English language instruction, and professional training including in the areas of human rights and the rule of law.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR): The GOK is working to strengthen its border control agencies and improve capacity to detect and interdict illicit trafficking of weapons of mass destruction and items of proliferation concern. Funding at the requested level will train government personnel engaged in tasks related to border security, donate critical inspection and detection equipment to the Kosovo Customs and the Border Police, and provide training to assist the GOK in improving its export control processes.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): Programs will continue to assist the Kosovo Police and other institutions in the security and law enforcement sectors to meet international standards of professionalism and accountability. AEECA funding will support a contingent of civilian police, prosecutors, and judges participating in EULEX; support improvements in Kosovo's efforts to counter trafficking in persons, as Kosovo continues to be both a destination and transit point for cross-border trafficking; continue to mitigate conflict by improving the quality of life for ethnic minorities and encouraging inter-ethnic reconciliation; offer technical assistance to the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the KSF, and the Kosovo Police; improve Kosovo's ability to investigate, prosecute, and deter financial crime; and improve the relationship between citizens and the police and judicial organizations through community outreach programs.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

Over the last ten years, the United States has played a vital role in laying the foundations of democratic governance and the rule of law in Kosovo. At present, Kosovo has a structure of governance and a body of laws that encourage citizen participation, free media, checks and balances among the branches of government, the empowerment of municipal administrations, and an independent justice system. Despite these strong foundations, however, there is growing public impatience with the poor performance of these institutions in practice. U.S. assistance will build



confidence in both the central and local governments, promote respect for the rule of law, and increase capacity of the criminal justice system, thereby contributing to stability and economic growth. In addition, U.S. assistance will focus on complex crimes and developing Kosovo's capacity for investigating and prosecuting organized crime and corruption, including money laundering, trafficking in persons, narcotics, and smuggling.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): At the requested level, planned activities will include improving the delivery of justice and increasing the demand for the rule of law through an independent and accountable judicial system, a trained cadre of legal professionals, and more effective operation of the justice system; training law enforcement and legal professionals in methods such as plea bargaining, intelligence-led policing, and the task-force approach to combating criminal organizations; helping to establish more effective local government by advancing decentralization, as well as through support in specific areas such as provision of basic services, transparent resource management, economic development, and ethnic reconciliation; building a more vibrant civil society and independent media; and building capacity in government institutions such as the Kosovo Assembly and the Central Election Commission, which assumed greater responsibilities after Kosovo gained independence.

### **Investing in People**

U.S. assistance under this objective will focus on basic and higher education and building capacity in government agencies.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): At the requested level, planned activities will help Kosovo's people develop the skills and knowledge needed to create robust governance institutions and spur economic growth; strengthen planning and management in the basic education system, as well as implementing partnerships between communities and local schools; and increasing access to clean water.

### **Economic Growth**

Kosovo is far from reaching its economic potential. The economy grew approximately 5 percent in 2008 and is expected to grow 4.2 percent in 2009. This is not sufficient to create jobs for the roughly 45 percent of the potential working population that is unemployed and the 30,000 new youth entrants into the labor market each year. Lack of reliable energy, absence of a business environment conducive to private-sector growth, poor infrastructure, and a poorly trained workforce are among the major constraints facing Kosovo's economy.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): Funding under this objective will remain robust while reflecting a decrease from the FY 2010 request level proportionate to the overall decrease in the Kosovo assistance budget. Assistance to the GOK will shift away from building institutions to ensuring their sustainability and effectiveness, including at the local level. Funding at the requested level will allow the United States to build the capacity of key central government and municipal institutions to ensure fiscal sustainability; improve the business enabling environment and assist targeted sectors, including agriculture, to become more productive and competitive in domestic and international markets; increase opportunities to acquire marketable skills, especially for youth; and improve operation of the electricity sector through privatization and help ensure a reliable energy supply through improved energy efficiency.

## **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: A team of rule-of-law (ROL) experts from the U.S. Department of State and USAID jointly evaluated ROL programs in early 2009, and conducted an ROL assessment of Kosovo as well. The evaluation findings showed that the U.S. assistance resulted in an increase in the number of border crossing points that are networked to a central data server, which allows border officials to share information about individuals entering and exiting the country. In addition, U.S. ROL assistance has successfully instituted a process for selecting senior police

officials in a transparent manner in accordance with the Kosovo Police Law and Administration Instructions that the USG helped Kosovo to draft. Finally, U.S. experts helped improve the legal reasoning and writing capacity of legal officers, introduced the use of proactive approaches in investigative techniques, assisted prosecutors to develop specialized areas of competency, and organized joint training sessions with officers from the Kosovo Police and the Prosecutor's Office in order to encourage more productive police-prosecutor relations. An April 2009 evaluation of the Economic Management for Stability and Growth Program (EMSG) determined that assistance to the Central Bank of Kosovo had met its objectives and, given significant support from other donors, U.S. assistance was no longer required. The same evaluation recommended that USAID continue to promote public-private partnerships (PPP) in Kosovo and support the PPP Unit in the Ministry of Finance and Economy.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: A new U.S. ROL strategy is now being developed for Kosovo that will take into account the findings of the ROL evaluation and assessment. Based on the preparatory work on the new strategy, it is likely that in the future ROL programs will focus on demand, access, and respect for justice; however, final decisions affected by the evaluation and assessment are still under consideration and so are not yet reflected in recent budget decisions. Finally, in response to the EMSG evaluation, a successor program is planned that will strengthen the PPP Unit's capacity to analyze and evaluate potential PPP projects. The program will improve the transparency of new PPPs by developing work plans and monitoring systems to track achievement of results.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: The FY 2011 request for ROL funding will allow the United States to develop a secure data center for law enforcement agencies and help to strengthen Community Safety Action Teams, which will improve the relationship between citizens and the police and create greater demand and respect for justice. Additionally, requested FY 2011 assistance to the PPP Unit in the Ministry of Finance and Economy is expected to increase the flow of private-sector funding for major public infrastructure priorities.

## Latvia

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Latvia is a strong and reliable transatlantic partner in advancing peace, stability, and democracy in Europe and beyond. Despite a significant economic downturn in 2009, Latvia continues to play a key role in coalition operations, providing substantial public, diplomatic, and military support. Latvia is a valued member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and continues to support its top priority mission in Afghanistan through the contribution of 170 troops to the United Nations mandated, NATO-led International Security Assistance Force. The provision of Foreign Military Financing (FMF) and International Military Education and Training (IMET) assistance is a tangible benefit that shores up political backing for Latvia's sustained commitment in Afghanistan, despite a massive economic and fiscal crisis and in the face of opposition political parties' calls for these troops to be withdrawn. This assistance is essential to the professional development and adequate provisioning and equipping of the Latvian National Armed Forces in order to deploy and operate effectively with other United States and NATO forces in Afghanistan. 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 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	2,482	3,600	4,150	550
Foreign Military Financing	1,500	2,500	3,000	500
International Military Education and Training	982	1,100	1,150	50

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Latvia</b>	<b>2,482</b>	<b>3,600</b>	<b>4,150</b>	<b>550</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	2,482	3,600	4,150	550
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	1,500	2,500	3,000	500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,500	2,500	3,000	500
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	982	1,100	1,150	50
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	982	1,100	1,150	50

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Latvia</b>	<b>2,482</b>	<b>3,600</b>	<b>4,150</b>	<b>550</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	2,482	3,600	4,150	550
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,482	3,600	4,150	550

### 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 first 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 work to ensure that Latvia continues to support key Euro-Atlantic Alliances and organizations that are in line with United States interests, and strengthen Latvia's capability to respond in combating terrorism. In FY 2011, U.S. training will help the Latvian Armed Forces to continue professionalizing its ranks.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): FMF assistance will focus on acquiring the equipment needed to support deployment operations while improving the quality of pre-deployment training and operations. FMF acquisitions will directly contribute to Latvia's ability to deploy troops successfully to Afghanistan. Equipment procurements will include night vision equipment and communications, and navigation upgrades. Equipment will also be provided to improve the Special Operations training center and ranges.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): IMET will continue to provide professional military training with an emphasis on professional development courses for non-commissioned officers and junior officers. Training will include leadership, staff planning, and specialty skill training, along with advanced officer training in niche specialties.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: In Latvia, the U.S. Government conducted performance evaluations based on the indicator targets established per fiscal year along with feedback from personnel receiving professional military education, technical, and related training. In FY 2009, feedback was very positive and reported a direct contribution to the professionalism and technical capacities of the Latvian defense force personnel.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: Based on the assessment of Latvia's FY 2009 programs, FY 2011 assistance will target an additional 25 percent increase in defense capability to carry out activities in line with U.S. strategic goals and objectives. The capability of these forces will be enhanced by FMF deliveries of communications equipment, personal protective equipment, optics, vehicles, and other equipment to support these operations.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: Based on the success of FMF and IMET funding in FY 2009 reporting targets, the FY 2011 goal of security assistance is an additional 25 percent increase in Latvia's capability to carry out activities in line with U.S. strategic goals and objectives. This includes the further development of a Joint Terminal Attack Controller capability requiring specialized equipment procurement. FMF deliveries of equipment will be needed to support troop deployments. The United States is also targeting 500 to 525 personnel to receive English language training to enhance the ability of Latvian soldiers to interact with United States and coalition personnel in theater. Finally, the United States is targeting 81 personnel to receive IMET courses, emphasizing junior officers and the non-commissioned officer corps for expeditionary operations and educating the senior leadership in defense reform.

## Lithuania

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Security and long-term stability in Northern Europe depend on the integration of stable and 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 North Atlantic Treaty Organization (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. Lithuania remains staunchly committed to coalition operations in Afghanistan, where it leads a Provincial Reconstruction Team (PRT) in Ghor province and deploys Special Operations Forces in the south. In the fall of 2009, Lithuania's Parliament voted to continue operations in Afghanistan through 2013. In addition, the transformation of the Lithuanian military into a modern force allows it to cooperate with Ukrainian, Georgian, and other neighboring militaries, providing additional downstream influence for stability in the region.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	2,761	3,800	4,450	650
Foreign Military Financing	1,700	2,700	3,300	600
International Military Education and Training	1,061	1,100	1,150	50

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Lithuania</b>	<b>2,761</b>	<b>3,800</b>	<b>4,450</b>	<b>650</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	2,761	3,800	4,450	650
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	1,700	2,700	3,300	600
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,700	2,700	3,300	600
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	1,061	1,100	1,150	50
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,061	1,100	1,150	50

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Lithuania</b>	<b>2,761</b>	<b>3,800</b>	<b>4,450</b>	<b>650</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	2,761	3,800	4,450	650
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,761	3,800	4,450	650

### 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.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): The economic crisis and subsequent cuts to Lithuania's defense budget make Lithuania's FMF critical to new acquisitions and to maintaining its current U.S.-provided equipment. FMF assistance will focus on acquiring the equipment needed to support operations in Afghanistan. Equipment procurements will include night vision equipment, communications equipment, unmanned aerial systems, a water purification system, and vehicle spare parts.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): Lithuania continues to take full advantage of its annual IMET apportionment with a significant return on investment as individuals trained through IMET funding return to take key leadership positions and prove critical to Lithuania's continued transformation and modernization. IMET will assist in the modernization of the Lithuanian Armed Forces and ensure Lithuania's continued participation in international peacekeeping missions as well as in other U.S. and NATO coalition operations. IMET will continue to provide professional military training for non-commissioned officers and junior officers, and English language training.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: The approach to planning FMF and IMET programs for Lithuania is based on the performance of the previous year. Successful programming is built on to maximize the effectiveness of the limited FMF and IMET funding, which directly supports U.S. strategic goals in Afghanistan and strengthens NATO capabilities. Due to the small size of Lithuania's military, changes and improvements are easily observed. Regarding IMET, the past graduates are monitored to ensure they are being properly utilized. Since the beginning of the program, 71 Lithuanians have attended senior level Professional Military Education courses in the United States. Currently, 89 percent of those individuals are still actively serving.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: Continued funding will allow Lithuania to support further its operations in Afghanistan along with its other NATO force commitments. Equipment to be delivered will ensure that Lithuania's deploying forces remain capable, lethal, and interoperable with U.S. coalition partners. Lithuania remains a staunch ally and partner that is committed to coalition operations in Afghanistan, NATO force offerings, and continued transformation of defense forces.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: As a result of Lithuania's success in transforming its logistics organizations, structures, and processes, the focus has now turned to building capabilities-based acquisitions and prioritizing needs. The positive outcomes from a training program have resulted in the transition of three Lithuanian personnel into positions previously held by U.S. advisors. The number of these training exercises has increased, and now serves as the key pre-deployment certification event for Lithuania's PRT leadership and staff personnel.

## Macedonia

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States' overarching foreign assistance goal is to support Macedonia's Euro-Atlantic aspirations by assisting in building and sustaining a stable, multiethnic, and democratic Macedonia that is fully integrated in European and Euro-Atlantic structures, and contributes to the stability of the western Balkans. Sector-specific foreign assistance goals include strengthening Macedonian law enforcement and military organizations; addressing corruption and improving the performance of the judiciary; increasing the ability of the Macedonian educational system to produce a workforce for a modern economy; and increasing business growth, investment, and exports.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	23,315	27,970	29,070	1,100
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	19,000	22,000	22,500	500
Foreign Military Financing	2,800	4,000	5,000	1,000
International Military Education and Training	620	950	1,050	100
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	895	1,020	520	-500

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Macedonia</b>	<b>23,315</b>	<b>27,970</b>	<b>29,070</b>	<b>1,100</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	5,315	7,570	8,190	620
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	1,000	1,600	1,620	20
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000	1,600	1,620	20
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	2,800	4,000	5,000	1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,800	4,000	5,000	1,000
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	620	950	1,050	100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	620	950	1,050	100
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	895	1,020	520	-500
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	375	500	0	-500
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	520	520	520	0
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	7,179	7,914	7,760	-154
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	7,179	7,914	7,760	-154
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,930	2,881	2,340	-541
2.2 Good Governance	2,730	2,300	2,130	-170
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	75	200	0	-200
2.4 Civil Society	1,444	2,533	3,290	757
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	4,000	4,100	4,100	0
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	4,000	4,100	4,100	0
3.2 Education	4,000	4,100	4,100	0

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	6,821	8,386	9,020	634
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	6,821	8,386	9,020	634
4.4 Infrastructure	557	475	1,070	595
4.5 Agriculture	1,195	870	870	0
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	5,069	7,041	7,080	39

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Macedonia</b>	<b>23,315</b>	<b>27,970</b>	<b>29,070</b>	<b>1,100</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	5,315	7,570	8,190	620
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	375	500	0	-500
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	520	520	520	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,420	6,550	7,670	1,120
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	7,179	7,914	7,760	-154
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,930	2,881	2,340	-541
2.2 Good Governance	2,730	2,300	2,130	-170
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	75	200	0	-200
2.4 Civil Society	1,444	2,533	3,290	757
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	4,000	4,100	4,100	0
3.2 Education	4,000	4,100	4,100	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	6,821	8,386	9,020	634
4.4 Infrastructure	557	475	1,070	595
4.5 Agriculture	1,195	870	870	0
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	5,069	7,041	7,080	39
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	1,861	2,096	2,553	457
6.1 Program Design and Learning	257	120	240	120
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,604	1,976	2,313	337

### Peace and Security

U.S. assistance seeks to ensure that Macedonia, as a global security partner, has a modern military in line with North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) standards, and is able to contribute effectively to international missions. Programs also intend to provide sufficient law enforcement capacity to combat transnational crime, and security agencies able to control the country's borders and address the threat of terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD).

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): Through FMF assistance, the United States seeks to maximize Macedonia's contribution to regional and global security. FMF assistance supports Macedonian integration into NATO, enhances regional security, and improves the country's ability to support international missions. Macedonia currently provides 189 personnel deployed among four operations outside its borders, with an additional 79 soldiers committed for Afghanistan in FY 2010. FMF assistance ensures Macedonia has the proper equipment for the mission and sustains a high degree of interoperability with its allies.

At the request level, planned activities include equipment support for forces currently deployed in coalition operations such as Improvised Explosive Device jammers, a mobile command center, and high-capacity water purification units; and improved information processing capabilities via the Global Information System and Logistics Information System project, which also increases interoperability with NATO and other partner nations.



International Military Education and Training (IMET): IMET funds continue to be critical to further enhancing the capacity and interoperability of the Macedonian armed forces. IMET training helps ensure that Macedonia maintains a professional military capable of deploying and interacting with allies as part of global security operations.

At the request level, planned activities include professional military education courses for senior commissioned and non-commissioned officers, as well as for mid-level officers; and training in niche capabilities in order to enhance Macedonian contributions to coalition operations.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): NADR-funded activities help Macedonia reduce its vulnerability to terrorism and improve its capacity to control and interdict WMD components. Funding at the request level will provide assistance to Macedonia in meeting international obligations concerning arms control, nonproliferation, and WMD terrorism. Training courses, combined with detection equipment support, will enhance Macedonia's capacity better to safeguard its borders against illicit movement of WMD and dual-use items.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): U.S. assistance activities focus on developing the capacity of the police to combat effectively both domestic and transnational crime in the context of major reforms of the criminal justice system and the decentralization of police authority to local levels. Planned FY 2011 activities include training and equipment for police agencies in fighting organized crime and corruption; technical assistance and equipment for the recently established border police functions of the Ministry of Interior in order to ensure that Macedonia is able to fully control its borders; and assistance to the Ministry of Interior in developing an effective, merit-based personnel system for police.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

The United States seeks to advance the rule of law, promote good governance, and encourage the engagement of civil society in public policy-making.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): U.S. assistance activities seek to consolidate Macedonia's progress on governance and justice through programming that addresses the following six areas: (1) the ability of the justice sector to process major corruption and other high-profile criminal cases in a transparent and effective manner, consistent with international standards; (2) the ability of law enforcement and justice sector professionals to perform their duties independently, efficiently, and in line with European Union (EU) standards; (3) the ability of courts to manage caseloads efficiently, enabling prompt and fair adjudication; (4) municipal accountability and greater citizen participation in decision-making through government decentralization; (5) the capacity of local civil-society organizations to represent citizens' interests in the democratic process; and (6) the development of objective, responsible, and economically viable media outlets.

### **Investing in People**

U.S. assistance seeks to ensure a Macedonian educational system that contributes to the growth of a cohesive society, and has a curriculum relevant to the needs of the 21st-century marketplace.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): At the request level, planned assistance to Macedonia's primary education sector will focus on providing greater opportunities for minority students; making energy-efficient physical improvements and renovations to schools; improving math, science, and student-centered teaching methodologies; improving school-based student and teacher assessments; and providing English-language training and educational advising aimed at increasing opportunities for study abroad.

### **Economic Growth**

The United States seeks to promote rapid, broad-based, and sustainable economic growth in Macedonia and the development of an open economy, fully integrated into European and international trading systems.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): Planned assistance will support Macedonia's economic development through skills training to increase workforce competitiveness and enhanced productivity in the private sector, particularly in the fields of information and communication technology; technical assistance on reducing burdensome regulations, with the goal of increasing the attractiveness of Macedonia's economy to foreign investment; support for the energy sector, in which efforts will focus on alternative energy development, creating open and fair markets, and ensuring that regulatory rules and enforcement meet EU standards; and efforts to improve agricultural productivity by assisting agribusinesses to adopt global standards and advanced technologies.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: In preparation for the U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) new five-year strategic plan for FY 2011 to FY 2014), evaluations and assessments were undertaken to provide analysis on what has been achieved and to identify challenges and opportunities in each of the sectors of USAID assistance. Specifically, the evaluations and assessments were used to determine the impact of past and current USAID programs; determine challenges for implementing projects given the current political and economic situation in the country; and propose opportunities for assistance to guide a more democratic and well-governed Macedonia toward full integration into the Euro-Atlantic community. As part of its ongoing performance monitoring efforts, the State Department's Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Assistance Program advisor visited 14 border crossings in 2009 to assess the performance of Macedonian Border Police and Customs officers' use of training and equipment provided by EXBS to interdict illicit trafficking.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: The U.S. Government used the data from its evaluations, reviews, and assessments to inform budget and programmatic decisions in the past year. For example, USAID's Agriculture/Business Evaluation and Sector Review noted significant achievements and impact in the agriculture sector (especially on increasing exports) and identified key issues and obstacles that need to be addressed to enhance further the efforts in FY 2010. A Business Environment Assessment similarly identified key constraints to Macedonian businesses and provided innovative recommendations for U.S. assistance, particularly in the areas of access to finance, public procurement, investment, export, and public-private dialogue, that will contribute directly to the design of a new business environment project. Additionally, USAID's Democracy and Governance Assessment provided a framework of the political situation in the country, which has guided future program choices. For instance, the assessment recommended three areas of focus for the new strategy: civil society (including media), local governance, and judicial reform. It also noted limitations for impact in further working in the political process arena. Finally, data gathered by EXBS through its internal reviews were used to determine what additional inspection and detection equipment and training to recommend EXBS fund for Macedonian agencies.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: The United States will use FY 2011 funds to establish a robust Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy program, which is a priority of the United States and Macedonian Governments because of the need to align the country's regulatory framework with that of the EU. In addition, the assessment of the Democracy and Governance Sector has informed the decision to seek FY 2011 funds to re-establish support to the media in order to increase its independence and sustainability.

## Malta

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Malta's location at the crossroads of key Mediterranean transport lanes makes it an important partner of the United States in addressing regional security concerns. Malta enhanced its North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) cooperation by rejoining the Partnership for Peace in March 2008. 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 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	305	1,005	750	-255
Foreign Military Financing	100	455	600	145
International Military Education and Training	80	150	150	0
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	125	400	0	-400

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Malta</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>1,005</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>-255</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	305	1,005	750	-255
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	100	455	600	145
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	100	455	600	145
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	80	150	150	0
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	80	0	0	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	150	150	0
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	125	400	0	-400
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	0	400	0	-400
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	125	0	0	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Malta</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>1,005</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>-255</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	305	1,005	750	-255
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	80	400	0	-400
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	225	605	750	145

### Peace and Security

U.S. assistance will provide training to help professionalize Malta's officer and enlisted corps as well as providing maritime interdiction training. The modest funding will provide the Maltese access to the United States 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. Departments of Defense and State.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): FMF-funded equipment will improve Maltese capabilities to patrol territorial waters and search and rescue, maintain territorial integrity, and counter illegal migration and human and narcotics trafficking.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): The objective of IMET training in Malta is to increase Maltese overall interoperability with NATO in light of Malta's renewed membership in the NATO Partnership for Peace.

## Moldova

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The overarching goals of U.S. foreign assistance are to help Moldova strengthen its democratic institutions, increase prosperity, secure its recognized borders, and become a full partner in the Euro-Atlantic community. FY 2011 programs will support the Moldovan Government's (GOM) efforts to increase transparency and strengthen the rule of law. Assistance aimed at promoting economic growth will work to create jobs, decrease poverty, reduce corruption, and help make the reforms necessary for European Union (EU) integration. In areas including civil society and economic growth, programming established on the right bank of the Dniester River will be extended into Transnistria where feasible, to increase ties with the breakaway region and underscore U.S. commitment to promoting reintegration. In addition, assistance to Moldovan law enforcement will help officials better prevent, investigate, and prosecute illicit transborder activities.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	15,674	20,700	22,650	1,950
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	14,500	19,000	20,000	1,000
Foreign Military Financing	500	750	1,500	750
International Military Education and Training	674	660	750	90
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	0	290	400	110

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Moldova</b>	<b>15,674</b>	<b>20,700</b>	<b>22,650</b>	<b>1,950</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	1,788	2,400	3,550	1,150
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	614	700	900	200
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	0	0	900	900
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	700	0	-700
1.5 Transnational Crime	614	0	0	0
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	500	750	1,500	750
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	500	750	1,500	750
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	674	660	750	90
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	674	660	750	90
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	0	290	400	110
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	0	290	400	110
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	7,452	11,456	11,316	-140
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	7,452	11,456	11,316	-140
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,160	2,836	3,088	252
2.2 Good Governance	680	2,242	1,900	-342
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,523	1,789	2,173	384

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
2.4 Civil Society	4,089	4,589	4,155	-434
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>6,034</b>	<b>6,444</b>	<b>7,384</b>	<b>940</b>
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	<b>6,034</b>	<b>6,444</b>	<b>7,384</b>	<b>940</b>
4.2 Trade and Investment	100	100	100	0
4.5 Agriculture	150	350	350	0
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	5,084	4,601	5,001	400
4.7 Economic Opportunity	700	1,393	1,933	540
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>0</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	400	400	400	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Moldova</b>	<b>15,674</b>	<b>20,700</b>	<b>22,650</b>	<b>1,950</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>1,788</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>3,550</b>	<b>1,150</b>
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	0	0	900	900
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	0	290	400	110
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,174	2,110	2,250	140
1.5 Transnational Crime	614	0	0	0
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>7,452</b>	<b>11,456</b>	<b>11,316</b>	<b>-140</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,160	2,836	3,088	252
2.2 Good Governance	680	2,242	1,900	-342
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,523	1,789	2,173	384
2.4 Civil Society	4,089	4,589	4,155	-434
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>6,034</b>	<b>6,444</b>	<b>7,384</b>	<b>940</b>
4.2 Trade and Investment	100	100	100	0
4.5 Agriculture	150	350	350	0
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	5,084	4,601	5,001	400
4.7 Economic Opportunity	700	1,393	1,933	540
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>0</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	400	400	400	0
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>1,375</b>	<b>1,772</b>	<b>1,770</b>	<b>-2</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	558	634	634	0
6.2 Administration and Oversight	817	1,138	1,136	-2

### Peace and Security

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): Moldova's law enforcement and judicial institutions suffer from the impact of low salaries, insufficient training and equipment, and widespread corruption. Assistance programs through the Departments of State, Justice, and Homeland Security will focus on combating transnational crime, particularly trafficking in persons, money laundering, and smuggling, as well as other serious crimes such as public corruption. Efforts in these areas include support for the Center for Combating Trafficking in Persons as well as other work with the Ministry of Interior, judiciary, the Prosecutor General's Office, National Institute of Justice, Center for Combating Economic Crime and Corruption, and other law enforcement entities to promote reform and improve operational capacity.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): In FY 2011, assistance through the Department of Defense will enhance the military's capacity to conduct peace and stability maneuvers in support of international

military operations. FY 2011 assistance will support Moldova's efforts to achieve its North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Individual Partnership Action Plan objectives.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): Assistance through the Department of Defense supports military reform and force protection as well as improved interoperability in international operations with NATO. IMET also provides in-country and U.S.-based English language training, and supports the reintegration of Transnistria with Moldova. Through the Expanded IMET program, training will be provided to both military and civilian leaders on concepts ranging from international defense management to strategies for internal development.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): The Department of State, U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), and the Department of Justice will use FY 2011 funding to support the Government of Moldova's democratic reform efforts and hasten Moldova's movement toward acceptance of EU norms by promoting a more decentralized, participatory, and democratic political environment. Programming will strengthen Moldova's civil society by improving the professionalism and capacity of non-governmental organizations and media outlets in order to improve the ability of the country's civil society to act as an intermediary between citizens and government. FY 2011-funded assistance will also help local public authorities better meet the needs of citizens and provide better municipal services. Rule-of-law assistance will improve the implementation of laws and regulations, increasing citizen confidence in the institutions and entities that create, adjudicate, and enforce the law. Other programs will enhance the ability of Moldovan political parties to build constituencies, promote participation by party members, develop platforms, and compete in electoral campaigns.

### **Economic Growth**

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): USAID, Department of Commerce, and Department of Agriculture programs focus on promoting economic reform, diversification of exports, and integration with European markets. Programs support the development of business and industry clusters and value chains, financial and investment intermediation, and enhancement of Moldova's business regulatory and tax framework. Additional FY 2011 funding will increase support to improve the competitiveness of the private sector and to help increase the productivity of core industries, creating jobs and economic opportunities.

### **Humanitarian Assistance**

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): U.S. assistance will help the most vulnerable members of the population, including the elderly, disabled, orphans, children, the extremely poor, and the institutionalized. FY 2011 assistance will provide medical supplies and equipment, food, clothing, and health and emergency shelter items; respond to disasters; execute small reconstruction projects; and provide water filters to schools that lack access to clean water.

### **Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation**

Moldova's Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Compact was approved in September 2009, and signed in January 2010. When implemented, the Compact will support a large five-year program targeted at reducing poverty through economic growth by improving the country's road network and supporting high-value-added agricultural production. By targeting specific areas related to the Compact, such as increasing the institutional capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture or the transparency of Moldova's customs regulations, assistance funded through the AEECA account will be complementary and mutually supportive of activities supported by the Compact.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

The U.S. Mission uses a variety of performance monitoring and evaluation tools to monitor and evaluate programmatic and financial performance. Highlights of some of these performance and

evaluation activities are included below.

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: A comprehensive, interagency review of the rule-of-law portfolio pointed to a continued significant need for support of prosecutorial system reforms. The USAID Mission's Economic Growth (EG) portfolio review revealed that U.S. programming contributed directly and significantly to improved business regulatory and tax environments, and to increased competitiveness of key industries -- high-value agriculture, wine production, textiles, apparel, and information and communications technology -- despite the fact that Moldova has been hard-hit by the global economic crisis. In addition, information from the USAID Mission's Governing Justly and Democratically (GJD) portfolio review, which was further supported by a local government assessment conducted in December 2009, affirmed that continued local government fiscal and structural reforms are critical to Moldova's further development, in particular to the country's rural development, especially in light of the upcoming 2011 local elections.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: As a result of its local government assessment and GJD portfolio review, USAID's GJD portfolio will seek to improve the ability of local public authorities to provide better municipal services and to plan and sustain the economic development of their communities. Future assistance will also continue in the area of elections and political processes to support further democratic development and to facilitate implementation of reforms, several of which were designed with U.S. assistance but delayed in implementation because of the political uncertainties in 2009. For the EG portfolio, lessons drawn from the conducted analysis pointed to the need for reforms in the Ministry of Agriculture, the Customs Service, and the Judiciary. For these entities, the United States will provide expertise and training to Moldovan officials as needed through the Moldovan Rapid Governance Support Program, currently under procurement.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: Assistance to local government development and fiscal decentralization is expected to improve the ability of local public authorities to provide better municipal services, and to plan and sustain the economic development of their communities. In particular, assistance will be used whenever possible to leverage funding available from other donors and to address gaps in assistance, one of which is developing a strong consensus in the country for fiscal decentralization. Indicators and targets will be identified during the project design process, but include increases in locally provided and funded services, development of land use plans, and increased leveraging of donor funds to assist with local development. Expected improvements from continued assistance to the judicial sector are the improved quality of investigations and prosecutions and improved judicial decisions that adhere to Moldovan law and international standards. Continued support for regulatory and tax reforms is expected to improve the business climate further. Assistance to the key business sectors that have been identified should help these businesses better manage the challenges of the current economic and financial crises and continue to grow and improve their competitiveness. This will lead to increased jobs, increased access to export markets, and increased profits for Moldovan firms.



## Montenegro

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The goal of U.S. assistance is to help Montenegro consolidate democratic institutions, contribute to stability in the Balkans, and advance toward Euro-Atlantic integration. U.S. engagement in Montenegro will focus on supporting democratic institutions, reducing corruption, increasing economic growth, improving natural resource management, and fostering regional economic integration and political cooperation. This assistance will be implemented by a variety of U.S. Government agencies, including the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), and the Departments of State, Justice, and Defense.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	8,498	10,600	11,300	700
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	7,000	8,500	8,000	-500
Foreign Military Financing	800	1,200	1,800	600
International Military Education and Training	148	400	500	100
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	550	500	1,000	500

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Montenegro</b>	<b>8,498</b>	<b>10,600</b>	<b>11,300</b>	<b>700</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	1,498	2,931	4,131	1,200
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	0	831	831	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	831	831	0
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	800	1,200	1,800	600
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	800	1,200	1,800	600
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	148	400	500	100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	148	400	500	100
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	550	500	1,000	500
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	550	500	500	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	0	500	500
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	2,849	4,533	4,219	-314
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	2,849	4,533	4,219	-314
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,000	1,584	1,584	0
2.2 Good Governance	0	1,845	1,675	-170
2.4 Civil Society	1,849	1,104	960	-144
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	4,151	3,136	2,950	-186
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	4,151	3,136	2,950	-186
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	4,151	2,636	1,500	-1,136
4.8 Environment	0	500	1,450	950

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Montenegro</b>	<b>8,498</b>	<b>10,600</b>	<b>11,300</b>	<b>700</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	1,498	2,931	4,131	1,200
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	550	500	500	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	948	2,431	3,631	1,200
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	2,849	4,533	4,219	-314
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,000	1,584	1,584	0
2.2 Good Governance	0	1,845	1,675	-170
2.4 Civil Society	1,849	1,104	960	-144
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	4,151	3,136	2,950	-186
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	4,151	2,636	1,500	-1,136
4.8 Environment	0	500	1,450	950
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	970	1,115	1,140	25
6.1 Program Design and Learning	0	50	0	-50
6.2 Administration and Oversight	970	1,065	1,140	75

#### 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 the full range of security and law enforcement institutions. Montenegro's developing military forces are working to become interoperable with North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) forces.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): Funding will provide continued Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) assistance designed to enhance Montenegro's ability to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction by strengthening its export control system and border enforcement capabilities through workshops, training courses, and donation of modern inspection/detection equipment.

EXBS will support the efforts of the Ministry of Economy to implement Montenegro's export control law, and conduct outreach to relevant industries to make them partners in enforcing effective export controls. It will continue to provide basic training and equipment to the customs service to enhance its ability to detect and interdict illicit trafficking in items of proliferation concern through ports of entry, and more advanced training and equipment to the Border Police to enhance their capability to conduct their mission.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): Funds will be used to provide interoperable tactical equipment, improve a training area and firing ranges, and provide professional training.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): Funds will support professional military education and exchanges as well as English language training to help Montenegro's armed forces comply with NATO standards.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): The United States will help Montenegro meet the challenges posed by endemic organized crime and corruption. The United States will assist Montenegro to develop capabilities to detect and investigate complex financial crimes, establish the country's first interagency investigative task force for organized crime, and provide training and equipment to police.

#### Governing Justly and Democratically

Weak core institutions and pervasive corruption hinder Montenegro's economic and political stability.

Continuing U.S. assistance is vital to reforming institutions that are essential to the growth of democracy and consolidation of the rule of law.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): Funds in this area will strengthen Montenegro's ability to combat corruption through the reform of government institutions as well as the strengthening of civil society mechanisms for advocacy. Targeted educational exchanges will help students obtain the skills necessary to strengthen government institutions and assure economic modernization and sustained growth. Training for justice officials including prosecutors, judges, and police, advances the implementation of new legal codes that mandate prosecutor-led criminal investigations. Provision of e-governance solutions will improve permitting, licensing, and other administrative mechanisms to promote transparency and accountability in government.

### **Economic Growth**

Long-term stability in Montenegro is impossible without sustained economic development and job creation. A critical need remains for economic stimulus in the northern part of the country, where poverty levels are twice as high as in the central and southern regions of the country.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): U.S. programs focus on strengthening the private sector in the northern Montenegro to develop more opportunities and encourage links with the economically more robust central and coastal regions of Montenegro. They also strengthen governmental and non-governmental capacities to address environmental and natural resource management challenges.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

The U.S. Embassy in Podgorica applies a multilayered approach to monitoring and evaluation of foreign assistance programs and resources. First, a weekly, goal-specific Mission Strategic Plan (MSP) review led by the Ambassador analyzes the progress of each program and ensure activities remain in line with the MSP priorities. In addition, a biannual comprehensive assistance portfolio review is conducted to assess the effectiveness of the assistance programs, followed by a strategic discussion of necessary adjustments in resources, direction, or priorities. Highlights of the U.S. Government's use of these processes to inform programmatic and budget decisions follow.

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: An internal evaluation was conducted via a Mission-wide portfolio review of USAID's economic development program in northern Montenegro (STARS). The primary findings of the internal portfolio review concluded that the program's pace of firm-level activities was insufficient to meet programmatic goals. In addition, an internal USAID review of assistance priorities revealed a severe deficiency in Montenegro's institutional capacity to address critical challenges in tourism-related environmental protection and natural resource management.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: Following a FY 2009 civil society program evaluation that determined that the program was too broadly scoped for the level of available resources and did not possess a common or consistent theme, USAID shifted the program's focus from broad civil society strengthening to an enhanced focus on combating corruption. The evaluation also led USAID to commission a multi-agency corruption assessment to determine areas of opportunity, identify those who are championing the fight against corruption, and gauge the government's political will to improve good governance in Montenegro. As a result of the assessment and a review of accomplishments and remaining challenges of the closing civil society program, a whole-of-government decision was made to increase budget resources for a new USAID activity aimed at increasing transparency and efficiency through E-Governance solutions. Similarly, as a result of the internal evaluation of STARS, USAID convened a performance evaluation summit that led to a decision to establish thematic Centers for Competitiveness and Entrepreneurship as a visible and primary hub for delivering programmatic activities and technical assistance in strategically identified municipalities. Additionally, following the review of Montenegro's capacity to manage its natural resources, the U.S. Government will execute a multiyear environment strategy to assist the

Government of Montenegro in strengthening its natural resource management capacity.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: Due to the quantity and quality of information provided in the comprehensive Corruption Assessment, a significant portion of the resources being requested under the Governing Justly and Democratically objective will be allocated towards automation of government services, which should result in increased transparency in Montenegro's government-citizen transactions. The U.S. Embassy in Podgorica expects to see the largest programmatic impact from FY 2011 funding in the key priority areas of rule of law and good governance, economic growth of the private sector in northern Montenegro, a bolstered environmental non-governmental community, increased public awareness of the impact of environmental degradation on Montenegro's vital tourism industry, and strengthened capacities within multiple government institutions to address the challenges.

## 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 December 2009, Poland pledged an additional 600 to 1,000 troops to its 2,000-soldier International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) contingent in Ghazni, Afghanistan, which will bring its total by the May 2010 rotation to between 2,600 to 3,000 overall. Poland ended its United Nations missions in Chad and the Golan Heights in late 2009 to focus on key North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) objectives. In addition to ISAF, Poland maintains about 250 troops in the Balkans, mainly in NATO's Kosovo Force, and 19 service members as part of NATO's Training Mission in Iraq. In addition, Poland will host a new Lithuanian-Polish-Ukrainian peacekeeping brigade. As it continues to professionalize its forces, the Polish military will be able to maintain about 3,000 troops for expeditionary duty worldwide. After May 2010, Poland's commitment to ISAF will represent almost its full expeditionary capability. In October 2009, Poland agreed to host the northern European site as part of the new Phased Adaptive Approach to Ballistic Missile Defense, and in December 2009 signed a supplemental status-of-forces agreement with the United States. The United States remains committed to helping Poland modernize its armed forces. U.S. assistance maintains political support in Poland for a range of U.S. security objectives, and increases Poland's capability to meet its NATO obligations and to deploy and sustain professional forces in multilateral operations, often in support of U.S. deployments in places like Iraq and Afghanistan.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	29,220	49,200	44,200	-5,000
Foreign Military Financing	27,000	47,000	42,000	-5,000
International Military Education and Training	2,220	2,200	2,200	0

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Poland</b>	<b>29,220</b>	<b>49,200</b>	<b>44,200</b>	<b>-5,000</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	29,220	49,200	44,200	-5,000
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	27,000	47,000	42,000	-5,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	27,000	47,000	42,000	-5,000
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	2,220	2,200	2,200	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,220	2,200	2,200	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Poland</b>	<b>29,220</b>	<b>49,200</b>	<b>44,200</b>	<b>-5,000</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	29,220	49,200	44,200	-5,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	29,220	49,200	44,200	-5,000

### Peace and Security

U.S. assistance to Poland contributes to regional stability, strong political support for NATO and

coalition operations, and a willingness to take part in these operations. U.S. security assistance is aimed at maximizing the capabilities of Polish deployments in support of United States and NATO security operations by providing needed training and equipment. U.S. assistance finances assets that directly facilitate Polish deployments and support Poland's defense transformation into a more modern and effective NATO-integrated force. These programs will be implemented through the U.S. Department of Defense.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): IMET will be used to advance professional military education in the Armed Forces and Ministry of Defense. Funds will be used for senior officer professional development, non-commissioned officer development, and a variety of technical and coalition-focused combat operations interoperability training, including Special Operations and other areas.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): FMF will support the modernization of Poland's military, including its capability to deploy or receive forces engaged in counterterrorism, coalition, and other international operations. FMF will fund equipment for land forces and special operations forces; C-130 military transport aircraft capacity development; expansion of Poland's Link-16 military tactical data exchange program and Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (C4ISR) program; and F-16 fighter aircraft support.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: Each year, the Office of Defense Cooperation (ODC) oversees several mechanisms to monitor and evaluate FMF and IMET effects on Polish military performance. The process begins with a weekly ODC internal evaluation of current FMF/IMET activity, and then meets bi-weekly for a status review of each program. Every two years the Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA) conducts a Security Assistance Monitoring Review on every security assistance case by individual case number. These tools focus on determining the ability of the Polish military to spend allocated monies and receive security assistance training or items.

Several other mechanisms look at the connection between input and performance, which is between foreign assistance and actual military capability. ODC officers receive debriefs from monthly contractor visits and in-country U.S. instructor pilots, and have access to Polish self-evaluations. The contractor provides the information needed on the Full Mission Capable rates for Polish equipment. Certain programs have special monitoring regimes. For example, the U.S. Air Force Security Assistance Command conducts a semi-annual Performance Monitoring Review of the F-16 program. The Secretary of the Air Force Office of International Affairs (SAFIA) also conducts a semiannual review, with a senior officer meeting with Polish counterparts. SAFIA in particular looks at the 2007 Capabilities Review of potential obstacles to full aircraft performance, and reviews progress made during the preceding year against those obstacles.

Looking more closely at output capability, U.S. European Command (EUCOM) has a yearly EUCOM Security Conference (ESC) to assess its engagement with Polish military forces. During the ESC, EUCOM reviews the Poland-specific Country Campaign Plan to evaluate the entire spectrum of security cooperation. Also once year, U.S. Commander Joint Chiefs of Staffs (CJCS) conducts Joint Staff talks. DSCA is represented on the CJCS delegation to lead discussion of foreign assistance. U.S. Central Command continually evaluates performance of Polish Special Operations Forces related to Operation Enduring Freedom in Afghanistan.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: As a result of evaluation of the Polish Air Force programs, U.S. Mission Poland plans to allocate FY 2011 funds towards C-130 capacity development, as well as for upgrades of Polish airfields and navigational aids. As a result of evaluation of Polish special operations and other forces' activities with ISAF in Ghazni Province, U.S. Mission Poland plans to allocate FY 2011 funds for specialized equipment for Joint Terminal Attack Controllers, 4X4 ground mobility equipment, Land Forces and Special Operations

Forces equipment, and expansion of an Integrated Logistics Support System. Due to an overall review of the assistance portfolio, U.S. Mission Poland also plans to allocate FY 2011 funds towards Naval Capabilities Enhancement and a range of specialized and general training that falls under both the FMF and IMET umbrella.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: As a result of Poland's success in taking sole military responsibility for Ghazni Province in Afghanistan, a significant portion of FY 2011 funds will go towards training and equipment for Polish Land and Special Forces, as well as for its C-130 program so that it can supply its own forces in-theater. Looking ahead, Poland's F-16 force will become an increasing factor in Alliance and regional defense planning, and sustainment programs will remain a priority.

## Portugal

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Despite being a founding member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and a member of the European Union since 1986, Portugal suffers from poor economic performance. As a result, it faces budgetary challenges in meeting its NATO transformation goals. While Portugal has made NATO compliance a priority, limited resources continue to hamper its 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 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	90	100	100	0
International Military Education and Training	90	100	100	0

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Portugal</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	90	100	100	0
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	90	100	100	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	90	100	100	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Portugal</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	90	100	100	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	90	100	100	0

### 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.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): IMET assistance encourages strong ties to NATO, and promotes its modernization efforts toward greater interoperability with United States, NATO, and Coalition forces. In 2011, IMET will provide joint and combined operations training.



## Romania

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Romania remains a steadfast strategic partner in North Atlantic Treaty Organization (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 its willingness to provide forces and assets in support of U.S. national security interests. The United States-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, 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 with the United States.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	13,562	14,700	18,300	3,600
Foreign Military Financing	12,000	13,000	16,500	3,500
International Military Education and Training	1,562	1,700	1,800	100

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Romania</b>	<b>13,562</b>	<b>14,700</b>	<b>18,300</b>	<b>3,600</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	13,562	14,700	18,300	3,600
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	12,000	13,000	16,500	3,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	12,000	13,000	16,500	3,500
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	1,562	1,700	1,800	100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,562	1,700	1,800	100

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Romania</b>	<b>13,562</b>	<b>14,700</b>	<b>18,300</b>	<b>3,600</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	13,562	14,700	18,300	3,600
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	13,562	14,700	18,300	3,600

### Peace and Security

U.S. security assistance will facilitate Romania's continued integration into NATO, expand its capabilities, and support continued contributions to NATO and Coalition operations, including in Afghanistan and Iraq. 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 training of their military personnel. These programs will be implemented through the U.S. Departments of State and Defense.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): FMF-provided equipment will enhance Romanian Special Forces and peacekeeping capabilities to increase interoperability for NATO and coalition operations. Equipment procurements will include C-130 military transport aircraft spare parts and logistical support equipment; brigade equipment including communications equipment, vehicles, and command, control, communications, and computer equipment; improved secure communications with the U.S. European Command; and unmanned aerial vehicle maintenance support. FMF will also support specialized training in support of coalition operations including special operations forces training, and brigade combat team development.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): IMET will be used to advance overall professional military education and NATO interoperability in the Armed Forces. A significant portion of IMET for FY 2011 will be used to provide professional development courses to junior officers and non-commissioned officers.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: Performance for Romania is judged on deliverables important to the U.S. Embassy country team and the Geographic Combatant Commander - capable deployed units participating in coalition operations. Romania has maintained a battalion of mechanized infantry in Afghanistan along with Special Forces, virtually free of caveats. U.S. foreign assistance allows Romania to continue to commit forces to these missions. U.S. grant money is primarily focused on training and equipment that insures against a catastrophic event in downrange coalition operations. The United States routinely interfaces with the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) to ensure that deployed Romanian forces are properly trained and equipped, which adjusts focus based on lessons learned and Romania's appetite for incrementally larger deployments.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: The Romanian Combat Training Center is being considered as a substitute for training at Joint Multinational Training Command, rather than an augmentation to such training. This endorsement elevates the training center to world-class status.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: Romania continues to expand their Special Operations Forces capability with a goal of deploying a Battalion to ISAF in 2012 and has committed to deploy one C-130 to ISAF operations in July 2010. This represents an increase in commitment and a contribution of an important asset.

## Russia

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance programs, which are designed to promote Russia's role as a stable, democratic, and reliable partner in addressing crucial global issues, support U.S.-Russian cooperation in areas of common interest, advance priorities outlined by the Bilateral Presidential Commission working groups, and leverage Russia's vast resources to solve domestic and international problems. At the same time, through support to organizations that encourage the adoption of policies and practices consistent with the responsibilities of a democratic state on issues such as human rights, civil society, and rule of law, U.S. engagement will challenge Russia's institutions to adopt such policies and practices, consistent with its global stature. Programs under the Peace and Security objective will complement broader U.S. efforts under the Cooperative Threat Reduction Program to enhance nuclear cooperation and reduce the threat of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD). Resources will also help fight the transnational threats of epidemic disease, such as drug-resistant tuberculosis (TB) and HIV/AIDS.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	70,146	71,595	68,700	-2,895
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	60,000	59,000	56,100	-2,900
Global Health and Child Survival - State	5,000	3,000	3,000	0
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	4,296	8,500	8,500	0
International Military Education and Training	0	95	100	5
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	850	1,000	1,000	0

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Russia</b>	<b>70,146</b>	<b>71,595</b>	<b>68,700</b>	<b>-2,895</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	10,367	11,566	11,056	-510
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	9,517	10,471	9,956	-515
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,320	1,400	1,331	-69
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	347	653	621	-32
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,365	1,908	1,814	-94
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	6,485	6,510	6,190	-320
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	0	95	100	5
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	95	100	5
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	850	1,000	1,000	0
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	850	1,000	1,000	0
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	33,871	37,021	35,190	-1,831
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	33,871	37,021	35,190	-1,831
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	10,131	8,767	8,336	-431
2.2 Good Governance	5,372	7,143	6,792	-351

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,674	3,570	4,395	825
2.4 Civil Society	14,694	17,541	15,667	-1,874
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>25,408</b>	<b>22,508</b>	<b>21,979</b>	<b>-529</b>
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	<b>16,112</b>	<b>11,008</b>	<b>10,479</b>	<b>-529</b>
3.1 Health	11,821	8,268	7,873	-395
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	4,291	2,740	2,606	-134
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - State</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>0</b>
3.1 Health	5,000	3,000	3,000	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - USAID</b>	<b>4,296</b>	<b>8,500</b>	<b>8,500</b>	<b>0</b>
3.1 Health	4,296	8,500	8,500	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>-25</b>
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>-25</b>
4.8 Environment	500	500	475	-25

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Russia</b>	<b>70,146</b>	<b>71,595</b>	<b>68,700</b>	<b>-2,895</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>10,367</b>	<b>11,566</b>	<b>11,056</b>	<b>-510</b>
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	2,170	2,400	2,331	-69
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	95	100	5
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	347	653	621	-32
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,365	1,908	1,814	-94
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	6,485	6,510	6,190	-320
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>33,871</b>	<b>37,021</b>	<b>35,190</b>	<b>-1,831</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	10,131	8,767	8,336	-431
2.2 Good Governance	5,372	7,143	6,792	-351
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,674	3,570	4,395	825
2.4 Civil Society	14,694	17,541	15,667	-1,874
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>25,408</b>	<b>22,508</b>	<b>21,979</b>	<b>-529</b>
3.1 Health	21,117	19,768	19,373	-395
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	4,291	2,740	2,606	-134
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>-25</b>
4.8 Environment	500	500	475	-25
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>7,950</b>	<b>6,738</b>	<b>6,436</b>	<b>-302</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	963	469	446	-23
6.2 Administration and Oversight	6,987	6,269	5,990	-279

### Peace and Security

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): The Department of State and U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will support efforts to combat organized and transnational crime, and implement law-enforcement and criminal-justice-sector reforms. U.S. assistance in the North Caucasus will focus on conflict mitigation and reconciliation programs to stem the spread of violence and instability, and on recovery and reintegration programs that stem the spread of extremist ideologies by promoting economic opportunities, good governance, youth engagement, health, community development, and civic participation. AEECA funds will support non-governmental efforts to reduce drug abuse through education and public information campaigns.

AEECA funds will also support nonproliferation efforts by strengthening Russia's export-control system and by enhancing scientific cooperation, thus helping to redirect weapon scientists and improve opportunities for young scientists.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): IMET will promote professional military education, providing English language training and activities related to combating terrorism, peacekeeping operations, and medical cooperation to promote military-to-military cooperation among U.S., North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), and Russian armed forces.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program will support the development of indigenous training programs designed to help enforcement officers detect, identify, and interdict illicit materials of proliferation concern. EXBS will focus more attention on developing professional exchanges on issues related to the administrative and criminal enforcement of export-control violations, areas in which the Russian strategic trade-control system is still evolving. The program will continue outreach with the Russian space agency, RosCosmos, to develop an effective internal control system to prevent the proliferation of ballistic missile technology.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): Promoting democratic reform in Russia remains a priority. As in past years, Department of State and USAID programs under this objective constitute the majority of the FY 2011 request for Russia. Though the United States will work with targeted Russian Government institutions, most of the resources requested under this objective will support work with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to strengthen civil society, promote observance of human rights and the rule of law, and strengthen Russian citizens' awareness of human rights. These programs will improve the capacity of NGOs to promote civic participation; advocate on behalf of public interests; work to achieve an environment in which NGOs can operate effectively; develop policy alternatives; and implement activities in areas such as anti-corruption, tolerance, human rights, and civic education. U.S. support will strengthen independent media by increasing the professionalism, ethical standards, and business acumen of outlets and journalists, as well as by fostering associations and networks within Russia and with counterparts in other countries. In addition, programs working with official and governmental organizations and individuals will support President Medvedev's stated commitment to fight corruption and bolster the rule of law, by increasing the independence and capacity of the justice system, helping to expand the use of jury trials and a fair and effective system of criminal justice, improving transparency and self-regulation in government and the private sector, and increasing access to justice. On the local level, U.S. assistance will promote citizen-focused government through programs that help implement decentralization, create transparency and accountability mechanisms, and increase collaboration between civil society and local governments.

### **Investing in People**

Challenges in Russia's health sector pose a transnational threat to the region and beyond. Russia's HIV/AIDS epidemic continues to grow: the number of people with registered cases of HIV exceeds 400,000, while the Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) estimates that 940,000 people are living with HIV/AIDS nationwide. Russia ranks twelfth worldwide among high-TB-burden countries, and multi-drug-resistant TB cases account for more than 10 percent of all new TB cases. Russia and the United States share an interest in addressing serious health challenges, an area in which cooperation provides mutual benefits in combating transnational disease.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): U.S. support will help Russia detect TB and meet international best practices in TB treatment, as well as to improve public health standards and health education. Other collaborative efforts will focus on improving the reproductive health of mothers and children's welfare, and on advancing cooperation with Russia in responding to global health challenges in third countries. U.S. programs in this sphere, many of which are carried out by Russian NGOs, also contribute to the strengthening of civil society in Russia.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS): In FY 2011, programs implemented by the Department of State and USAID will continue to help Russia find and disseminate effective models to monitor 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. U.S. programs will disseminate HIV/AIDS prevention and care programs and approaches, and build the capacity of local NGOs and institutions to conduct HIV prevention activities for at-risk populations. Proven programs will be transitioned to Russian Government financial support. The United States will continue to promote U.S.-Russian cooperation, as initiated under the Bratislava Initiative in 2005, to strengthen the capacity of health officials in third countries to address infectious diseases, provide training, and improve laboratory capacity.

Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): Russia will receive significant support to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: The U.S. Government agencies that implement assistance programs for Russia regularly collect, review, and apply information about programmatic and financial performance in order to manage for results effectively. USAID's evaluation and performance monitoring system aims to improve the performance, effectiveness, and design of assistance activities; inform decisions on how to modify programs that are not achieving intended results; and measure the impact of development assistance. The Performance Management Plan is an important tool for managing the performance of individual projects and at the program level. In addition to indicators, evaluations and assessments allow the Mission to complement routine performance monitoring efforts with more rigorous, in-depth analyses on topics of special interest.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: Each year, the USAID Mission conducts a Portfolio Review to assess performance based on projected expenditures, pipeline analyses, and the achievements of milestones, to outline plans for assessment, evaluation, and procurement actions in the upcoming year. As a result of the December 2009 Portfolio Review, the United States decided to initiate (subject to availability of FY 2010 funds) a new project that will focus on capacity building and strengthening of local organizations. This approach will be applied not just to civil society programs, but also in other areas such as anti-money laundering, anti-corruption, HIV/AIDS prevention, and child-welfare service provision. Using FY 2010 resources, the new program will improve the capacity of local Russian NGOs to confront and overcome the institutional challenges they face. Also in 2009, USAID conducted an impact evaluation of the Krasnoyarsk Partnership Program, a first-of-its-kind partnership with a regional administration. The positive evaluation led to a decision to devote additional resources to a targeted procurement to build partnerships in the areas of civic participation, conflict mitigation, tuberculosis, maternal and child health, and social services. In addition, an interim evaluation and assessment of USAID's maternal and child health (MCH) portfolio was conducted in fall 2009. The assessment identified at least one gap in current program monitoring: the insufficient availability of data on key MCH issues such as contraceptive prevalence and abortion rates. To address this information gap, the United States decided to allocate additional funding to add a module on MCH data to the annual Longitudinal Monitoring Survey. Beginning in FY 2010, USAID will build in regular mid-term evaluations and impact evaluations, where possible, for all new project starts, including the new North Caucasus Assistance Project.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: Based on the results of the above-mentioned assessments, FY 2011 AEECA funding requested for the Civil Society program area will allow the United States to expand its current civic participation program to strengthen the advocacy capacity of youth organizations nationwide. These additional resources will allow the United States to support up to an additional 2,500 civil-society organizations. These resources will help expand the capacity

of civil-society and advocacy organizations to promote democratic governance, which is particularly important, given the upcoming Russian parliamentary and presidential elections in late 2011 and 2012, respectively.

## Serbia

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

A fully democratic and prosperous Serbia will be stable internally and contribute to the peaceful development of the region. To help achieve this goal, U.S. assistance supports mutually reinforcing economic, democratic, and security sector reforms that help advance Serbia toward membership in Euro-Atlantic institutions. Focused U.S. support is still needed to help Serbia build democratic institutions and good governance, overcome past ethnic divisions, foster broad-based economic progress, and build good relationships with neighbors. Sustained progress requires a comprehensive approach to assisting with reforms, with particular attention to vulnerable groups and the less developed multiethnic areas. This assistance will be implemented by a number of agencies, including the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Departments of State, Defense, Agriculture, and Justice.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	49,187	51,900	52,550	650
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	46,500	49,000	48,000	-1,000
Foreign Military Financing	800	1,000	2,500	1,500
International Military Education and Training	887	900	900	0
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,000	1,000	1,150	150

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Serbia</b>	<b>49,187</b>	<b>51,900</b>	<b>52,550</b>	<b>650</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	3,721	4,615	6,265	1,650
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	1,034	1,715	1,715	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,034	1,465	1,465	0
1.5 Transnational Crime	0	250	250	0
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	800	1,000	2,500	1,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	800	1,000	2,500	1,500
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	887	900	900	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	887	900	900	0
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	1,000	1,000	1,150	150
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	150	0	0	0
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	850	650	650	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	350	500	150
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	19,766	27,483	27,011	-472
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	19,766	27,483	27,011	-472
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,409	6,895	9,467	2,572
2.2 Good Governance	884	4,877	5,910	1,033



(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,180	2,180	2,180	0
2.4 Civil Society	12,293	13,531	9,454	-4,077
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	200	145	145	0
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	200	145	145	0
3.2 Education	200	145	145	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	25,500	19,657	19,129	-528
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	25,500	19,657	19,129	-528
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,806	0	0	0
4.2 Trade and Investment	0	60	60	0
4.3 Financial Sector	2,709	0	0	0
4.5 Agriculture	7,692	5,000	5,000	0
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	11,658	12,492	14,069	1,577
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,635	2,105	0	-2,105

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Serbia</b>	<b>49,187</b>	<b>51,900</b>	<b>52,550</b>	<b>650</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	3,721	4,615	6,265	1,650
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	150	0	0	0
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	850	650	650	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,721	3,715	5,365	1,650
1.5 Transnational Crime	0	250	250	0
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	19,766	27,483	27,011	-472
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,409	6,895	9,467	2,572
2.2 Good Governance	884	4,877	5,910	1,033
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,180	2,180	2,180	0
2.4 Civil Society	12,293	13,531	9,454	-4,077
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	200	145	145	0
3.2 Education	200	145	145	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	25,500	19,657	19,129	-528
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,806	0	0	0
4.2 Trade and Investment	0	60	60	0
4.3 Financial Sector	2,709	0	0	0
4.5 Agriculture	7,692	5,000	5,000	0
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	11,658	12,492	14,069	1,577
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,635	2,105	0	-2,105
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	3,858	4,223	4,060	-163
6.1 Program Design and Learning	500	757	595	-162
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,358	3,466	3,465	-1

### Peace and Security

Funding in this area will help improve border security, law enforcement, and justice sector capacity.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): The United States will work with Serbia to counter weapons proliferation, including illicit trafficking in conventional weapons. Promoting sound import-export controls helps limit terrorist access to weapons and materiel.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): Funds will be used to further defense cooperation and help build armed forces capable of deploying forces in specific niche capabilities. FMF funds will be used to help modernize and improve simulation and training facilities and purchase equipment and tactical training support to prepare Serbian Armed Forces designated for peacekeeping operations.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): IMET training will facilitate participation in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Partnership for Peace program through professional military education and exchanges, as well as English language training.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): Funding will support the strengthening of law enforcement and judicial structures to fight organized crime and corruption, prosecute war crimes, and combat trafficking in persons, as well as improve investigative skills.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

U.S. assistance supports programs to strengthen the rule of law and the justice sector, rein in corruption, hold public officials more accountable, foster independent media, and increase the participation of ordinary citizens in decision-making processes.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): Improving the administration and transparency of the courts and parliament, promoting accountability on the part of elected officials, and improving political competition including the standards of the electoral process in Serbia will help to strengthen the country's democratic institutions and foster political stability.

Rule of law programs will improve the capabilities of Serbian prosecutors, judges, and lawyers to handle organized crime, war crimes, and corruption cases effectively, as well as increase investigative and trial advocacy skills. In-depth training supports strong independent media, essential to promoting reform and maintaining the democratic accountability of the government. U.S. support increases the participation of women, youth, and ethnic minorities in the democratic process.

### **Economic Growth**

Serbia has made notable progress in economic reforms, but in order to realize its goal of European Union (EU) membership, it must increase the pace and scope of reform in a number of areas such as improving competition policy, reducing external debt, decreasing the large trade deficit, cutting bureaucratic red tape, and completing privatization of state-owned enterprises. U.S. programs support the continued improvement of the economic climate for foreign investment and economic growth.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): While strengthening financial markets and raising microenterprise productivity, U.S. assistance is helping to advance economic reforms in strategic sectors with the potential to increase exports, reduce imports, attract foreign direct investment and generate domestic investment, and increase business and employment opportunities.

U.S. assistance will continue to help Serbia to achieve a level of economic growth and productivity that reins in the trade deficit, improves the business environment, and attracts needed foreign investment. U.S. assistance is helping Serbia to restructure its agricultural sector in preparation for EU and World Trade Organization (WTO) accession, reduce import tariffs, phase out subsidies, and shift to a more broad-based market economy. U.S.-funded programs promote reform of financial and business sector environments.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

The U.S. Embassy in Belgrade employs a multi-layered approach to monitor and evaluate U.S. foreign assistance programs and resources.

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: In November 2009, the USAID Mission conducted a Mission-wide review of all programs, and concluded that USAID initiatives to assist commercial courts and technical assistance to the Government of Serbia's Ministry of Economy on issues related to WTO accession had achieved their objectives and could be phased out. In addition, it was determined that due to a lack of necessary legislation regarding contract enforcement, additional interventions in this field would not be beneficial at this time. The democracy portfolio review concluded that the risk of violent conflicts in areas with multiethnic populations is relatively low and thus there is no longer a need for conflict prevention and mitigation activities in these areas. Finally, in June 2009 an interagency team conducted an assessment of Serbia's justice system. The assessment provided data on program accomplishments and ongoing needs in Serbia. It recommended that USAID should continue to support judicial independence, and that the Departments of State and Justice should continue to support criminal justice sector reform programs.

Use of Performance Information in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Based on the justice sector assessment of June 2009 and the performance information obtained by the Department of Justice from program participants and Serbian judicial officials, the Department of State Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement plans to continue its capacity building programs aimed at Serbian police, prosecutors, and judges. As noted above, USAID is phasing out a number of projects or programs based on its comprehensive review of its program portfolio taking into account the achievement of results, a lack of host government commitment, or successful completion of U.S. programs.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: Results in training judges and prosecutors have led Serbian officials to call for additional training. Likewise, Resident Legal Advisor (RLA) participation on legislative-drafting working groups has led to calls for more RLA participation on such working groups, and for the passage of key legislation that cannot be implemented without follow-on RLA training and other implementation assistance. Therefore, the FY 2011 budget request reflects increases needed to meet the additional demand for rule-of-law assistance. Other examples of FY 2011 increases related to performance data include a request for resources to expand training to agribusiness entrepreneurs to increase their competitiveness and efficiency. This increase is expected to yield higher FY 2011 targets and results for the number of agriculture-related firms benefiting directly from U.S.-supported interventions.

## Slovakia

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The objective of U.S. security assistance to Slovakia is to support further defense reform and further Slovakia's continuing contribution to North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) operations and regional stability. The Slovak Government disagrees with some U.S. foreign policy objectives, and is pursuing a more Euro-centric 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 United States-led peacekeeping efforts, increase the number of its forces in Afghanistan, and 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 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	2,026	2,150	2,400	250
Foreign Military Financing	1,000	1,250	1,500	250
International Military Education and Training	1,026	900	900	0

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Slovakia</b>	<b>2,026</b>	<b>2,150</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>250</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	2,026	2,150	2,400	250
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	1,000	1,250	1,500	250
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000	1,250	1,500	250
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	1,026	900	900	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,026	900	900	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Slovakia</b>	<b>2,026</b>	<b>2,150</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>250</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	2,026	2,150	2,400	250
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,026	2,150	2,400	250

### 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 provide 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.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): IMET for Slovakia in FY 2011 is designed to continue the development of professional, educated, and western-oriented non-commissioned officer and officer corps. Training will also support Slovakia's development of explosive ordinance disposal and nuclear, biological, and chemical capabilities.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): FMF equipment will contribute to Slovakia's effort to achieve its NATO Force Goals, in particular its commitment to providing three maneuver battalions to the NATO Response Force in 2012. FMF funds will also support units deploying to the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in FY 2011, which require specialized equipment for pre-deployment training and mission rehearsal exercises as soon as possible. Specific requested equipment of benefit to forces deploying to ISAF include tactical communications equipment, night-vision devices, and handheld global positioning systems.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: To monitor the impact of IMET programs in Slovakia, Embassy Bratislava hosts an annual meeting of program graduates. In 2009, more than half of Slovakia's 80 IMET alumni attended. In this way, and through regular contacts during professional duties, officers from the Defense Attaché's Office and the Office for Defense Cooperation are able to track the influence and responsibility of IMET alumni in the Slovak armed forces. FMF-funded equipment is tracked by regular Blue Lantern inspections and site visits, which indicate how units are making use of the equipment and when it is deployed.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: The data gathered from inspections and consultations, along with comments and requests from end-users, reveal future needs of the Slovak armed forces and inform decisions on the best use of IMET and FMF funds.

After evaluating the Slovak Armed Forces communications capabilities and their compatibility with NATO systems, U.S. Mission Slovakia is directing security assistance resources to providing the Slovak Armed Forces with tactical communications equipment to make their deployed units more fully interoperable with NATO command and control elements. After considering the status of Slovakia's military training, Post will continue technical support to the military training center. This support will enable the Slovak military to conduct mission readiness exercises linking fully instrumented troops in the field with commanders and staffs in a U.S.-provided, state-of-the-art simulations center.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: IMET training opportunities and FMF funds are targeted to units and needs that facilitate deployment to operations of importance to the U.S. Government, and interoperability with NATO forces. Better equipment and familiarity with U.S. tactics and methods generates confidence in Slovak military units that they are able to deploy and operate alongside United States and other NATO forces. Slovakia's recent decision nearly to double its commitment to ISAF is a testament to the effectiveness of the FMF and IMET programs.

FY 2011 funds will underscore the importance the United States places on Slovak troop commitments to ISAF. Funds will sustain the build-up Slovakia will initiate in 2010 and lay the groundwork for Slovakia to bring a wider range of specialized capabilities to the mission and take a leadership role in the Afghan mentoring and training effort.

## Slovenia

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Despite its small size, Slovenia currently has troops deployed in Afghanistan, Kosovo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Lebanon, Syria, and Somalia, where Slovenian military personnel work alongside United States and international forces on stabilization and reconstruction efforts. Slovenia's peacekeeping troops and contributions to international security operations help bolster stability specifically in the Western Balkans, but also strengthens common defense against transnational terrorism on a more general level. Continued U.S. security assistance will help Slovenia maintain its position as a positive and stabilizing influence in southeastern Europe, and will assist its forces to further modernize as Slovenia qualitatively increases its participation in North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) missions further abroad, particularly in Afghanistan.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,133	1,200	1,450	250
Foreign Military Financing	400	500	750	250
International Military Education and Training	733	700	700	0

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Slovenia</b>	<b>1,133</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,450</b>	<b>250</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	1,133	1,200	1,450	250
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	400	500	750	250
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	400	500	750	250
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	733	700	700	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	733	700	700	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Slovenia</b>	<b>1,133</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,450</b>	<b>250</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	1,133	1,200	1,450	250
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,133	1,200	1,450	250

### Peace and Security

U.S. assistance will promote NATO interoperability and assist in the ongoing transformation of Slovenia's military as well as increase its ability to participate in international missions. Military assistance will support Slovenia's deployment of an Operational Mentoring and Liaison Team (OMLT) in Afghanistan; provide technical training to Slovenia's deployable combat forces and support elements; identify and develop Slovenia's niche capabilities; and promote the rule of law, human rights, and civilian control of the military. These programs will be implemented through the U.S. Department of Defense.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): IMET training will strengthen the professionalism and leadership skills of the Slovenian Armed Forces' military and civilian personnel. Training will primarily be focused on mid- to senior-level professional military education with more limited technical training in support of NATO interoperability. Slovenia greatly values the IMET program and contributes its own funding to cover living expenses for its IMET participants, effectively doubling the number of students trained. At the non-commissioned officer and officer level, Slovene IMET alums are key leaders in the units currently deploying to Afghanistan and Kosovo. At more senior levels, Slovenia's Chief of Defense, the Deputy Chief of Defense, the Deputy Defense Minister, and other high-ranking officers and civilians are all IMET graduates.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): In FY 2011, FMF funding will provide exposure to multinational operations concepts with Joint Multinational Training Command and Joint Multinational Readiness Center rotations.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: Embassy Ljubljana provides oversight of IMET and FMF programs through a monthly Political-Military task force chaired by the Ambassador (or in his or her absence, the Chargé d'Affaires). The Office of Defense Cooperation (ODC) provides day-to-day planning, coordination, and execution as outlined below.

The ODC develops training and equipment assistance plans in coordination with the Slovene Ministry of Defense and the Training Command of the Slovene Armed Forces (SAF). These plans include short-term (e.g., OMLT deployment, NATO unit certification) and long-term (e.g., achieving NATO Force Goals, interoperability) goals in support of the Mission Strategic Plan and EUCOM Strategy of Active Security targets.

The ODC monitors these goals and evaluates performance during the year and at year's end to examine successes and failures. For the IMET program, ODC works closely with the Ministry of Defense to maximize the number of students who can participate; Slovenia pays all living expenses for its students so the IMET funding can be used solely for training expenses. ODC tracks where Slovenian IMET alumni are assigned following their training. The main goal for FMF assistance is supporting deployed forces with equipment and maintenance.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: The ODC developed a country plan in 2009, signed by the Chargé d'Affaires, the Deputy Minister of Defense, the Deputy Chief of Defense, and other key officials. This plan is a working document outlining goals and implementation mechanisms, and is reviewed and revised as necessary by the ODC and the Political-Military task force to evaluate progress toward goals. For example, two SAF battalions received NATO unit certification in November 2009. In order to prepare for that certification, ODC allocated significant FY 2007-09 funding to training for non-commissioned officers, platoon and company commanders, and logistics officers within those battalions. Analyzing Slovenia's international deployments, ODC allocated funding for members of the Special Forces who, following IMET training, were deployed in Afghanistan, Lebanon, and Chad.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: Slovenia's December 2009 decision to deploy an OMLT to Afghanistan beginning in October 2010, means that programmatic choices will continue to focus on deployable combat forces in FY 2011. ODC's balanced approach on non-commissioned officers, officers, and general officers has helped Slovenia develop the tactical capabilities to lead an OMLT as well as the strategic planning and vision to prepare and plan for this qualitative increase in their contribution to NATO's overall mission.

## Turkey

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Situated at the crossroads of Europe, the Middle East, and the Caucasus, Turkey plays a vital leadership role in the region. Because it is a victim of both domestic and international terrorism, Turkey will benefit from enhanced counterterrorism capabilities and financial controls. Turkey has seen an increase in nuclear smuggling and weapons of mass destruction (WMD)-related incidents, which underscores the need for training in illicit weapons detection, licensing, and enhanced border controls. Turkey faces a drug transshipment problem from Afghanistan to Europe. U.S. assistance will build capacity in Turkey's law enforcement agencies, maximize Turkish cooperation with other countries, especially Afghanistan, and enhance North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) interoperability.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	15,418	7,995	5,925	-2,070
Economic Support Fund	7,500	0	0	0
Foreign Military Financing	1,000	0	0	0
International Military Education and Training	3,208	5,000	4,000	-1,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	300	0	500	500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,410	2,995	1,425	-1,570

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Turkey</b>	<b>15,418</b>	<b>7,995</b>	<b>5,925</b>	<b>-2,070</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	7,918	7,995	5,925	-2,070
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	1,000	0	0	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000	0	0	0
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	3,208	5,000	4,000	-1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,208	5,000	4,000	-1,000
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	300	0	500	500
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	300	0	500	500
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	3,410	2,995	1,425	-1,570
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,760	2,145	500	-1,645
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,650	850	925	75
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	496	0	0	0
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	496	0	0	0
3.2 Education	483	0	0	0
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	13	0	0	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	7,004	0	0	0
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	7,004	0	0	0



(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,950	0	0	0
4.5 Agriculture	2,054	0	0	0
4.7 Economic Opportunity	3,000	0	0	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Turkey</b>	<b>15,418</b>	<b>7,995</b>	<b>5,925</b>	<b>-2,070</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>7,918</b>	<b>7,995</b>	<b>5,925</b>	<b>-2,070</b>
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,760	2,145	500	-1,645
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,650	850	925	75
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,208	5,000	4,000	-1,000
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	300	0	500	500
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
3.2 Education	483	0	0	0
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	13	0	0	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>7,004</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,950	0	0	0
4.5 Agriculture	2,054	0	0	0
4.7 Economic Opportunity	3,000	0	0	0
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
6.2 Administration and Oversight	120	0	0	0

### Peace and Security

U.S. assistance is essential to help the Turkish military participate in reconstruction and stabilization efforts in Iraq and Afghanistan, 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 also supports cooperation between Turkish and Afghan law enforcement officials, and helps Turkish authorities target regional criminal organizations. The United States seeks to enhance Turkey's role as a regional leader against organized crime, narcotics trafficking, weapon proliferation, and 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 Workers' Party terrorist group in Turkey, and develop trilateral United States-Iraq-Turkey counterterrorism cooperation. These programs will be implemented through the U.S. Departments of Defense and State.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): IMET provides professional military education to enhance bilateral and NATO interoperability and solidify the United States' strong relationship with Turkey's military, including junior-ranking service members who will become future leaders.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): These programs focus on drug detection and interdiction, and include classroom and on-site training for Turkish National Police (TNP), Gendarmerie, and Customs officials.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): NADR-funded Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA) provides targeted training for TNP and Customs officials to detect and interdict terrorists, and stop their efforts to destabilize the country. Under ATA, the Resident

Legal Advisor (RLA) provides training to Turkish judges, prosecutors, and TNP and Justice Ministry officials to build their capacity to investigate and successfully prosecute criminals. The RLA also reviews Turkish antiterrorism laws and works with the Ministry of Justice to make these laws more effective in combating international crime. To prevent WMD proliferation, the NADR-funded Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program supports activities that enhance Turkey's strategic trade control system; improve training and train-the-trainer programs for licensing officers, customs officers, police, and border guards; and provide equipment designed to enhance detection, targeting, and inspection capabilities.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: Performance is directly monitored by the managers of each program through periodic working group meetings chaired by the Deputy Chief of Mission and overseen by the Ambassador. The various programs are coordinated and executed on a day-to-day basis by the following entities: IMET - Office of Defense Cooperation and Political/Military Section; INCLE - Narcotics Affairs Officer in the Economic Section in conjunction with Drug Enforcement Administration officers; ATA - Regional Security Officer (RSO) and Resident Legal Advisor (RLA); and EXBS - Political/Military Section. For example, ATA courses on topics like preventing attacks on soft targets and protecting digital infrastructure are arranged by the RSO. Data is collected on graduates of ATA classes on their experience as trainers, and on how they use their new skills on the job. This data helps modify the content of future ATA courses to focus on actual training needs.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: The relationship between budget and performance is demonstrated by Turkish participation in bilateral operations and international security, stability, and peacekeeping efforts. Turkey remains a staunch ally and partner. In recent years, the Turkish military has started to receive more government resources for defense procurement, based in part of their recognition of the value of the FMF program. As such, the U.S. Government has now ended FMF funding for FY 2010 and future years. Meanwhile, the IMET program is growing in importance. IMET assistance to Turkey is substantively transforming, and directly improving, NATO interoperability and enhancing deployed troop capabilities in coalition operations in Iraq and Afghanistan. Based on this strong performance, robust IMET funding is being requested for FY 2011.

In the early days of the INCLE program, the United States provided materials such as cameras, radios, and vehicles, which were used to conduct investigations and interdict narcotics trafficking. However, the Turkish Government can now supply such materials to its law enforcement officers, and training programs are a better use of limited INCLE funds. Turkey has an excellent training facility in the Turkish Academy against Drugs and Organized Crime (TADOC). INCLE funds provide training to Turkish law enforcement officials and their international counterparts at TADOC and in the field.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: Turkey is committed to the fight against terrorism and narcotics in Turkey and the region. Funds requested for FY 2011 will support Turkey's coalition operations in Iraq and Afghanistan, as well as military education, which will continue to enhance Turkey's military interoperability with U.S. and NATO forces.

## Ukraine

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The broad goal of U.S. assistance in Ukraine is to support 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, nuclear security, nonproliferation goals, rule of law, energy security, human rights, and economic growth. Ukraine faces serious economic problems due to the global financial crisis. Endemic corruption remains a significant 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 (EU). Increased assistance will help Ukraine address HIV/AIDS, support its North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) membership aspirations, promote market-based economic policies, increase energy security, and address development needs in Crimea.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	99,382	123,078	124,428	1,350
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	72,400	89,000	86,000	-3,000
Foreign Military Financing	7,000	11,000	15,000	4,000
Global Health and Child Survival - State	14,178	14,678	14,678	0
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	3,191	4,000	4,000	0
International Military Education and Training	1,813	1,900	2,050	150
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	800	2,500	2,700	200

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>99,382</b>	<b>123,078</b>	<b>124,428</b>	<b>1,350</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>34,569</b>	<b>40,182</b>	<b>44,599</b>	<b>4,417</b>
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	<b>24,956</b>	<b>24,782</b>	<b>24,849</b>	<b>67</b>
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	19,850	19,800	19,915	115
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,593	3,500	3,500	0
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,513	1,482	1,434	-48
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>4,000</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	7,000	11,000	15,000	4,000
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	<b>1,813</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>2,050</b>	<b>150</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,813	1,900	2,050	150
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>200</b>
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	800	1,000	1,200	200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	1,500	1,500	0
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>26,311</b>	<b>28,692</b>	<b>28,837</b>	<b>145</b>

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	26,311	28,692	28,837	145
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	6,594	6,423	6,758	335
2.2 Good Governance	5,956	10,135	10,897	762
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,952	1,675	2,000	325
2.4 Civil Society	9,809	10,459	9,182	-1,277
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	20,858	26,491	24,590	-1,901
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	3,489	7,813	5,912	-1,901
3.1 Health	3,489	7,283	5,334	-1,949
3.2 Education	0	530	578	48
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - State</b>	14,178	14,678	14,678	0
3.1 Health	14,178	14,678	14,678	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - USAID</b>	3,191	4,000	4,000	0
3.1 Health	3,191	4,000	4,000	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	16,444	25,313	25,118	-195
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	16,444	25,313	25,118	-195
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,465	3,408	3,694	286
4.3 Financial Sector	6,179	3,434	3,718	284
4.4 Infrastructure	5,052	9,068	7,622	-1,446
4.5 Agriculture	1,698	2,950	2,730	-220
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,050	4,996	5,537	541
4.7 Economic Opportunity	0	1,457	1,817	360
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	1,200	2,400	1,284	-1,116
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	1,200	2,400	1,284	-1,116
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,200	2,400	1,284	-1,116

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>99,382</b>	<b>123,078</b>	<b>124,428</b>	<b>1,350</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	34,569	40,182	44,599	4,417
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	20,650	20,800	21,115	315
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	12,406	17,900	22,050	4,150
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,513	1,482	1,434	-48
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	26,311	28,692	28,837	145
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	6,594	6,423	6,758	335
2.2 Good Governance	5,956	10,135	10,897	762
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,952	1,675	2,000	325
2.4 Civil Society	9,809	10,459	9,182	-1,277
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	20,858	26,491	24,590	-1,901
3.1 Health	20,858	25,961	24,012	-1,949
3.2 Education	0	530	578	48
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	16,444	25,313	25,118	-195
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,465	3,408	3,694	286
4.3 Financial Sector	6,179	3,434	3,718	284
4.4 Infrastructure	5,052	9,068	7,622	-1,446
4.5 Agriculture	1,698	2,950	2,730	-220
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,050	4,996	5,537	541

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
4.7 Economic Opportunity	0	1,457	1,817	360
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	1,200	2,400	1,284	-1,116
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,200	2,400	1,284	-1,116
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	5,772	6,196	6,776	580
6.1 Program Design and Learning	316	1,522	990	-532
6.2 Administration and Oversight	5,456	4,674	5,786	1,112

## Peace and Security

Ukraine has been a strong participant in peacekeeping and other international missions, and has been a key partner in tackling the challenge of weapons proliferation. A priority of U.S. assistance will be to support the necessary restructuring, modernization, and reform of the Ukrainian armed forces for interoperability with NATO. In addition, the harmonization of Ukraine's law enforcement bodies with European standards is essential to the country's Euro-Atlantic integration. Assistance within this objective will also focus on promoting law enforcement reform; countering weapons of mass destruction (WMD) 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.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): By far the largest funding requirement under the Peace and Security objective supports nuclear safety through the United States' multi-year commitment to help clean up and secure the Chernobyl nuclear facility. Funds are dedicated to successfully commissioning the Chernobyl Shelter Fund, and establishing the Interim Spent Nuclear Fuel Storage Facilities. This reflects, in part, the United States' international commitment to contribute to the construction of a shelter over the sarcophagus of the destroyed Chernobyl nuclear reactor. AEECA assistance programs will also help strengthen border control and management, harmonize law enforcement with EU standards, fight cyber crime, and prevent trafficking in persons.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): Funds will be used to provide training to help transform and restructure the Ukrainian Armed Forces into a modern, professional, contract-based force. IMET will be used to train members of the developing non-commissioned officer corps, broaden the understanding and application of western military concepts for company and field grade officers, and advance the overall professional military education in the Armed Forces and Ministry of Defense. Enhanced IMET will be used for the professional education of key government officials involved in the development of Ukraine's defense establishment. Technical training will be provided that will help develop NATO-interoperable Joint Rapid-Response Forces capable of deploying and participating in peacekeeping and coalition operations. IMET will also be used to assist Ukraine in improving its capacity to teach the English language to military members in Ukraine.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): FMF will provide equipment that will improve the capability of Ukraine's Joint Rapid-Response Forces to participate in operations conducted by multinational coalitions. Assistance will also provide funds for resident defense advisory assistance for the Ukrainian Defense Ministry and for the development of Ukraine's Special Operations Forces. Additional funds will be allocated for overall interoperability and capability upgrades in the Army, Navy, and Air Force.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): NADR-funded activities in the FY 2011 budget seek to reduce the vulnerability of Ukraine to terrorism, and bolster the country's ability to identify, interdict, and control WMDs and related components. The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) program will continue to provide inspection and detection equipment and enforcement-related training for the national Customs and Border Guard Services. As a complement to these efforts to bolster enforcement capability on the border, the EXBS program will support the development of nonproliferation-relevant curricula at border guard and customs academies. Assistance will also focus on further professionalization of Ukraine's chief

licensing body, the State Service for Export Control, by conducting seminars and training related to commodity classification and license adjudication.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

The political situation in Ukraine is not fully stabilized. U.S. assistance programs will work to consolidate and build upon the democratic progress made since the 2004 Orange Revolution, strengthen the rule of law, and promote justice system reform.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): U.S. assistance 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, U.S. assistance will promote an environment in which independent media can continue to 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 non-governmental organization management and financial sustainability; and strengthen civil society's capacity to advocate on behalf of citizen interests, increase civic activism, and perform a watchdog role on Government behavior. U.S. assistance will build the capacity of political parties to better represent citizens' interest at the sub national level, and increase the demand for more effective representation of the public interest by political parties and elected officials. A special focus will be placed on strengthening democratic actors and institutions in Crimea toward fuller integration with the rest of the country. Programs will support anti-corruption initiatives such as standardized educational testing and harmonization of criminal procedure with European standards.

### **Investing in People**

U.S. assistance builds Ukraine's capacity to respond to serious health challenges.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): U.S. assistance will strengthen the capacity of the Government of Ukraine to address health challenges and achieve sustainable improvements in health by improving the availability, quality, and delivery of health services and increasing knowledge of appropriate health behaviors. With the most severe HIV/AIDS epidemic in the region, programs will build Government and non-governmental organizations' capacity to implement an effective national response that reduces transmission among most at-risk populations by expanding access to prevention, treatment, and care services, including services for HIV-infected injection drug users. USAID programs will help control Ukraine's rapidly increasing tuberculosis (TB) epidemic and contain growing rates of drug resistant TB by improving TB diagnosis, case management, and drug supply management. U.S. resources will also increase the availability and use of modern family planning methods to reduce continued high reliance on abortion. In Crimea, programs will assist authorities to improve water supply and improve the efficient use of human and institutional resources. Assistance will improve good governance. U.S. Department of Agriculture programs will support faculty exchanges and university partnerships.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS): GHCS funds implemented through a Partnership Framework will provide strategic support to the country's national AIDS response by strengthening programs, policies, country leadership, and resources on HIV/AIDS. This support will increase access to effective prevention, treatment, and care and support services for those most-at-risk populations living with and affected by HIV/AIDS, particularly injection drug users.

Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): The Ukraine-United States Partnership Framework on HIV/AIDS, currently under development, is a five-year strategic approach that deepens cooperation, strengthens coordination, and enhances collaboration on programming of technical and financial resources in concerted support of Ukraine's national AIDS response. Ukraine 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**

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 for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): U.S. economic growth assistance focuses on securing the energy sector, developing the financial sector, and building enabling environments (trade and investment, financial, business, and agricultural) to promote growth, improve the investment climate, facilitate EU integration, help address the effects of the economic crisis, and fulfill World Trade Organization (WTO) commitments. Activities will also focus on improving policies, laws, regulations, and administrative practices affecting the private sector's ability to compete. Increased assistance in the energy sector will focus on reducing energy dependence through a program of energy efficiency activities at the residential and municipal levels, promoting transparency and source diversification, and encouraging energy policy reform. Financial sector activities target systemic weaknesses exposed by the economic crisis, and include banking, capital market, and pension reform. Sustained assistance aims to develop a stable, resilient, and transparent financial sector that supports long-term economic growth, with a special focus on assistance to Crimea, and will include technical assistance and policy advocacy. Funding will also promote anti-corruption measures, and support business internships and exchanges to build human capital.

## **Humanitarian Assistance**

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): U.S. assistance through the Department of State will work to alleviate suffering of the neediest population groups in Crimea and the depressed areas of eastern Ukraine. Assistance will be focused on elderly, disabled, orphans, children, the extremely poor, and the institutionalized. The U.S. Government will provide medical supplies and equipment, food, clothing, and health and emergency shelter items; respond to disasters; and execute small reconstruction projects.

## **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

The U.S. Embassy in Kyiv conducted numerous program evaluations and assessments in FY 2009 to inform budget and planning decisions for FY 2010 and FY 2011. Highlights are provided below.

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: The Office of Defense Cooperation (ODC) conducted several major program management reviews that showed that the Ukrainian Armed Forces' lack of funding has affected several transformation timelines. In 2009, ODC also evaluated the impact of assistance designed to help the State Border Guard Service (SBGS) transition from a military organization to a civilian law enforcement agency. This review revealed that the SBGS met or exceeded the targets outlined in the program proposals. In the democracy and governance sector, an evaluation of USAID's parliamentary strengthening activities revealed that program activities should focus on improved cooperation between the legislative and executive branches in developing legislation. Evaluations of Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)-funded anti-corruption activities revealed that more needs to be done to improve the legislative framework if corrupt practices are to be effectively detected and prosecuted.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget Choices: As a result of assessments of programs under the Peace and Security objective, increased FMF funding is being requested, reflecting the large investment required to transform the Ukrainian Armed Forces into a modern, professional, and NATO-interoperable force. Similarly, as a result of the SBGS reviews, the United States plans to continue assistance at the current level of funding in FY 2011, but shifting resources from the Orshanets SBGS training center (where the training program is already becoming self-sustaining) to the Veliky Mosty and Izmil training centers. Finally, the United States has expanded and extended USAID's parliamentary strengthening program through May 2011. The revised program includes activities aimed to professionalize staff and reinforce linkages between the Ukrainian Parliament and the Parliament of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: Additional funding is being requested to support good governance activities in Crimea. Additionally, to address the challenges noted in the reviews of MCC activities, additional funding in FY 2011 will be used to support a new governance initiative to strengthen Ukraine's anti-corruption reform agenda and enhance transparency and accountability.



## Eurasia Regional

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

In Eurasia, U.S. regional assistance works in the countries of the Caucasus to renew or help build their democracies, integrating them into the Euro-Atlantic community; work where possible with Russia to reset the bilateral relationship; and works with the countries of Central Asia on democracy, food security, and security issues of mutual concern. U.S. assistance under the Eurasia Regional rubric will be aimed at U.S. contributions to the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE); on demining and water projects in the Nagorno-Karabakh region; and supports publications that analyze the longer-term effects of assistance to the region. In addition, U.S. assistance under this regional rubric will also help the President's climate change initiatives by supporting clean energy projects that will also lessen energy dependence, especially in Ukraine.

Continued modest levels of assistance through multilateral mechanisms are necessary to solidify progress made to date and prevent significant backsliding in the face of recent challenges. Through regional funding, the United States supports programs that supplement bilateral activities in areas such as crime, trade, energy, and regional security, which are by nature multilateral. Regional studies, assessments, and workshops in the democracy and health areas provide resources for comparative evaluation of progress and promote U.S. understanding of key issues facing the region.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	28,869	46,741	39,450	-7,291
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	23,132	39,341	38,000	-1,341
Economic Support Fund	3,000	5,000	0	-5,000
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	2,037	450	450	0
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	700	1,950	1,000	-950

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Eurasia Regional</b>	<b>28,869</b>	<b>46,741</b>	<b>39,450</b>	<b>-7,291</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	12,752	15,666	18,426	2,760
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	12,052	13,716	17,426	3,710
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,527	1,900	1,800	-100
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	0	4	4	0
1.5 Transnational Crime	15	6	6	0
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	9,510	11,806	15,616	3,810
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	700	1,950	1,000	-950
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	700	1,950	1,000	-950
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	3,761	9,878	5,479	-4,399
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	3,761	9,878	5,479	-4,399
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	306	69	69	0
2.2 Good Governance	309	111	111	0
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,824	65	65	0

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
2.4 Civil Society	1,322	9,633	5,234	-4,399
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>6,120</b>	<b>6,514</b>	<b>1,565</b>	<b>-4,949</b>
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	<b>1,083</b>	<b>1,064</b>	<b>1,115</b>	<b>51</b>
3.1 Health	511	266	367	101
3.2 Education	0	0	15	15
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	572	798	733	-65
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-5,000</b>
3.2 Education	3,000	5,000	0	-5,000
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - USAID</b>	<b>2,037</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>0</b>
3.1 Health	2,037	450	450	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>4,163</b>	<b>13,333</b>	<b>12,630</b>	<b>-703</b>
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	<b>4,163</b>	<b>13,333</b>	<b>12,630</b>	<b>-703</b>
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	36	11	11	0
4.2 Trade and Investment	920	25	25	0
4.3 Financial Sector	1,148	1,005	1,086	81
4.4 Infrastructure	1,706	2,253	2,103	-150
4.5 Agriculture	34	23	0	-23
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	151	1,013	1,002	-11
4.7 Economic Opportunity	18	3	3	0
4.8 Environment	150	9,000	8,400	-600
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>2,073</b>	<b>1,350</b>	<b>1,350</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	<b>2,073</b>	<b>1,350</b>	<b>1,350</b>	<b>0</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	2,073	1,350	1,350	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Eurasia Regional</b>	<b>28,869</b>	<b>46,741</b>	<b>39,450</b>	<b>-7,291</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>12,752</b>	<b>15,666</b>	<b>18,426</b>	<b>2,760</b>
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	700	1,950	1,000	-950
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,527	1,900	1,800	-100
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	0	4	4	0
1.5 Transnational Crime	15	6	6	0
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	9,510	11,806	15,616	3,810
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>3,761</b>	<b>9,878</b>	<b>5,479</b>	<b>-4,399</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	306	69	69	0
2.2 Good Governance	309	111	111	0
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,824	65	65	0
2.4 Civil Society	1,322	9,633	5,234	-4,399
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>6,120</b>	<b>6,514</b>	<b>1,565</b>	<b>-4,949</b>
3.1 Health	2,548	716	817	101
3.2 Education	3,000	5,000	15	-4,985
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	572	798	733	-65
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>4,163</b>	<b>13,333</b>	<b>12,630</b>	<b>-703</b>
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	36	11	11	0
4.2 Trade and Investment	920	25	25	0

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
4.3 Financial Sector	1,148	1,005	1,086	81
4.4 Infrastructure	1,706	2,253	2,103	-150
4.5 Agriculture	34	23	0	-23
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	151	1,013	1,002	-11
4.7 Economic Opportunity	18	3	3	0
4.8 Environment	150	9,000	8,400	-600
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>2,073</b>	<b>1,350</b>	<b>1,350</b>	<b>0</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	2,073	1,350	1,350	0
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>5,378</b>	<b>6,300</b>	<b>6,213</b>	<b>-87</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,096	1,461	1,474	13
6.2 Administration and Oversight	4,282	4,839	4,739	-100

### Peace and Security

Assistance seeks to counter cross-border criminal and terrorist activity; aims to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction; supports reform, professionalization, and capacity-building of militaries, law enforcement agencies, border guards, and customs officials; promotes integration with Euro-Atlantic institutions through reform, interoperability, and building of niche capacity of military forces; and supports the OSCE.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): Assistance focuses on developing the capacity of the police services of the region to combat transnational crime and on providing support for regional security initiatives and multilateral organizations. At the requested level, planned activities include the following:

Support for the OSCE: 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. Funding for the OSCE is requested under this heading, as well as under the Europe Regional heading.

U.S. Contributions to the International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA): Through ILEA, the United States provides advanced training for law enforcement officials and leaders of the law enforcement academies in the region, with the aim that if they train together, they will work together on counternarcotics and countertrafficking activities more easily.

Georgia, Ukraine, Azerbaijan, and Moldova (GUAM) Organization for Democracy and Economic Development: The United States provides assistance to GUAM in order to build its capacities as well as linkages with law enforcement structures of member states. Specific activities focus on training for law enforcement working groups tasked to implement operational integration of border guard and custom services of the GUAM member-states.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): Through regional funding, the United States seeks to increase regional capability to interdict illicit trafficking in items of proliferation concern. At the request level, anticipated activities include border cooperation and joint operations workshops for border police from Eurasia (especially the Caucasus countries of Georgia and Armenia), supported by representatives from the Customs and Border Protection Division of the Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Border Patrol, OSCE, European Union (EU), United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime, World Customs Organization, and appropriate non-governmental organizations (NGOs); and regional customs anti-smuggling team best practices visits involving several countries of the region.

## **Governing Justly and Democratically**

United States assistance programs seek to gauge the longer-term effectiveness of civic participation and media freedom programs, and support free, fair, and competitive political processes and elections; improve governance; facilitate anti-corruption efforts; support institutional reform and checks and balances; strengthen the justice sector; 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 civic education and speakers' programs, and through small grants to civil society organizations.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): Building an informed and involved citizenry, advancing the rule of law, and promoting good governance are the United States' fundamental democracy goals in Eurasia. The United States continues to support regional activities that complement bilateral programs. Planned activities at the request level include support for analytical tools that assess Eurasia's progress in building democratic societies and developing sustainable civil society institutions, including *Nations in Transit*, the NGO Sustainability Index, and the Media Sustainability Index.

## **Investing in People**

U.S. health programs continue to address major threats, including HIV/AIDS and drug-resistant tuberculosis, while helping countries restructure their health care systems in order to deliver services effectively. 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; and improve primary, maternal, child, and reproductive health standards and practices. The United States also undertakes both primary and higher education reform. Working with teachers, university professors, and education officials, the United States seeks to improve curricula and instruction with goal of creating the skills base needed for effective participation in the economy, while also increasing transparency and lessening corruption in the education sector.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): Health and social indicators for Eurasia, including infant mortality and life expectancy, are especially low. U.S. regional assistance programs promote public health information sharing and cooperation, strengthening the ability of countries in the region to prevent the spread of disease -- especially tuberculosis -- and address other public health concerns. U.S. regional assistance will support expert advice and analytical tools that supplement bilateral efforts to improve government policies and regulations in order to improve the quality of health care.

## **Economic Growth**

The lingering effects of the global financial crisis continue to challenge reform efforts and economic growth in the region. Significant funding continues to be needed 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 and ensure security of the food supply in vulnerable countries.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): The United States seeks to promote sustained economic growth in the region by providing technical assistance on financial issues (especially national debt and banking), and on energy security focused on Ukraine, in order to make that country more energy independent.

At the request level, anticipated programs include supporting clean energy programs in the region, including Ukraine to reduce its dependence on a single supplier of energy, and support for regional financial-sector reform programs aiming to bring laws and practices into line with international

agreements and helping to integrate the region into international financial markets.

### **Humanitarian Assistance**

Funding provides both emergency and non-emergency assistance to needy populations, including the building and equipping of clinics, schools, and orphanages, and training of medical staff.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): The United States will fund the provision of shelter, medical care, counseling, education, and water and sanitation for displaced persons; provide food aid for vulnerable groups; procure and deliver commodities such as medicines, equipment, clothing and food donated by the U.S. Government (Excess Defense Articles) and U.S.-based private voluntary organizations (PVOs) to improve conditions in schools, clinics, orphanages, and homes for the elderly. U.S. funding will also facilitate the provision of medical education of physicians, nurses, and paraprofessionals through the donation of professional time by U.S.-based PVOs.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) conducted an internal assessment of the Partners for Financial Stability (PFS) program in June 2009. PFS was designed to respond to countries affected by the global financial crisis. This included technical assistance to financial sectors, regional information sharing, promotion of international standards, and the expansion of regional partnerships, including formal and informal networks. Through this assistance, PFS was able to provide support in the areas of corporate governance, internal audit, anti-money laundering, and actuary sciences with the goal of continuing the development of sound, stable, and well-functioning financial sectors in the region.

Eurasia Regional funding also supported an assessment of a USAID health program designed to empower health care consumers by enabling them to play more active roles in improving health care. This assessment was conducted by an external contractor, and identified best practices among communities in Armenia and the Kyrgyz Republic in order to highlight successful components of these activities in guiding future programming. One such component is the establishment of health committees at the local level, in which various members of the community gather to share concerns and priorities regarding health care provision.

In order to enhance the capacity of NGOs to operate within constrained legal environments, a U.S.-funded NGO rapid-response fund sought out and supported different methods of forestalling the passage of legislation that restricts the rights of NGOs. A multi-region assessment, partially funded under the Eurasia Regional budget, found that these types of activities helped avert the adoption of restrictive legislation and in four cases (Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, and Tajikistan) promoted laws that enabled the work of civil-society organizations.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: The PFS assessment identified regionally based seminars and training workshops as a successful tool in implementing financial recovery and business development programs. In addition, PFS assessed that projects performing stress testing on the financial sector, especially on banking systems, are useful in identifying sector weaknesses that exacerbated the financial crisis and mitigating the effects of future crises by repairing these weaknesses. The health care assessment highlighted the importance of empowering consumers to become more vocal in their communities about health care issues. This assessment has guided an FY 2011 request to continue funding similar programs throughout the region. The NGO rapid-response fund was proven a successful in preventing the passage of legislation that would have placed restrictions on NGOs, and information from this assessment will be used to inform programmatic decisions by the follow-on activities implemented by the NGO Legal Enabling Environment Program.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: Positive feedback from the PFS, health care, and NGO rapid response programs is the basis for the proposed continuation and expansion of these programs in the FY 2011 budget. Bilateral U.S. assistance budgets will also continue to fund the above-mentioned health program incrementally as part of the FY 2011 request.

Region-wide analyses funded through the Eurasia Regional budget have also significantly shaped FY 2011 bilateral requests. The Nations in Transit (NIT) report is the only publication that provides an in-depth analysis and quantitative rankings to assess progress in the Eurasian countries, thereby helping the U.S. Government to set priorities, measure results of programs and make funding decisions. An example of how these region-wide analyses help to shape U.S. foreign assistance programs can be seen in the Georgia bilateral account. In 2008, Georgia witnessed a net regression in democratic reforms, according to the independent media, national governance, and civil society indicators used in USAID's Monitoring Country Progress Report, which is informed by NIT. Consequently, FY 2011 U.S. assistance to Georgia will be targeted at strengthening the judiciary and enhancing 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.

In addition, all agencies implementing AEECA-funded activities participated in a Washington-based Annual Budget Review process during the last half of 2009. This process included a review of each agency's FY 2010 AEECA budget request in light of past performance against planned objectives and performance targets.

## Europe Regional

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The substantial investment made over nearly two decades by the United States to bring about the political and economic transformation of Southeast Europe has yielded important gains in regional stability, and has moved the countries of the region closer to integration into Euro-Atlantic structures. However, the transformation is far from complete. The charged political climate in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) continues to impede progress on consolidating state institutions, advancing inter-ethnic reconciliation, and ensuring the country's ultimate integration in Europe. Though Kosovo has successfully emerged as an independent state, some efforts continue to block its full integration into regional and international structures. Simultaneously, the impact of the global financial crisis lingers as countries try to balance budgets in the face of declining tax revenues and oversized public sectors, and to respond to limited access to credit and slowing investment and remittances.

Continued modest levels of assistance through multilateral mechanisms are necessary to solidify progress made to date and prevent significant backsliding in the face of recent challenges. Through regional funding, the United States supports programs that supplement bilateral activities in areas such as crime, trade, energy, and regional security, which are by nature multilateral. Regional studies, assessments, and workshops in the democracy and social sectors areas provide resources for comparative evaluation of progress and promote United States understanding of key issues facing the region. To this end, assistance also supports regional and Washington-based personnel and platforms to implement development goals and initiatives.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	30,081	34,341	30,250	-4,091
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	28,081	34,341	30,000	-4,341
Economic Support Fund	2,000	0	0	0
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	0	0	250	250

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Europe Regional</b>	<b>30,081</b>	<b>34,341</b>	<b>30,250</b>	<b>-4,091</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	18,495	24,773	21,813	-2,960
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	18,495	24,773	21,563	-3,210
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	904	919	919	0
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,117	1,750	1,450	-300
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	16,474	22,104	19,194	-2,910
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	0	0	250	250
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	0	0	250	250
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	6,082	5,632	4,379	-1,253
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	6,082	5,632	4,379	-1,253
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	394	419	419	0

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
2.2 Good Governance	274	311	311	0
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	24	49	49	0
2.4 Civil Society	5,390	4,853	3,600	-1,253
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>2,547</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>122</b>
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>122</b>
3.1 Health	164	135	257	122
3.2 Education	102	123	123	0
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	281	116	116	0
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
3.2 Education	2,000	0	0	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>2,957</b>	<b>3,562</b>	<b>3,562</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	<b>2,957</b>	<b>3,562</b>	<b>3,562</b>	<b>0</b>
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	198	249	249	0
4.3 Financial Sector	873	583	776	193
4.4 Infrastructure	1,096	1,401	985	-416
4.5 Agriculture	132	149	163	14
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	457	1,180	1,389	209
4.7 Economic Opportunity	51	0	0	0
4.8 Environment	150	0	0	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Europe Regional</b>	<b>30,081</b>	<b>34,341</b>	<b>30,250</b>	<b>-4,091</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>18,495</b>	<b>24,773</b>	<b>21,813</b>	<b>-2,960</b>
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	0	0	250	250
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	904	919	919	0
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,117	1,750	1,450	-300
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	16,474	22,104	19,194	-2,910
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>6,082</b>	<b>5,632</b>	<b>4,379</b>	<b>-1,253</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	394	419	419	0
2.2 Good Governance	274	311	311	0
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	24	49	49	0
2.4 Civil Society	5,390	4,853	3,600	-1,253
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>2,547</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>122</b>
3.1 Health	164	135	257	122
3.2 Education	2,102	123	123	0
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	281	116	116	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>2,957</b>	<b>3,562</b>	<b>3,562</b>	<b>0</b>
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	198	249	249	0
4.3 Financial Sector	873	583	776	193
4.4 Infrastructure	1,096	1,401	985	-416
4.5 Agriculture	132	149	163	14
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	457	1,180	1,389	209
4.7 Economic Opportunity	51	0	0	0
4.8 Environment	150	0	0	0



(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	3,617	2,830	2,952	122
6.1 Program Design and Learning	532	389	511	122
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,085	2,441	2,441	0

### **Peace and Security**

Many of the countries of Southeast Europe have border controls and law enforcement bodies that require further strengthening to counter transnational crime successfully. Ongoing political tensions in Southeast Europe also continue to threaten internal and regional stability. The United States seeks to mitigate these challenges through support for effective law enforcement and by supporting regional organizations that promote collaborative approaches to security. U.S. assistance will also strengthen efforts to reduce trafficking in persons.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): Assistance focuses on developing the capacity of the police services of the region to combat transnational crime, and on providing support for regional security initiatives and multilateral organizations. At the requested level, planned activities include the following:

Support for the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE): 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. Funding for the OSCE is requested under this heading, as well as under the Eurasia Regional heading.

U.S. Contributions to the Regional Cooperation Council (RCC): The RCC, the successor organization to the Stability Pact, is an organization run by the countries of the region that promotes collaborative approaches to common problems such as coordinated disaster response and regional energy security.

Regional Training and Capacity-Building Programs for Police from Southeast Europe: Through the Southeast European Cooperative Initiative's (SECI) Center for Combating Transnational Crime, the United States will support efforts to increase the effectiveness of cross-border law enforcement and customs cooperation activities, including effective investigations and prosecutions coordinated at the regional level. U.S. support for multi-country enforcement operations, specialized training, and joint studies at the SECI Center improves both mutual confidence and professional competence. Through the Budapest-based International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA), the United States provides advanced training for leaders of the law enforcement agencies of the region.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): Through regional funding in the Balkans, the United States seeks to increase regional capability to interdict illicit trafficking in items of proliferation concern. At the request level, anticipated activities include border cooperation and joint operations workshops for border police from Southeast Europe, supported by representatives from the Customs and Border Protection Division of the Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Border Patrol, OSCE, European Union, United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC), World Customs Organization, and appropriate non-governmental organizations (NGOs); and regional customs anti-smuggling team best-practices visits involving two or more countries of the region.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

Building an informed and involved citizenry, advancing the rule of law, and promoting good governance are the United States' fundamental democracy goals in Southeast Europe. U.S. Government-funded regional activities complement bilateral programs under this objective.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): Planned activities at the request level include support for analytical tools that assess Southeast Europe's progress in building democratic

societies and developing sustainable civil society institutions, including *Nations in Transit*, the NGO Sustainability Index, and the Media Sustainability Index; flexible small-grant programs that provide opportunities for domestic civil-society organizations to engage their governments and conduct cross-border activities; and technical assistance to the media outlets (particularly those covering organized crime) and assessment of media capacity and sustainability.

### **Investing in People**

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): Progress in social indicators, including infant mortality, life expectancy, and education, is uneven in Southeast Europe. U.S. health programs will continue to address major threats, including HIV/AIDS and drug-resistant tuberculosis, while helping countries restructure their health care systems in order to deliver services effectively and sustainably. Funding will support programming to conduct analysis and outreach on critical health and other social-sector issues; develop local capacity to prevent and treat infectious diseases; and improve primary, maternal, child, and reproductive health standards practices and social protection systems. The resulting improvements in health and education are expected to help citizens be more confident that the transition to a free-market, democratic system actually improves their quality of life.

### **Economic Growth**

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): The national economies of Southeast Europe continue to be vulnerable to financial shocks and banking crises. Transparency in most economies and the financial sector in particular, is relatively low. Capacity to identify and manage risks is underdeveloped. Financial markets remain small and fragmented. Credit-worthy firms and households cannot access necessary financial products and services. Energy markets remain fragmented, contributing to periodic energy crises. The United States seeks to address these problems and promote sustained economic growth in the region by providing technical assistance on multilateral issues including trade, regional energy security, and consistent implementation of international financial standards across Central and Eastern Europe.

At the request level, funding will support the development of an integrated energy market in Southeast Europe, diversifying supplies, limiting dependence on a single supplier, and developing clean energy alternatives; regional finance-sector reform programs that aim to bring laws and practices into line with international agreements and help integrate the region into international financial markets; the facilitation of regional alliances and interventions to help financial supervisory bodies across the region meet international financial stability standards pronounced by the Basel Committees covering the financial sector, including accounting and auditing standards; technical assistance on productivity- and process-improvement methodologies to help the region's firms improve their competitiveness outside of Southeast Europe; and assistance targeted at improving agricultural productivity in order to help improve food security in some of Europe's most vulnerable countries.

## **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

In FY 2009, the United States funded several program-specific assessments of regional projects and supported three region-wide analyses of country progress: the Media Sustainability Index (MSI), the NGO Sustainability Index (NGOSI), and the Nations in Transit (NIT) report. These analytic efforts have affected regional projects as well as programmatic direction and budget requests in bilateral activities in Southeast Europe.

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: In June 2009, USAID conducted an internal assessment of the regional Partners for Financial Stability (PFS) program. PFS programming was adapted to respond to the global financial crisis and to continue the development of sound, stable, and effective financial sectors in the region. The program focuses on providing a regional experience-sharing approach to issues including macro-prudential regulation, corporate governance, internal auditing,

anti-money laundering, and actuarial sciences. A health program assessment that was partially funded through the Europe Regional budget sought to identify particularly successful project components and best practices developed in the broader European, Eurasian and Central Asian region. One component identified was the establishment of health committees at the village level involving local community representatives, health care providers, and local government officials. The creation of local committees was identified as an effective means of engaging local populations.

The annual MSI, NGOSI, and NIT analyses, which are partially supported through the AEECA Europe Regional budget, were used extensively in bilateral program decisions by individual missions and helped Washington-based planners identify trends in the region. In addition, all agencies implementing AEECA-funded activities participated in a Washington-based Annual Budget Review process over the course of the summer and early fall of 2009. This process included a review of each agency's FY 2010 AEECA budget request in light of past performance against planned objectives and performance targets.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: The assessment of the PFS program was largely positive and included a recommendation that it be expanded in light of the global financial crisis. Information collected through the assessment, including a recommendation to focus on bank stress-testing and the conclusion that a regional approach has been particularly effective in responding to the financial crisis, informed the U.S. Government's decision to continue funding the program. Similarly, the above-referenced health assessment prompted the redesign of current and follow-on projects with an increased emphasis on creating village health committees.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: The results of the PFS assessment informed the decision to request additional resources to expand the program in FY 2011. Incremental resources for the above-mentioned health program are being requested through bilateral budgets in FY 2011.

The above-mentioned region-wide MSI, NGOSI and NIT analyses have also significantly shaped the bilateral requests for FY 2011 resources. For example, the challenges identified in the 2009 MSI have directly influenced the decision to re-engage on media programming in BiH and Macedonia. The NIT is also routinely used to assess priorities, measure results of programs, and inform strategic planning. For example, BiH tracks its NIT ratings in governance areas including electoral processes, and local and national democratic governance, and in FY 2011, U.S. funding to BiH is expected to continue efforts to improve the transparency, accountability, and effectiveness of BiH's local governance through direct work with municipalities.

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## Near East

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The President called for a new beginning in the relationship between the United States Muslim communities worldwide, including and the people of the Middle East and North Africa in his June 4, 2009 Cairo speech. U.S. assistance efforts will be essential to realize the promise of a future defined by peace, stability, and prosperity for the region. The Administration's most pressing foreign policy priorities in the region include: promoting Middle East peace; transforming the U.S. relationship with Iraq to a long-term partnership dominated by political and economic ties that promote a sovereign, stable and self-reliant Iraq; assuring the security of Israel; developing the defense capabilities of our partners in the region; countering transnational threats from terrorism and organized crime; strengthening Lebanese sovereignty; and maintaining stability in Yemen with a view toward preventing that country from becoming a safe haven for terrorists; and building partnerships with citizens that result in more participatory, pluralistic, and prosperous societies. U.S. foreign assistance plays a leading role in U.S. efforts to address these challenges.

Iraq remains an essential focal point of U.S. engagement in the region. Guided by the Strategic Framework Agreement, the U.S. Government is using foreign assistance to help Iraqi government, community, and private sector institutions demonstrate to the Iraqi people that they can provide for their needs effectively in the areas of good governance, rule of law, health, education, culture, diplomacy, and economic development.

In support of the U.S. Government's regional objectives, State Department and USAID regional programs will continue to promote long-term and cooperative solutions to cross-border problems by engaging citizens in new ways. Regional programs like the Middle East Partnership Initiative, the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP), Office of Middle East Programs, Middle East Regional Cooperation, and Middle East Multilaterals will support civil society in their efforts to empower citizens politically, economically, and socially. Assistance will expand economic and educational opportunities especially for women and youth, and will help strengthen cooperation between citizens and governing bodies. The combination of these programs allows the United States Government to pursue its regional foreign policies with a variety of tools - including diplomacy, development, capacity building, public outreach, and regional dialogue.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2010 Supp	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	7,079,468	6,555,111	517,440	7,128,260	573,149
Development Assistance	34,633	64,935	0	28,495	-36,440
Economic Support Fund	2,257,914	1,631,900	0	1,671,350	39,450
Food for Peace Title II	30,027	0	0	0	0
Foreign Military Financing	4,378,155	4,542,498	0	4,781,650	239,152
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	3,000	8,000	0	21,000	13,000
International Military Education and Training	16,339	18,593	0	18,590	-3
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	214,000	178,250	517,440	512,960	334,710
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	118,400	84,935	0	68,215	-16,720
Peacekeeping Operations	27,000	26,000	0	26,000	0

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2010 Supp	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Near East</b>	<b>7,079,468</b>	<b>6,555,111</b>	<b>517,440</b>	<b>7,128,260</b>	<b>573,149</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>4,857,439</b>	<b>4,849,637</b>	<b>517,440</b>	<b>5,407,965</b>	<b>558,328</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	1,200	3,679	0	1,000	-2,679
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,200	3,679	0	1,000	-2,679
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	118,445	42,682	0	17,000	-25,682
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	6,705	7,000	0	6,000	-1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	33,110	0	0	0	0
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,500	2,682	0	0	-2,682
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	77,130	33,000	0	11,000	-22,000
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	4,378,155	4,542,498	0	4,781,650	239,152
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	8,400	89,804	0	203,500	113,696
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	69,000	170	0	10,170	10,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,300,755	4,452,524	0	4,567,980	115,456
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	16,339	18,593	0	18,590	-3
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	700	550	0	1,000	450
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	15,639	18,043	0	17,590	-453
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	197,900	131,250	517,440	495,510	364,260
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	0	5,000	0	1,030	-3,970
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	197,200	122,750	517,440	490,360	367,610
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	0	3,000	0	3,250	250
1.5 Transnational Crime	700	500	0	870	370
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	118,400	84,935	0	68,215	-16,720
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	34,915	51,690	0	31,800	-19,890
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	57,560	8,795	0	11,415	2,620
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	25,925	24,450	0	25,000	550
<b>Peacekeeping Operations</b>	27,000	26,000	0	26,000	0
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	27,000	26,000	0	26,000	0
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>483,548</b>	<b>530,817</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>401,048</b>	<b>-129,769</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	7,533	20,628	0	10,595	-10,033
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	3,190	0	3,000	-190
2.2 Good Governance	3,087	6,890	0	3,500	-3,390
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,946	2,848	0	1,100	-1,748
2.4 Civil Society	2,500	7,700	0	2,995	-4,705
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	459,915	463,189	0	373,003	-90,186
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	66,486	76,733	0	73,949	-2,784

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2010 Supp	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
2.2 Good Governance	183,281	154,152	0	128,084	-26,068
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	57,345	70,877	0	55,135	-15,742
2.4 Civil Society	152,803	161,427	0	115,835	-45,592
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	16,100	47,000	0	17,450	-29,550
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	16,100	43,000	0	14,300	-28,700
2.2 Good Governance	0	4,000	0	3,150	-850
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	939,918	546,853	0	649,711	102,858
<b>Development Assistance</b>	19,000	23,000	0	8,500	-14,500
3.1 Health	2,500	4,000	0	2,000	-2,000
3.2 Education	16,500	19,000	0	6,500	-12,500
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	917,918	515,853	0	620,211	104,358
3.1 Health	274,857	139,417	0	161,056	21,639
3.2 Education	220,408	174,436	0	222,755	48,319
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	422,653	202,000	0	236,400	34,400
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - USAID</b>	3,000	8,000	0	21,000	13,000
3.1 Health	3,000	8,000	0	21,000	13,000
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	679,739	579,704	0	574,036	-5,668
<b>Development Assistance</b>	6,900	17,628	0	8,400	-9,228
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	0	2,000	0	0	-2,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,900	1,080	0	2,200	1,120
4.3 Financial Sector	200	2,150	0	200	-1,950
4.5 Agriculture	2,600	5,000	0	2,000	-3,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,000	898	0	2,000	1,102
4.7 Economic Opportunity	200	4,500	0	0	-4,500
4.8 Environment	0	2,000	0	2,000	0
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	672,839	562,076	0	565,636	3,560
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	256,030	197,077	0	175,700	-21,377
4.2 Trade and Investment	29,373	48,077	0	41,535	-6,542
4.3 Financial Sector	24,230	21,800	0	40,400	18,600
4.4 Infrastructure	115,500	61,550	0	56,400	-5,150
4.5 Agriculture	51,814	52,269	0	58,849	6,580
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	104,675	116,118	0	100,400	-15,718
4.7 Economic Opportunity	78,770	56,976	0	73,618	16,642
4.8 Environment	12,447	8,209	0	18,734	10,525
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	118,824	48,100	0	95,500	47,400
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	88,797	48,100	0	95,500	47,400
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	88,797	48,100	0	95,500	47,400
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	30,027	0	0	0	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	30,027	0	0	0	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2010 Supp	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Near East</b>	<b>7,079,468</b>	<b>6,555,111</b>	<b>517,440</b>	<b>7,128,260</b>	<b>573,149</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	4,857,439	4,849,637	517,440	5,407,965	558,328
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	51,920	157,723	0	244,330	86,607
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	126,560	8,965	0	21,585	12,620
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,572,629	4,617,767	517,440	5,100,930	483,163
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	0	3,000	0	3,250	250
1.5 Transnational Crime	2,200	3,182	0	870	-2,312
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	104,130	59,000	0	37,000	-22,000
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	483,548	530,817	0	401,048	-129,769
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	82,586	122,923	0	91,249	-31,674
2.2 Good Governance	186,368	165,042	0	134,734	-30,308
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	59,291	73,725	0	56,235	-17,490
2.4 Civil Society	155,303	169,127	0	118,830	-50,297
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	939,918	546,853	0	649,711	102,858
3.1 Health	280,357	151,417	0	184,056	32,639
3.2 Education	236,908	193,436	0	229,255	35,819
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	422,653	202,000	0	236,400	34,400
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	679,739	579,704	0	574,036	-5,668
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	256,030	199,077	0	175,700	-23,377
4.2 Trade and Investment	31,273	49,157	0	43,735	-5,422
4.3 Financial Sector	24,430	23,950	0	40,600	16,650
4.4 Infrastructure	115,500	61,550	0	56,400	-5,150
4.5 Agriculture	54,414	57,269	0	60,849	3,580
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	106,675	117,016	0	102,400	-14,616
4.7 Economic Opportunity	78,970	61,476	0	73,618	12,142
4.8 Environment	12,447	10,209	0	20,734	10,525
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	118,824	48,100	0	95,500	47,400
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	118,824	48,100	0	95,500	47,400
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	58,743	86,246	0	93,285	7,039
6.1 Program Design and Learning	23,216	68,709	0	73,789	5,080
6.2 Administration and Oversight	35,527	17,537	0	19,496	1,959

#### Peace and Security

A comprehensive Middle East peace is in the strategic interest of the United States. U.S. assistance will actively advance a two-state solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict as a key component of a comprehensive regional peace. The United States Government will support a Palestinian Authority (PA) government committed to the Quartet's principles (recognition of Israel, renunciation of violence and respect of previous agreements), and to peacefully attain a future Palestinian state that will be democratic, capable of providing security, a responsible neighbor to Israel, and a source of stability and moderation in the region. Diplomatic engagement with and bilateral assistance to Israel will help to strengthen the confidence of the Israeli public and enable the government to be able to make the concessions necessary to realize a two-state solution. The U.S. Government will engage with Arab allies to build upon the constructive elements of the Arab Peace Initiative, and will seek to advance all peace tracks between Israel and its neighbors. Military-to-military cooperation remains a high priority and an important tool in



achieving 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. U.S. assistance to Yemen, and engagement through the Gulf Security Dialogue, will help to enhance the security capabilities and coordination of U.S. partners in the Arabian Peninsula. The TSCTP will enhance coordination and combat radical ideology in the North Africa region. In 2011, the U.S. Government will continue to support military, law enforcement, and regulatory mechanisms to combat terrorism and terrorism finance in partnership with regional governments. U.S. assistance efforts will also bolster our partners' abilities to defend against outside threats. Finally, this request supports continued progress toward a sovereign, stable, and self-reliant Iraq, and prepares the Department of State to assume responsibility for police training as part of the military-to-civilian transition.

### **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. Utilizing bilateral and regional tools, the United States will work with and help build the capacity of civil society organizations to promote democratic, economic, and educational reform and to fully empower women and youth. The United States promotes civil liberties and human rights, including worker rights.

### **Investing in People**

U.S. assistance will continue to support reform efforts that improve the quality of health care and education throughout the region. Educational reform efforts increase tolerance and reach out to vulnerable groups, especially women and youth. This should result in higher rates of school attendance 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 education reforms in Egypt, Jordan and Morocco. In Yemen, a community livelihoods program will focus on meeting the population's essential services needs in governorates with the highest incidences of instability.

### **Economic Growth**

In the Middle East, the global economic downturn has accelerated the role of trade and investment as crucial motors for economic development and political and social reform, thus contributing to overall regional stability and enhancing prospects for regional peace. Reform of trade and investment laws and policies can help the countries in the region to strengthen property rights, competition, regional integration and the rule of law to increase investment flows, and to allocate resources more efficiently. Progress in these areas also enhances political stability. U.S. assistance and engagement will focus on strengthening existing Free Trade Agreements with Bahrain, Israel, Jordan, Morocco and Oman and supporting World Trade Organization accession for Algeria, Iraq, Lebanon, and Yemen. Increased trade will expand markets for U.S. exporters of goods and services, hastening global and U.S. recovery from economic downturn. As Middle Eastern countries experience the material benefits of open markets, the reform process is likely to become self-sustaining, setting these countries on the path to increased growth and prosperity at their own pace and on their own terms, while contributing to the stability of the region—a key U.S. national security interest.

### **Humanitarian Assistance**

As Iraq becomes more secure, a major priority will be the resettlement and reintegration of Iraq's returnees. FY 2011 funds will support a new Iraq Community-Based Returnee program which will provide longer-term community-targeted durable solutions to select communities coping with resettlements and returnees. This request assumes a continued decrease in the need for direct humanitarian assistance programs in the West Bank, and particularly in Gaza.

### **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 and a Threshold agreement with Jordan focusing on water-related projects.

During the Morocco Compact development phase, MCC consulted extensively with USAID in order to build on past and ongoing projects including the USAID-funded Agribusiness Support Project. The design of the MCC agriculture project capitalizes on past successes of USAID's Agribusiness project and its design, and supports a similar program that will link producers to export opportunities. A key component of the Government of Morocco's strategy for the future is its Green Morocco Plan which both USAID and MCC are and will be supporting in different but complementary ways. USAID assistance will focus on water management and MCC on developing new crops.

Jordan is in Threshold status with the MCC, and is discussing a Compact agreement involving four programs focused in the water industry sector, including wastewater treatment. MCC activities are designed to improve Jordanians' access to water, such as expanding an existing USAID-supported wastewater treatment plant. This activity and other MCC water-related activities build upon models piloted by USAID in Amman and other areas in Jordan.

## Algeria

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to Algeria is designed to combat terrorism and counter potential extremist recruitment. Foreign 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 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	8,678	2,610	2,770	160
Development Assistance	400	710	400	-310
Food for Peace Title II	6,880	0	0	0
International Military Education and Training	898	950	950	0
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	0	0	870	870
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	500	950	550	-400

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Algeria</b>	<b>8,678</b>	<b>2,610</b>	<b>2,770</b>	<b>160</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>1,398</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>2,370</b>	<b>470</b>
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	<b>898</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>0</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	898	950	950	0
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>870</b>
1.5 Transnational Crime	0	0	870	870
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>-400</b>
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	400	800	400	-400
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	100	150	150	0
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-380</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-380</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	190	0	-190
2.2 Good Governance	0	190	0	-190
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>70</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>70</b>
4.2 Trade and Investment	0	180	200	20
4.3 Financial Sector	200	150	200	50
4.7 Economic Opportunity	200	0	0	0
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>6,880</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	<b>6,880</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	6,880	0	0	0

## Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Algeria</b>	<b>8,678</b>	<b>2,610</b>	<b>2,770</b>	<b>160</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	1,398	1,900	2,370	470
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	400	800	400	-400
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	100	150	150	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	898	950	950	0
1.5 Transnational Crime	0	0	870	870
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	0	380	0	-380
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	190	0	-190
2.2 Good Governance	0	190	0	-190
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	400	330	400	70
4.2 Trade and Investment	0	180	200	20
4.3 Financial Sector	200	150	200	50
4.7 Economic Opportunity	200	0	0	0
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	6,880	0	0	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	6,880	0	0	0

### Peace and Security

The Algerian Government has made significant progress in the struggle against its domestic insurgency. U.S.-funded counterterrorism programs have helped the Algerian Government thwart potential threats to Algerian and Western sites, and have prevented extremists from successfully joining groups fighting in Afghanistan and Iraq. Meanwhile, a newly emerging security risk threatens Algeria's southern border region as terrorist groups seek to exploit northern Mali as a safe haven to plan operations and engage in illegal commerce, including contraband and kidnapping for ransom to raise finance.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): IMET programs will continue to focus on improving military and English language competencies. IMET in FY2011 will provide technical and operational courses to aid counterterrorism operations, such as counter-improvised explosive device and explosive ordinance disposal tactics.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): The Department of Justice's Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development Assistance and Training will support an advisor to Algeria's Ministry of Justice to improve the capacity of Algeria's criminal justice system to combat complex transnational crimes.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA): The Department of State's Bureau of Diplomatic Security will expand its ATA program to improve the ability of Algerian law enforcement to interdict and prosecute terrorists.

Export Control and Border Security Assistance (EXBS): Border security programming will support U.S. interests by building Algeria's capacity to control its borders and ports, better screen for weapons of mass destruction and dual-use materials, and professionalize the country's border police, customs, merchant marine, and port authorities.

### Economic Growth

The United States continues to encourage Algerian efforts to complete the transition from a state-run to a market economy. U.S. assistance aims to open and integrate Algeria's economy into global and regional economies in order to improve economic growth.

Development Assistance (DA): U.S. assistance will continue programs that focus on creating a public constituency for support of membership in the World Trade Organization, and less restrictive trade and investment regulations in general. Working with the Department of Treasury, U.S. assistance will also continue to support the reform of Algeria's banking and financial sectors. Treasury Department advisors will continue an anti-corruption program for the Algerian Tax Administration; technical assistance will focus on building banks' capacity to conduct credit analysis and lending.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: The United States has three mechanisms to evaluate and monitor IMET programming and military-to-military cooperation in Algeria. A joint military dialogue convenes every two years and acts as the primary channel for planning bilateral military cooperation, reviewing past programs and establishing future priorities. The United States and Algeria also hold an annual planning conference to set yearly targets for exchange programs and joint-military exercises, and review prior year activities. In addition, meetings with the Algerian Defense Ministry's training manager are held each month to review the current program and discuss any changes.

In FY 2009, Embassy Regional Security Officers (RSO) initiated consultations with the Algerian Government on increasing counterterrorism cooperation between law enforcement agencies and establishing an Antiterrorism Assistance program. NADR/ATA funding is used to establish and expand that program. In January 2010, a delegation from the State Office for Counterterrorism and DS/ATA traveled to Algiers to assess progress and identify next steps in counterterrorism cooperation. The RSO will continue to meet with law enforcement to evaluate the success of the program, and United States and Algerian delegations will meet in Algiers and Washington periodically to assess the efficacy of the program and next steps.

The performance of the economic growth programs (DA funding) will be assessed by Department of Treasury employees in conjunction with the Embassy. Treasury and Embassy officials meet periodically with each other and with relevant Algerian officials to assess progress and next steps in developing a modern, functioning tax system and in moving Algeria toward WTO accession.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: Based on the priorities established at the October 2008 Joint Military Dialogue, FY 2010 and FY 2011 military training will increase and include new technical programs to provide counter-improvised explosive device and explosive ordinance disposal training. These technical skill areas aim to improve Algeria's counterterrorism operations. Other IMET program focus areas will include English language training as well as medical officer, intelligence, and Special Forces qualification courses.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: The IMET program has been successful in increasing the exposure of Algeria's future military leadership to U. S. values and systems, and has increased the Algerian military's participation in cooperative events with the United States. The FY 2011 budget will continue to place Algerian military officers in IMET courses that correspond to priorities identified through the joint military dialogue. The 15 percent increase in funds for FY 2011 is expected to maintain or exceed FY 2010 targets for the indicator "Number of U.S. trained personnel at national leadership levels."

## Bahrain

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Foreign assistance to Bahrain, where the United States Fifth Fleet is headquartered, contributes directly to the United States' effort to maintain security in the Persian Gulf. Bahrain was the first Arab state to lead one of the Coalition Task Forces that patrol the Gulf, and it has supported the coalition counter-piracy mission with a deployment of its flagship. Bahrain also sent over one hundred police officers to Afghanistan for two years to support NATO operations. 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 developed the capabilities that Bahraini police are using in Afghanistan and in Bahrain, and will contribute to other forms of counterterrorism and security cooperation with Bahrain, which is a major non-NATO ally.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	9,161	20,800	21,700	900
Foreign Military Financing	8,000	19,000	19,500	500
International Military Education and Training	661	700	700	0
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	500	1,100	1,500	400

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Bahrain</b>	<b>9,161</b>	<b>20,800</b>	<b>21,700</b>	<b>900</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	9,161	20,800	21,700	900
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	8,000	19,000	19,500	500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	8,000	19,000	19,500	500
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	661	700	700	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	661	700	700	0
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	500	1,100	1,500	400
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	500	1,100	1,500	400

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Bahrain</b>	<b>9,161</b>	<b>20,800</b>	<b>21,700</b>	<b>900</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	9,161	20,800	21,700	900
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	500	1,100	1,500	400
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	8,661	19,700	20,200	500

### Peace and Security

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): In FY 2011, military financing will continue to sustain United

States-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, *Sabha*, in mission-ready status. FMF will partially cover the cost of this avionics upgrade. Bahrain's ability to sail its flagship in support of counter-piracy operations is a direct result of U.S. assistance.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): These funds provide training that enhances interoperability with the United States and our coalition partners, promotes military professionalism, and reinforces 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.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): NADR Antiterrorism Assistance (NADR/ATA) developed the capabilities Bahraini police are using in Afghanistan and in Bahrain, and will contribute to other forms of counterterrorism and security cooperation with Bahrain, which is a major non-NATO ally. Following the May 2009 arrest of two terrorist suspects for plotting anti-American attacks in Bahrain, the cyber crime unit established by NADR/ATA in 2005 played a key role in the suspects' prosecution by developing evidence from computer hard drives seized as evidence. NADR/ATA training programs are critical to ensuring adequate host country force protection support to U.S. military and diplomatic facilities in Bahrain.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Bahrain's contribution to a multilateral integrated air defense network is a key performance measure. Bahrain recently used FMF to purchase and install an air-defense radar that can play an important part in this network. Bahrain's participation in coalition operations is another performance measure. Bahrain's command of the Combined Taskforce 152, which is responsible for conducting maritime security operations in the central and southern Persian Gulf, demonstrates the impact FMF and IMET grants have had.

In FY 2005, NADR/ATA established the Interior Ministry's first counterterrorist response team by training 24 police officers through the Basic Crisis Response Team course. In order to develop further the team's capabilities, a NADR/ATA assessment recommended a course on advanced crisis response. The course will train and equip 24 police officers at a cost of \$1.5 million, and will be completed in FY 2011. This course is considered capstone NADR/ATA training for counterterrorist tactical operations.

## Egypt

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Egypt is an important ally in the region and partner in the search for Middle East peace. U.S. assistance to Egypt has long played a central role in Egypt's economic and military transformation. Egypt has begun a substantive economic reform process that has witnessed some meaningful results; Egypt must make further progress on key reforms. Egypt has reached a point where, in order to modernize successfully, it must display the political will to deepen reform in key sectors. United States assistance supports Egyptian efforts to expand civil liberties, introduce transparency and accountability in government, and foster democratic institutions. The United States will continue to promote respect for human rights and progress toward democratic reform in Egypt. The upcoming elections are an opportunity for the GOE to ease restrictions on non-governmental organizations (NGOs) interested in political reform.

The United States will remain closely engaged with the Government of Egypt (GOE) on fulfilling the priorities outlined in President Obama's 2009 Cairo University speech, such as improving the quality of Egyptian education, increasing marketable skills, and extending science and technology cooperation. The United States Government will undertake high-level discussions to determine the strategic direction of economic assistance starting in FY 2011. Currently, the U.S. Government is considering a proposal for a bilateral endowment and we are working with the interagency, in consultation with Congress, to develop a vision for it. Discussion will continue with the Government of Egypt to deliver U.S. foreign assistance in ways that reflect both countries' interests. The United States also supports Prime Minister Nazif's economic reform package and remains committed to promoting increased trade and investment between the United States and Egypt.

The United States also will continue to encourage Egypt's strong support for U.S. efforts to combat terrorism in the region. The GOE is a vital partner in countering regional security threats, and the United States will assist the GOE in modernizing its defense forces and improving its antiterrorism capabilities.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,554,741	1,555,700	1,558,000	2,300
Economic Support Fund	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Foreign Military Financing	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	0
International Military Education and Training	1,316	1,900	1,400	-500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,000	1,000	1,000	0
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,425	2,800	5,600	2,800

*A total of \$1,225 million FMF in the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32) was considered as forward funding for FY 2010. Accordingly, the FY 2009 Actual levels have been adjusted to shift the forward funding to the FY 2010 Estimate levels: Egypt (\$260 million); Israel (\$555 million); Jordan (\$150 million); Mexico (\$260 million).*

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Egypt</b>	<b>1,554,741</b>	<b>1,555,700</b>	<b>1,558,000</b>	<b>2,300</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	1,304,741	1,305,700	1,308,000	2,300
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	0
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	0	1,100	1,100	0



(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	0	170	170	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,300,000	1,298,730	1,298,730	0
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	1,316	1,900	1,400	-500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,316	1,900	1,400	-500
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	2,000	1,000	1,000	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000	1,000	1,000	0
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	1,425	2,800	5,600	2,800
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,425	2,800	2,600	-200
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	0	0	3,000	3,000
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	20,000	25,000	25,000	0
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	20,000	25,000	25,000	0
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	10,200	10,500	10,500	0
2.2 Good Governance	2,500	6,000	6,000	0
2.4 Civil Society	7,300	8,500	8,500	0
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	119,401	75,900	106,000	30,100
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	119,401	75,900	106,000	30,100
3.1 Health	40,317	15,000	15,000	0
3.2 Education	79,084	60,900	91,000	30,100
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	110,599	149,100	119,000	-30,100
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	110,599	149,100	119,000	-30,100
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	0	2,000	0	-2,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	7,400	40,000	8,000	-32,000
4.3 Financial Sector	3,350	3,000	0	-3,000
4.4 Infrastructure	15,000	0	0	0
4.5 Agriculture	1,000	2,000	10,000	8,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	52,843	52,100	51,000	-1,100
4.7 Economic Opportunity	25,500	50,000	50,000	0
4.8 Environment	5,506	0	0	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Egypt</b>	<b>1,554,741</b>	<b>1,555,700</b>	<b>1,558,000</b>	<b>2,300</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	1,304,741	1,305,700	1,308,000	2,300
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,425	3,900	3,700	-200
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	0	170	3,170	3,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,303,316	1,301,630	1,301,130	-500
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	20,000	25,000	25,000	0
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	10,200	10,500	10,500	0
2.2 Good Governance	2,500	6,000	6,000	0
2.4 Civil Society	7,300	8,500	8,500	0
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	119,401	75,900	106,000	30,100

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
3.1 Health	40,317	15,000	15,000	0
3.2 Education	79,084	60,900	91,000	30,100
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>110,599</b>	<b>149,100</b>	<b>119,000</b>	<b>-30,100</b>
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	0	2,000	0	-2,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	7,400	40,000	8,000	-32,000
4.3 Financial Sector	3,350	3,000	0	-3,000
4.4 Infrastructure	15,000	0	0	0
4.5 Agriculture	1,000	2,000	10,000	8,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	52,843	52,100	51,000	-1,100
4.7 Economic Opportunity	25,500	50,000	50,000	0
4.8 Environment	5,506	0	0	0
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>5,550</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>0</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	4,450	50,000	50,000	0
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,100	0	0	0

### Peace and Security

The United States benefits both politically and practically from its strategic relationship with Egypt and the wide-ranging support Egypt provides for U.S. efforts to deter and counter threats to regional security. This includes providing logistical support and security to U.S. forces transiting the Suez Canal and Egyptian airspace in support of U.S. military efforts in Iraq and Afghanistan. The GOE vocally and publicly supports U.S. regional policies and efforts to stabilize Iraq.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): U.S. assistance helped facilitate and cement peace between Israel and Egypt, curbing tensions in a historically volatile region and serving as a model for other Arab states. Ongoing assistance supports Egypt's efforts to enhance border security and combat smuggling, especially along the Gaza border. Egypt uses FMF - the backbone of its military procurement budget - both to expand the base of U.S. equipment and to sustain and upgrade existing U.S. equipment. FMF-funded equipment and services enhances the interoperability of the Egyptian Armed Forces with U.S. forces. Security assistance also gives Egypt the tools it needs to participate in peacekeeping operations, including in Sudan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Afghanistan. These areas of cooperation highlight the United States and Egypt's shared interests in a secure Middle East and strong coalition operations.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): This funding provides professional military education and training in the United States for the Egyptian military officers and builds mutual understanding between the United States and Egypt.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): The United States envisions continued programs in police training to promote respect for human rights and effective community policing practices as steps to transform law enforcement.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA): U.S.-sponsored antiterrorism initiatives assist the GOE by enhancing their tactical and operational capabilities to confront and defeat the daily threat of terrorism in the region. The ATA program is vital to U.S. efforts to strengthen GOE anti-terror capabilities. The Egyptians will receive Explosive Incident Countermeasures training that will provide entry-level bomb disposal training for law enforcement and public safety participants. This course is designed to train participants to search, identify, render safe, mitigate, and dispose of improvised explosive devices and related materials.

Export Control and Border Security Assistance (EXBS): EXBS funding will support maintenance of border security equipment purchased for the purpose of reducing the smuggling of illegal weapons

into Gaza.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

U.S. assistance will continue to support the efforts of Egyptians to increase public participation in governance and political life; promote human rights, social justice, and civic education; improve government accountability; and increase grassroots support for democratic and political reform. The challenges in each of these areas, however, are significant. The judiciary continues to suffer from inefficiency and a lack of independence. Access to the justice system by Egypt's poor is lacking, and effective protection of human rights is limited. The GOE is highly centralized, with little budget and administrative authority provided at the regional or local levels, although this is slowly changing with decentralization policies adopted in August 2009. Civil society organizations face operational challenges arising primarily from a legal framework that the GOE can arbitrarily modify and apply. Weak institutional capacity and organizational rivalries also present challenges. The media is constrained in its ability to serve as an independent and objective source of information, both by the Government and by its own lack of training.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): Programs will include activities aimed at improving the protection of human rights; increasing access to justice; fiscal, political, and administrative decentralization and anti-corruption; and the professionalization and restructuring of state-owned and independent media. It is in the U.S. national interest to foster a strong partnership with Egypt in what will be a generational challenge to promote good governance and expand civil liberties.

While some democracy and governance activities will be implemented through bilateral assistance to governmental institutions, assistance to civil society and NGOs will be funded through direct grants to NGOs. Grants will be made to Egyptian registered NGOs to promote the rule of law and human rights, enhance democratic local governance, encourage civic participation, advocate for increased government transparency, and support electoral and political processes. Through these grants, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will increase its focus on developing effective civil society coalitions and networking mechanisms. A new program will support the capacity development of civil society organizations that advance democracy and governance program objectives, as well as provide grants management support to USAID. The Middle East Partnership Initiative; Office of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor; and Public Diplomacy will use regional funding to support independent, coordinated programs to achieve these same goals in Egypt.

To promote the rights of women and children, USAID will continue to assist the National Council for Women, the Ministry of Family and Population (MOFP), and other governmental and non-governmental entities to reduce violence against women and children. USAID will maintain a focus on street children and children in conflict with the law through advocating for social, policy, and legal reforms in addition to improving the quality and quantity of services available for victims of violence. Working in partnership with the GOE, USAID assistance will continue to focus on improving access to justice and promoting human rights. In criminal justice, USAID works 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, and to automate selected offices and make defendants' files available to counsel earlier in adjudication process to ensure time to prepare an adequate defense. In family justice, USAID works closely with the Ministry of Justice and the MOFP to strengthen the capacity of the family justice system to mediate family disputes and increase access to family legal services, including through the establishment of legal aid offices. USAID will also develop university law clinics to provide law students with first-hand experience in client advocacy and create free legal aid clinics for those in need. USAID coordinates with several donors who are involved in promoting the rights of women and children in Egypt, including the UN Development Fund for Women, The European Union (EU), the Danish International Development Agency, the UN Children's Fund, the UN Office of Drugs and Crime, and the World Bank.

To promote good governance and increased citizen participation in decision-making, USAID 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, USAID will continue to provide training and technical assistance to local stakeholders to enable them to become more effective partners in the development of their communities. USAID will also seek to develop an anti-corruption program with the GOE at both the national and the local levels with reform-minded ministers and governors who demonstrate an interest in fighting corruption. USAID coordinates with other donors who are promoting decentralization in Egypt, including the UN Development Program, the Japan International Cooperation Agency, the UN Human Settlements Program, the EU, and the World Bank.

### **Investing in People**

An educated population is the foundation for sustaining economic growth, promoting participation in democracy, and promoting peace and security in Egypt. As outlined in President Obama's speech in Cairo, the United States recognizes that the long-term impact of its assistance depends upon Egypt's ability to nurture a human capital base that can excel in a world economy where competition, knowledge creation, innovation, and adaptability are rewarded. Despite strong progress toward universal access to primary education, many children still lack access to good quality education, as measured by equity, learning outcomes, and relevance of skills to the needs of the marketplace. Egypt has made great strides with dramatic reductions in maternal, infant, and child mortality as well as reducing fertility rates over the last 25 years. Despite this progress, there are still underserved populations and geographic areas that lag behind the rest of the country. FY 2011 ESF funds will be used to sustain past investments and make needed improvements to ensure future health. In this effort, USAID will target the poor, especially women with little or no education and those who live in rural areas in Upper Egypt.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): With human resources development a central concern, Egypt's health sector requires the development of new skills, particularly for nurses. These health professionals play a central role in health service delivery, especially in underserved areas where they may be the only primary care providers. Training and enhanced supervision will assist them in providing greater quality of care. Ongoing breast-cancer awareness activities also will continue.

Consistent with the principles of the President's Global Health Initiative, USAID supports a continuum of care for women and their children, including the provision of high-quality antenatal and delivery care with a functioning referral system between the services. The program is based on the linkage between newborn and maternal health and survival. Standards of practice for newborns will receive distinctly different attention, as their care is separate from that of their mothers in order to assure a healthy start to life. Family planning activities continue at the national, clinic, and community levels to raise family planning awareness and knowledge. Youth, including engaged and married couples, will receive family planning education and counseling. Increasing socioeconomic and geographic equity is of particular focus so the poor and those in rural Upper Egypt obtain family planning services.

Based on 2008 Demographic and Health Survey data that identified considerable chronic malnutrition among Egyptian children, USAID/Egypt will work on a new Nutrition program. The program will focus on preventing malnutrition through several infant and child feeding interventions such as maternal nutrition to prevent low birth weight babies, optimal breastfeeding practices, complementary feeding practices, and improved infant feeding during and after illness.

The GOE and USAID continue to strengthen the core pillars of education delivery, including strong teaching; administrators who guide, mentor, and lead; decentralization; early grade reading; and institutions equipped with adequate resources for student learning. In FY 2011, the United States will collaborate with the GOE to continue its support of systemic reforms and of existing bilateral agreements. USAID will encourage Egypt's evolving education policy and systems-level priorities. Assistance will also fund scholarship programs and youth employment activities. Egypt's current work force and school-aged children will benefit from these activities through democratic and economic opportunities for generations to come.

USAID will consolidate its basic education investments and successes by supporting educators' professional development systems, with special focus on educational leadership and information technology; building human and institutional capacity for decentralization; and strengthening capacity to design and implement effective literacy programs. New programming will build institutional support for science and math in secondary schools, making important linkages with business and industry leaders worldwide, including science schools and institutions in the United States. Also at the system level, USAID and the GOE will continue to modify a national evaluation system to strengthen Egypt's performance on international science and math achievement tests.

USAID will support Egypt's heavy investment in higher education, training, and science and technology in keeping with the focus of the Cairo speech. Scholarships for Undergraduate, Masters, and Doctoral students will be distributed to a diverse selection of Egyptians, including women and disadvantaged students. Together, these will advance public diplomacy goals, provide professional certifications in technical skills, and strengthen the foundation for economic development. FY 2011 funds will continue to support a youth employment program intended to transform existing youth centers so that they better respond to Egypt's existing job needs. These funds will also supplement existing programs that reinforce agricultural technical schools and community colleges. These combined efforts will better equip in-school, out-of school, and unemployed Egyptians to meet labor market demands, while simultaneously addressing the needs of a growing and active youth population.

### **Economic Growth**

In FY 2011, the United States will continue its assistance to support Egypt's transition to a market-oriented, private-sector led economy to improve the business environment and generate more jobs that are productive. Since 2003, the GOE has eliminated the black market for hard currency by liberalizing the exchange rate regime, cutting tariffs across the board by 40 percent, simplifying the tariff code, reducing corporate and personal income tax by 50 percent, reducing and simplifying sales taxes, consolidating offices within the Egyptian Tax Authority to streamline the assessment and collection processes, raising fuel prices to cut subsidies, and implementing extensive financial sector reforms. U.S. assistance played a prominent role in the GOE's ongoing efforts to improve customs administration, tax administration and policy, and intellectual property protection, as well as improving Egyptian participation in World Trade Organization processes.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): U.S. assistance will focus on enhancing Egypt's competitiveness through creating a conducive regulatory climate, streamlining business processes, improving labor skills and productivity, and providing easier access to finance. USAID will also support a major trade capacity-building initiative with the Egyptian Ministry of Trade to support the Strategic Trade Dialogue with the United States. This initiative includes trade facilitation, border measures, internal trade, and environment issues. It also includes a modernization of the inspection system for traded goods that will significantly reduce clearance times and costs of imported goods to stakeholders. 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 permits regimes. USAID-supported efforts have improved Egypt's ranking from 165 in 2007 to 106 in the 2010 Doing Business Report, putting Egypt among the top 10 reformers during the past four years. The Global Competitiveness Index ranks Egypt 70<sup>th</sup> among 133 countries in 2010. U.S. assistance will also support the implementation of programs to support entrepreneurship and human resources development in accordance with President Obama's initiative to support nations with predominately-Muslim populations. The United States will continue to work with the GOE to establish a bilateral endowment that will be used to fund priority areas such as education to sustain USAID's past investments into the future.

In the Agriculture sector, USAID will initiate a new agriculture and agribusiness program that will contribute to increased rural incomes, improved food security, and the conservation of Egypt's increasingly scarce water resources. It will support the production and marketing of high value crops

by smallholders in disadvantaged rural areas, especially in Upper Egypt and the East Nile Delta. This will be accomplished by working with specific value chains to strengthen the linkages among small farmers (especially women), farmers associations, business service providers, exporters, and consumers in both urban and export markets. It will build on the lessons learned from prior USAID work in agriculture and an ongoing public-private agribusiness partnership with a major multinational firm. The proposed program will emphasize market analysis, farmer education, high-value crops with low water requirements, and water saving practices and technologies.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

USAID regularly evaluates the programmatic and financial performance of foreign assistance through existing processes, such as the evaluation of results reported in the annual Performance Plan and Report, and uses this information to revise program plans. Processes include the evaluation of results reported in the annual Performance Plan and Report. For budget planning purposes, USAID relies on the annual Operational Plan. For economic assistance programs, USAID has developed and implemented a Performance Management Plan, and conducts biannual portfolio reviews of project and activity financial and results performance.

The U.S. Government works closely on Egypt's long-term planning for FMF-supported programs. In response, Egypt provides updates on major expenditure programs and insight on future needs. The Defense Security Cooperation Agency and the Department of State monitor Egypt's FMF expenditures quarterly to ensure that requirements for U.S. procurements are met.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: During FY 2009, USAID conducted a comprehensive review of its current assistance strategy. USAID completed several evaluations that informed the strategy review process, including evaluations of the financial services activities, the health services project, and the democracy and governance development projects.

USAID began to reevaluate programs in light of new U.S. priorities in the region soon after the President's Cairo speech. The strategic review concluded that a new education and skills development initiative should be developed in accordance with the speech. USAID revised its strategy results framework to accommodate this shift.

## Iraq

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

In FY 2011, the U.S. military will continue to reduce its presence in Iraq and the role of the Department of State and other civilian agencies will expand to fulfill responsibilities previously borne by the Department of Defense. The transition is a key indicator of the ongoing U.S. effort to achieve the goal of a sovereign, stable, and self-reliant Iraq. As the military withdraws, U.S. civilian assistance will help Government, community, and private sector institutions demonstrate to the Iraqi people that they can provide for their needs effectively, without favoring one sectarian group over any other. Additionally, it will help strengthen and normalize the bilateral United States-Iraqi relationship, as laid out in the Strategic Framework Agreement between the two nations.

The FY 2011 budget request will provide U.S. assistance to aid the Iraqis in strengthening political and civil society institutions; implementing economic reforms to bolster the expansion of the private sector economy; bolstering institutions responsible for rule of law and human rights; developing sustainability in the Government of Iraq's (GoI) delivery of essential services; addressing the return and resettlement of displaced persons; and supporting the development of good governance and greater accountability at the national, provincial, and municipal levels. Previous U.S. assistance funding has led to significant gains in the electricity, oil, and agriculture sectors, and in building governmental capacity.

While the role of the Department of Defense is decreasing, the Department of State, the U.S. Agency for International Development, and other agencies must continue to assist the GoI in order to consolidate and leverage the progress achieved thus far. Civilian U.S. foreign assistance in Iraq has moved from substantial reconstruction and rehabilitation to increased efforts to build Iraqi capacity in governance, economic reform, education, health, and justice.

In coordination with USG-funded technical teams, the GoI developed its National Strategy for Combating Corruption, which the Council of Ministers approved in January 2010. The United States will continue to execute both dedicated anti-corruption programs and project-integrated anti-corruption activities across the assistance portfolio.

U.S. assistance in FY 2011 will help Iraqi government agencies and institutions continue taking increased responsibility for Iraq's future stability and prosperity.

The GoI is already dedicating funds toward reconstruction and development actions to assist its own people. USG programming consistently emphasizes the importance of matching funds by the Iraqi government in program execution to promote Iraqi buy-in and long term sustainability. Iraqi leaders are working more closely with U.S. officials on integrating the matching funds to the planning and execution of assistance programming.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2010	FY 2011	Increase/
	Actual	Estimate	Supp	Request	Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	599,000	466,800	517,440	729,310	262,510
Economic Support Fund	541,500	382,500	0	382,950	450
International Military Education and Training	2,000	2,000	0	2,000	0
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	20,000	52,000	517,440	314,560	262,560
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	35,500	30,300	0	29,800	-500

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2010 Supp	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Iraq</b>	<b>599,000</b>	<b>466,800</b>	<b>517,440</b>	<b>729,310</b>	<b>262,510</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	148,640	69,300	517,440	348,360	279,060
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	105,240	28,000	0	8,000	-20,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	33,110	0	0	0	0
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	72,130	28,000	0	8,000	-20,000
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	2,000	2,000	0	2,000	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000	2,000	0	2,000	0
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	5,900	9,000	517,440	308,560	299,560
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,900	8,000	517,440	306,060	298,060
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	0	1,000	0	2,500	1,500
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	35,500	30,300	0	29,800	-500
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	10,500	5,535	0	5,000	-535
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	4,500	3,315	0	2,800	-515
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	20,500	21,450	0	22,000	550
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	318,720	326,500	0	175,334	-151,166
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	304,620	283,500	0	169,334	-114,166
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	32,450	30,500	0	16,500	-14,000
2.2 Good Governance	143,640	117,000	0	90,334	-26,666
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	41,000	50,500	0	30,000	-20,500
2.4 Civil Society	87,530	85,500	0	32,500	-53,000
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	14,100	43,000	0	6,000	-37,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	14,100	43,000	0	6,000	-37,000
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	17,710	5,000	0	40,583	35,583
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	17,710	5,000	0	40,583	35,583
3.1 Health	0	0	0	19,250	19,250
3.2 Education	0	0	0	11,333	11,333
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	17,710	5,000	0	10,000	5,000
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	113,930	66,000	0	85,033	19,033
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	113,930	66,000	0	85,033	19,033
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	11,030	11,000	0	4,700	-6,300
4.3 Financial Sector	18,980	12,500	0	35,000	22,500
4.5 Agriculture	39,780	20,000	0	25,000	5,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	18,620	22,500	0	5,000	-17,500
4.7 Economic Opportunity	25,520	0	0	15,333	15,333
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	0	0	0	80,000	80,000



(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2010 Supp	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	0	0	0	80,000	80,000
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	0	0	0	80,000	80,000

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2010 Supp	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Iraq</b>	<b>599,000</b>	<b>466,800</b>	<b>517,440</b>	<b>729,310</b>	<b>262,510</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	148,640	69,300	517,440	348,360	279,060
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	10,500	5,535	0	5,000	-535
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	4,500	3,315	0	2,800	-515
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	61,510	31,450	517,440	330,060	298,610
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	0	1,000	0	2,500	1,500
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	72,130	28,000	0	8,000	-20,000
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	318,720	326,500	0	175,334	-151,166
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	46,550	73,500	0	22,500	-51,000
2.2 Good Governance	143,640	117,000	0	90,334	-26,666
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	41,000	50,500	0	30,000	-20,500
2.4 Civil Society	87,530	85,500	0	32,500	-53,000
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	17,710	5,000	0	40,583	35,583
3.1 Health	0	0	0	19,250	19,250
3.2 Education	0	0	0	11,333	11,333
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	17,710	5,000	0	10,000	5,000
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	113,930	66,000	0	85,033	19,033
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	11,030	11,000	0	4,700	-6,300
4.3 Financial Sector	18,980	12,500	0	35,000	22,500
4.5 Agriculture	39,780	20,000	0	25,000	5,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	18,620	22,500	0	5,000	-17,500
4.7 Economic Opportunity	25,520	0	0	15,333	15,333
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	0	0	0	80,000	80,000
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	0	0	0	80,000	80,000
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	16,000	15,500	0	18,000	2,500
6.1 Program Design and Learning	13,000	15,500	0	18,000	2,500
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,000	0	0	0	0

### Peace and Security

**Economic Support Fund (ESF):** Quick Response Funds (QRF) will enable Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRTs) to continue activities which promote conflict mitigation, such as the series of inter-sect dialogues hosted by PRT Ninewa that have been instrumental in easing Arab-Kurd tensions in the province. PRTs throughout Iraq use QRF to help mitigate conflict through enhanced provincial Government performance and inclusive community participation activities, along with direct support to Iraqi civil society organizations devoted to conflict mitigation and reconciliation.

**Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR):** Despite reduced levels of terrorism, violent extremist organizations remain and threaten the stability of the GoI. Funding will continue to assist the GoI in attaining counterterrorism objectives, with an added emphasis on

providing a computerized watch listing system and training of officers to protect foreign diplomats in Iraq, as well as a small number of Iraqi officers to serve as trainers capable of expanding and sustaining the counterterrorism forces. To develop self-sustaining systems, Anti-Terrorism funding provided by the Department of State will focus on grooming senior level Iraqi police officers to take over the management of all academies and all ongoing counterterrorism and antiterrorism training. In addition, funding will help prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery to rogue states and terrorists.

The Cooperative Threat Reduction funds used for the Iraqi Scientist Engagement Program will continue to expand and deepen U.S. engagement of Iraqi scientists, technicians, and engineers. Export Control and Related Border Security funds will continue to lay the foundation for comprehensive and strategic trade controls. Funding for the International Atomic Energy Agency will also be utilized to assist in nuclear facility dismantlement, radioactive waste management, training on radiation safety, and the establishment of water monitoring for wells. Humanitarian Demining and Small Arms/Light Weapons activities will build on key achievements in conventional weapon destruction activities, including a significant reduction of small arms and light weapons; initial steps to reduce man-portable air defense systems; the removal of landmines and explosive remnants of war; the training and education of mine action officials in Iraq; and the mine risk education of civilian populations.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): FY 2011 INCLE funds will enable the Department of State to assume responsibility for the Iraqi police program (currently managed by the Department of Defense) as it enters a new phase supporting Iraqi civilian leadership of police development at the beginning of FY 2012. Sustaining the progress already made is crucial to enable the Ministry of Interior and the Iraqi Police Services to manage effective police operations that maintain internal security and support the rule of law. While FY 2010 Supplemental funds are for one-time start up costs and limited operational costs, FY 2011 funds will continue to support the initial execution of the police mission, including hiring U.S. advisors and managers, contract personnel, and support staff involved in the development, implementation, and management of the program. In addition, funds will cover static security (guards), communications, life support, force protection, and transportation requirements, as the military assets currently being used for these purposes will be unavailable by the time the State program is operational. The FY 2011 INCLE request will cover three months of operating expenses. FY 2011 INCLE funds will also be used to develop programs designed to reduce the demand for narcotics and other harmful substances in Iraq through targeted initiatives. These programs will focus on coordinating the efforts of physicians and public health practitioners by developing a comprehensive, nation-wide demand reduction strategy. The plan, based on other successful demand reduction efforts in the region, will reach out to leaders in local religious, educational, and community institutions, and will take into account the special requirements of women and adolescents in drug intervention and treatment.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): In FY 2011, professional development courses will continue to further the goal of regional stability through effective, mutually beneficial military-to-military relations. These courses will increase the institutional capacity within GoI ministries, strengthen the leadership ability of key civilian and military personnel, and enhance exposure to the necessity for basic democratic values and protection of internationally recognized human rights. As part of these efforts, English language training will be essential to helping GoI forces increase interoperability, which will allow GoI forces to participate in combined training exercises, intended to increase their defense capability. On average, each of the IMET students attends 20 weeks of English language training prior to the start of their course.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

Economic Support Fund (ESF): FY 2011 funding will support programs focused on improving the capability and effectiveness at all levels of the Iraqi Government and the effective participation of civil society. This funding will continue to address issues of high priority for the United States, including assistance for Iraq's religious and ethnic minorities. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will begin a follow-on program to build national ministerial capacity and civil

service reform. USAID's new capacity building activity will leverage the success of the current program by working with national and provincial level government institutions to strengthen management systems and help to establish standard operating procedures in partner ministries. In 2009, the program assisted the GoI to complete the preparation of its National Development Plan, and provided technical assistance for the establishment of a Federal Civil Service Commission and the passing of the Federal Civil Service Law, all of which are important first steps in creating lasting civil service reform. USAID will work with the Council of Representatives (COR) in legislative drafting, budget analysis, constituent relations, administration, and improved oversight of executive branch agencies; the Agency will also build the capacity of the COR's provincial offices to be fully functional and sustainable. Based upon an impact evaluation planned for mid-2010, USAID will design a follow-on Elections Support Program to continue to increase the capacity of the Independent High Electoral Commission.

State's Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL) will help Iraqis continue to build a democratic, accountable, and stable Iraq by continuing its support for political party and civil society development. This will include working with domestic civil society and political parties following the March 2010 national elections and Government-formation process, and strengthening civil society's role in promoting transparency and reducing electoral fraud during future election processes. In addition, DRL partners will assist actors involved in the new Government to encourage newly elected provincial and national officials to govern responsibly and transparently, strengthen Iraqi institutions' capacity to uphold the rule of law and confront corruption, protect human rights defenders and encourage advocacy for human rights, place civil society organizations on the path to sustainability and nurture new leadership, and support the maturation of political parties while promoting a pluralist Iraqi political culture that is respectful of dissent. DRL will continue to assist hundreds of women's civil society groups, minority groups, and domestic media outlets in order to support the media and civil society as a countervailing power to the Government. Working with the Department of State's Office of Global Women's Issues, DRL will also foster community development through support for widows and victims of coalition warfare and gender-based violence. As an example of the effectiveness and impact of these actions, in FY 2009, a network of local non-governmental organizations produced the first-ever shadow Universal Periodic Review report to submit to the UN. Journalists were able to spur police investigations, raise awareness of the plight of minority groups, and produce a popular free daily newspaper in advance of elections.

Complementing these activities, the PRT's work at the provincial level will specifically emphasize building the capacity of provincial and district level government, especially in the areas of budget execution, public diplomacy, planning, and provision of essential services. Due to the planned drawdown of PRTs from 22 to five by the end of FY 2011, the budget allocation for PRT assistance programs will be significantly lower than previous years.

In FY 2011, the Department of State plans to continue to provide funding for anticorruption programming. Implemented by Embassy Baghdad, these funds will be used to continue addressing capacity development within Iraq's key anticorruption institutions, including, at the provincial level, the Commission of Integrity, the Inspectors General, and the Board of Supreme Audit. In addition, anticorruption funding will complement and expand existing plans to train provincial officials on fiscal responsibility, proper procurement procedures, transparency, and recognizing and combating corruption. Programming will also support efforts to strengthen provincial-level civil society organizations' watchdog capacity in the corruption area. Recognizing the need to integrate the population as well as the institutions in these efforts, USAID's Access to Justice program will continue increasing the skill level of legal professionals and activists, as well as raising the awareness of specific disadvantaged groups while increasing their access to the justice system. The USAID Community Action Program will continue building upon its success in working with community action groups in promoting community stability and civil society development, providing assistance to vulnerable populations, creating small-scale community infrastructure, and generating employment.

**International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE):** The United States is engaged in several priority projects with the GoI to improve the effectiveness, transparency, and efficiency of the criminal justice system and, as a result, Iraqis' confidence in that system. FY 2011 INCLE-funded programs will continue to build the capacity of the criminal justice sector. Since 2006, the courts program has been focused on the establishment and initial development of court administration, judicial capacity building, and judicial security. In 2011, the Department of State will turn these programs over to the GoI and begin more advanced programs that expand on previous accomplishments in these technical areas. In particular, activities focus on advanced technical legal reform, including programs that address the development of advanced curricula and management structures; the expansion of training at the Judicial Development Institute; further development of Iraqi capacity to assess and address courthouse security vulnerabilities; assistance to the Higher Judicial Council's current efforts towards modernization, deploying of new policies, and standardizing procedures for managing and operating courts within Baghdad and several key provinces; and, other administrative and managerial needs of the judiciary. FY 2011 funds also will be used to fund the continued deployment of rule of law advisors at U.S. posts throughout Iraq. These advisors will be able to identify the most critical impediments (local, provincial, and systemic) to the operation of Iraq's criminal justice system, bring together GoI actors in that system to build relationships and help them work out solutions to those problems, identify opportunities for further improvements, and raise the most critical problems to senior U.S. officials in-country to address formally with GoI officials.

Assistance to the Iraqi Corrections Service (ICS) will continue to support the development of the ICS as a professional corrections service with plans to transition prison operations to full ICS control. The GoI has made great progress, with the assistance and oversight of corrections advisors, in building a professional ICS that can incarcerate prisoners humanely, securely, and in accordance with international standards. FY 2011 funds will support a corrections advisor who will help monitor the ICS efforts, provide higher level mentoring at the Ministry of Justice, and support the ICS as it conducts audits of ICS facilities using the Iraq Prison Assessment Rating Tool. In addition, FY 2011 funds will support unique training opportunities for wardens and other higher-level ICS managers both in-country and overseas.

### **Investing in People**

**Economic Support Fund (ESF):** Funding will be used to support health programs in Iraq, establish a new education program, and continue USAID's Marla Ruzicka Iraqi War Victims Fund.

**Health Care:** Iraq's health challenges include outdated health policies, lack of qualified doctors, nurses and other health providers, deteriorating and outdated quality of medical educational standards, curriculum, and instruction, and the lack of trained health administrators to plan, monitor, and evaluate health services. USAID will provide technical assistance and capacity building to help the Iraqis develop a functional health care system. The program will focus on developing and strengthening the capacities of the public health care system to support the delivery of quality primary health care services, and will also create development partnerships between non-governmental organizations, universities, and health professional organizations, as appropriate.

**Basic Education:** USAID proposes to provide technical assistance and capacity building to help the GOI develop a moderate, non-sectarian education system so that it serves as a source of basic skills critical for employment and democratic participation, rather than promoting sectarian extremism. The focus will be on improving basic education services to lay a strong foundation for democracy and economic growth. The planned education program will strengthen the capacity of the GoI and Iraqi civil society to enhance the quality of basic education services, and improve the enrollment completion and success rates for the at-risk children of vulnerable groups and disadvantaged populations.

**Social Services:** FY 2011 resources will continue to fund USAID's Marla Ruzicka Iraqi War Victims Fund, which assists victims of conflict, including widows, by providing medical services;

replacing damaged property; assisting war victims to establish livelihoods, such as grocery stores, bakeries, electronics shops, or farms; and, promoting industries and trades that assist war victims. In addition, USAID will work with Iraqi institutions to build their capacity to assist their own civilian victims of conflict, particularly victims of terrorism. In FY 2009, the Fund provided Iraqi hospitals, health clinics, and internally displaced families with basic medical supplies, prosthetics, wheelchairs, and other items needed to assist war victims. Women accounted for 55.5 percent of beneficiaries of these programs.

### **Economic Growth**

Economic Support Fund (ESF): FY 2011 programs will promote stability, stimulate job creation and promote development in the private sector by reinforcing broad-based, sustainable economic growth through technical assistance to the GoI in key areas of policy reform. Programs will also assist the GoI in reestablishing agriculture as a fully functional, sustainable sector. Support will continue for the Provincial Economic Growth program's provision of services, such as access to microcredit and training to develop business and human capacity. In addition, USAID will support a private sector financial development program to build the capacity of financial intermediaries through enhancement of the advocacy, capacity, and soundness of the financial sector. Assistance will include targeted reforms and improvements in the quality and availability of finance and business education.

A new USAID agricultural program will provide business and policy support, develop competitive agricultural enterprises, and assist in the analysis of agricultural policies by providing a forum for the private sector and government institutions to identify and resolve policy and development issues. In FY 2009, the USAID agribusiness program created 3,500 new jobs. Coordinated with these efforts, United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)'s Foreign Agriculture Service (USDA/FAS) will use funding to offer graduate degree training to Iraqi students and conduct short-term training for private-sector representatives and public-sector officials to strengthen the Iraqi agricultural economy. USDA/FAS will continue to provide technical assistance through Ministerial Advisors and Subject Matter Experts to guide developments in three subsectors of Iraqi agriculture: Animal Health and Food Safety, Soil and Water Policy, and Agricultural Extension and Education.

Additionally, the PRTs will continue to promote economic growth through their partnerships with provincial and district governments; programs will include private sector planning and development, microfinance lending programs, and cooperation with Provincial Investment Commissions, Chambers of Commerce, and similar technical institutions. Finally, the United States Treasury Office of Technical Assistance (OTA) will use FY 2011 funds to support improved public financial management, sound macroeconomic and monetary policies, and financial sector reform in Iraq. Specifically, OTA actions will provide technical assistance to Iraqi officials to improve budget processes, implement prudent tax policies and administration, develop a functioning Treasury-bill market, make sound monetary policies, and help the Central Bank of Iraq improve its operating structure, bank supervision capabilities, and anti-money-laundering regime.

### **Humanitarian Assistance**

Economic Support Fund (ESF): FY 2011 funds will support a new Iraq Community-Based Returnee program that will differ from previous USAID Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance strategies by providing longer-term community-targeted durable solutions to select communities coping with resettlements and returnees. This program will build upon USAID's successful Community Action Program, and will follow a community-based approach to identifying and prioritizing community needs for this population. The work will be broad-based and will help with community mobilization and cooperation, social and economic small-scale infrastructure development, and employment and income generation.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

In FY 2009, Iraq carried out 19 evaluations and assessments on programmatic and financial performance. In addition, USAID conducted five performance audits with 25 recommendations. The

Mission applied and integrated all but two recommendations during the fiscal year. All evaluations and audits impacted or informed budget and planning decisions, and six examples are provided below.

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: In FY 2009, the USAID agriculture program conducted forage demonstration trials. In light of the results, the forage cultivation system and time of harvest were changed resulting in higher yields and nutritional content.

In FY 2009, USDA conducted a survey on extension training. The results showed significant gains in knowledge among training participants and confirmed the quality and relevance of trainings in the United States and Iraq. Results also highlighted that collaborative planning between United States and Iraqi counterparts was critical to achieving Iraqi ownership of the activities, thereby ensuring project relevance.

In early 2009, USAID undertook an assessment of its current democracy and governance priorities in order to address ongoing significant political changes in Iraq. To consolidate gains made in democratic governance thus far, the recommendations called for a broader approach - including programming in the rule of law sector to enhance awareness of Iraqi citizens of their individual rights, and promote equal access to justice. USAID designed a new activity to begin in FY 2010 to address this issue.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: An evaluation of the Community Stabilization Program was conducted in FY 2009. The program experienced considerable success where internal coordination and broader integration took place, and 98 percent of participants polled reported that their communities are safer today than in 2006. While evaluation results documented success in all programmatic areas, the evaluation team also identified possible corruption, leading to an early closure of the program.

Based on the evaluation's findings of USAID's agriculture program, USAID extended the current agricultural contract to conform with Iraq's agricultural cycle (September-August), amended the contract budget, provided additional funding to the end of the contract, revised activity and indicator targets based on program funding, and established a deadline for the completion of individual activity design, the start of implementation, and the establishment of objective criteria. Using these parameters, the Agency was able to plan a performance review for early 2010, and fix a firm date for deciding on exercising the two contract option years - preferably six months before the end of the current contract.

In FY 2009, a DRL grantee's success in promoting antiviolence initiatives in Basra led the Bureau to dedicate funding to continue the program through the national elections in March 2010. The success of another DRL grantee which was carrying out a multi-phased program focused on delivering voter education, training journalists, improving the legal and regulatory framework for media, and assisting the Independent High Electoral Commission's press center, led to a funding extension on the activities through the next round of elections. In general, the success of DRL's major election-oriented grantee partners during the early 2009 provincial elections and the July 2009 Kurdistan Regional Government elections led to increased financial support for these grantees in order to address the national elections in 2010. Conversely, one program to strengthen the Human Rights Commission stalled because of a failure to move forward with enabling legislation, so funds were reallocated to assist local human rights non-governmental organizations in order to maximize the return on U.S. investment.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: Currently, Iraq's economy is dominated by oil in terms of GDP and by the government in terms of employment. To move toward more economic diversity, Iraq needs to expand employment and increase incomes from the service and agriculture sectors. The most sustainable way to do that is to create market-based mechanisms to provide capital to small and medium businesses (SMEs). SMEs create more jobs, promote a more equitable distribution of income, and strengthen stability as the middle class segment of the population increases. Based on previous successes in this area, a key FY 2011 USAID focus will be to continue to help Iraqis promote increased SME growth through a strengthened Iraqi private banking sector that

increasingly lends to entrepreneurs willing to take advantage of new market opportunities resulting from improved stability. USAID's private sector development program, *Tijara*, which means "trade" in Arabic, assists the Iraqi banking system in providing access to credit to SMEs. To date, 1,500 loans, with total amount of \$ 31 million, have been made. This sector is expanding and greater opportunities are coming into play as Iraq moves towards the future.

## Israel

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Commitment to Israel's security has been a cornerstone of U.S. policy in the Middle East since Israel's creation in 1948. Continuing U.S. security assistance to Israel acknowledges strong bilateral ties and reflects the unshakable commitment of the United States to Israel's security. The broad issues of Arab-Israeli peace continue to be a major focus of the United States-Israeli relationship.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,550,000</b>	<b>2,775,000</b>	<b>3,000,000</b>	<b>225,000</b>
Foreign Military Financing	2,550,000	2,775,000	3,000,000	225,000

*A total of \$1,225 million FMF in the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32) was considered as forward funding for FY 2010. Accordingly, the FY 2009 Actual levels have been adjusted to shift the forward funding to the FY 2010 Estimate levels: Egypt (\$260 million); Israel (\$555 million); Jordan (\$150 million); Mexico (\$260 million).*

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Israel</b>	<b>2,550,000</b>	<b>2,775,000</b>	<b>3,000,000</b>	<b>225,000</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>2,550,000</b>	<b>2,775,000</b>	<b>3,000,000</b>	<b>225,000</b>
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	<b>2,550,000</b>	<b>2,775,000</b>	<b>3,000,000</b>	<b>225,000</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,550,000	2,775,000	3,000,000	225,000

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Israel</b>	<b>2,550,000</b>	<b>2,775,000</b>	<b>3,000,000</b>	<b>225,000</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>2,550,000</b>	<b>2,775,000</b>	<b>3,000,000</b>	<b>225,000</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,550,000	2,775,000	3,000,000	225,000

### Peace and Security

Israeli security is a cornerstone of U.S. support for efforts to reach a Middle East peace settlement based on the premise that Israel takes calculated risks to promote peace.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): FY 2009 marked the first year of a new 10-year, \$30 billion FMF memorandum of understanding with Israel. 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. U.S. assistance will help ensure that Israel maintains its qualitative military edge over potential threats, and prevent a shift in the security balance of the region. U.S. assistance is also aimed at ensuring for Israel the security it requires to make concessions necessary for comprehensive regional peace.

### Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

The United States regularly requests insight into Israel's long-term planning for FMF-supported programs. In response, Israel provides updates on major expenditure programs on which it intends to use FMF in future fiscal years. The Defense Security Cooperation Agency and the Department of



State monitor Israel's FMF expenditures on a quarterly basis to ensure that requirements for U.S. procurements are met.

## Jordan

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Jordan stands as a model of stability and moderation in a region beset with intolerance, extremism, and violence; it contributes significantly to regional counterterrorism efforts and Middle East Peace. U.S. assistance is critical to helping Jordan develop democracy, economic growth, health, education, energy, water, environment, youth, as well as alleviate poverty and build the capacity of its security forces. The FY 2011 request is essential to achieve foreign policy and assistance goals in Peace and Security, Governing Justly and Democratically, Investing in People, and Economic Growth.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	871,806	692,950	682,700	-10,250
Economic Support Fund	513,547	363,000	360,000	-3,000
Foreign Military Financing	335,000	300,000	300,000	0
International Military Education and Training	3,109	3,800	3,700	-100
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	1,500	1,500	0
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	19,150	24,650	17,500	-7,150

*A total of \$1,225 million FMF in the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32) was considered as forward funding for FY 2010. Accordingly, the FY 2009 Actual levels have been adjusted to shift the forward funding to the FY 2010 Estimate levels: Egypt (\$260 million); Israel (\$555 million); Jordan (\$150 million); Mexico (\$260 million).*

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Jordan</b>	<b>871,806</b>	<b>692,950</b>	<b>682,700</b>	<b>-10,250</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	358,259	329,950	322,400	-7,550
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	335,000	300,000	300,000	0
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	0	80,000	170,250	90,250
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	0	0	10,000	10,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	335,000	220,000	119,750	-100,250
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	3,109	3,800	3,700	-100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,109	3,800	3,700	-100
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	1,000	1,500	1,200	-300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	300	1,000	1,200	200
1.5 Transnational Crime	700	500	0	-500
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	19,150	24,650	17,500	-7,150
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	18,150	23,150	16,000	-7,150
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,000	1,500	1,500	0
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	24,300	22,000	16,300	-5,700
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	24,300	22,000	16,000	-6,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	5,750	6,500	4,500	-2,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
2.2 Good Governance	8,300	3,000	3,000	0
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,500	5,000	3,000	-2,000
2.4 Civil Society	5,750	7,500	5,500	-2,000
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	0	0	300	300
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	0	300	300
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	192,356	118,118	122,000	3,882
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	192,356	118,118	122,000	3,882
3.1 Health	92,700	50,118	55,000	4,882
3.2 Education	78,656	49,000	49,000	0
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	21,000	19,000	18,000	-1,000
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	296,891	222,882	222,000	-882
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	296,891	222,882	222,000	-882
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	241,000	172,000	171,000	-1,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	15,223	3,500	3,500	0
4.4 Infrastructure	8,000	10,000	10,000	0
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	23,312	31,000	31,000	0
4.7 Economic Opportunity	3,000	0	0	0
4.8 Environment	6,356	6,382	6,500	118

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Jordan</b>	<b>871,806</b>	<b>692,950</b>	<b>682,700</b>	<b>-10,250</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	358,259	329,950	322,400	-7,550
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	18,150	103,150	186,250	83,100
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,000	1,500	11,500	10,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	338,409	224,800	124,650	-100,150
1.5 Transnational Crime	700	500	0	-500
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	24,300	22,000	16,300	-5,700
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	5,750	6,500	4,800	-1,700
2.2 Good Governance	8,300	3,000	3,000	0
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,500	5,000	3,000	-2,000
2.4 Civil Society	5,750	7,500	5,500	-2,000
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	192,356	118,118	122,000	3,882
3.1 Health	92,700	50,118	55,000	4,882
3.2 Education	78,656	49,000	49,000	0
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	21,000	19,000	18,000	-1,000
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	296,891	222,882	222,000	-882
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	241,000	172,000	171,000	-1,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	15,223	3,500	3,500	0
4.4 Infrastructure	8,000	10,000	10,000	0
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	23,312	31,000	31,000	0
4.7 Economic Opportunity	3,000	0	0	0
4.8 Environment	6,356	6,382	6,500	118
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	4,706	0	4,550	4,550

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
6.1 Program Design and Learning	980	0	1,000	1,000
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,726	0	3,550	3,550

### **Peace and Security**

The Government of Jordan (GOJ) advances Middle East Peace, security, and stability in Afghanistan, Yemen, Lebanon, and Iraq. U.S. assistance enhances Jordan's ability to impede the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) by strengthening its capacity to detect WMD and materials used in making such weapons, thus contributing to Jordanian and regional security. Assistance also helps to strengthen Jordan's capacity to combat money laundering and terrorism finance. Both remain significant issues, as Jordan lacks fully developed anti-money-laundering legislation, criminal sanctions for terrorist finance, and procedures for freezing the funds and assets of those suspected of funding al Qaeda or the Taliban.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS): In FY 2011, the Department of State's EXBS Program will continue to procure equipment and conduct training for Jordan Customs, the Jordan Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the Public Security Department, and other GOJ agencies and bodies that monitor Jordan's borders for the transit of dual-use items. This funding will also be used for prosecutorial seminars for judges and prosecutors who handle proliferation-related cases, as well as for training in comprehensive export control legislation. Given its strategic location and position as a transit and transshipment point, Jordan remains a high priority for strategic trade control assistance and activities through the EXBS program, which contributes to the development of a comprehensive strategic trade control program and to GOJ compliance with UN Security Council Resolution 1540 and other international obligations. With FY 2011 funding, the EXBS program will continue to offer maritime training.

Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA): FY 2011 ATA funds will support ongoing Regional Security Office-led ATA Border Control Management courses that bolster GOJ's efforts to secure its borders with Syria and Iraq.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): FY 2011 funds will continue to enhance the capabilities of Jordanian security-sector institutions to combat transnational criminal threats, impede terrorist activities, and lessen gender-based violence through technical assistance, equipment procurement, and specialized training. Funding will support a program implemented by the Department of Treasury to equip and train staff of the Anti-Money-Laundering Unit to bring Jordan up to international standards and make it eligible for membership in the Egmont Group, the informal international organization for financial intelligence units. Other INCLE funds help to strengthen measures to better protect intellectual property rights and bolster Jordanian efforts to combat gender-based violence.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): The creation of modern, professional, and interoperable military forces that combat terrorism, secure borders, maintain internal stability, and deter asymmetric threats are hallmarks of the IMET program in Jordan. With FY 2011 funds, IMET will continue to target professional military education to support the Jordanian Armed Forces (JAF) in developing increased capacity to advance regional and global security.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): JAF currently utilizes FMF to modernize equipment to meet the realities of the modern asymmetric threat and the interoperability requirements imposed by an increase in the number of combined operations with U.S. and multilateral forces. With FY 2011 funds, FMF will continue to develop counterterrorism capabilities by expanding, training, and equipping small, elite units such as the Special Operations Aviation Brigade and Jordan Special Operations Command. FY 2011 funds also help Jordan ready its conventional forces to preserve Jordan's security and contribute to regional stability as well as help finance the Jordan Border

Security Program the Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Reconnaissance, and Surveillance program. Finally, the Jordan Armed Forces will use FY 2011 FMF to train and develop soldiers, non-commissioned officers, and leaders to increase human capital.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

In December 2009, after months of political stalemate stymied reform across sectors, Jordan's King Abdullah II dissolved Parliament and directed the Government to amend the country's election law and improve electoral procedures to ensure the next elections (expected in late 2010) put Jordan squarely on the path towards democracy and social development. A new judicial strategy is also currently under development to shift more authority, independence, and accountability to the judiciary. Amendments to the penal code on "honor crimes" are expected to be approved in the coming year. The GOJ is also undertaking an ambitious decentralization effort. Each of these significant political developments represents possible avenues to deepen democratic reforms that increase citizen participation and strengthen human rights. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)'s program, in coordination with the Middle East Partnership Initiative, will support Jordan's democracy and governance reform efforts with a broad and comprehensive program centered on civil society, media, party development, electoral reform, human rights, women's participation, rule of law, and democratic local governance.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): USAID will support the Government as it develops a new election law and continue support for the development of viable political parties and free, fair, and transparent elections administration. FY 2011 funds will also support the Jordanian judiciary in becoming a more independent, accountable, and effective branch of government. Programs will target human rights issues and challenges, including preventing "honor crimes." Finally, USAID will work with local and national governments to support the development and implementation of GOJ decentralization plans to increase public participation and ensure better delivery of public services.

### **Investing in People**

Jordan's citizens are its most important asset for future growth and prosperity. With limited natural resources, Jordan is focusing on developing a knowledge-based economy, and continues to invest more than 25 percent of GDP in education, health, and welfare programs. U.S. assistance complements Jordanian efforts with a focus on basic education, school construction, teacher training, and programs that help students acquire workplace skills. USAID is assisting Jordan to expand and strengthen primary health, maternal and child health, and family planning and reproductive health services in the public-private sectors through capacity building, policy support, behavior change communications, and development of service delivery related health systems. Jordan continues to be ranked as one of the driest countries in the world. Support for the water sector will focus on water usage and efficiency. USAID also plans to launch a new program focusing on poverty alleviation in urban areas (home to 82 percent of Jordan's poor) through a crosscutting program blending job training; small and microenterprise development; improved access to health, education, and social service; increased efforts to reduce family violence and abuse of women and children; promotion of civic activities; and strengthening relevant institutions in three to five major urban centers.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): While overall health conditions in Jordan are good, population growth continues to be a major development constraint as Jordan has one of the fastest-growing populations in the world. FY 2011 funds programmed by USAID will strengthen health systems through accreditation, supervision, referral, and health information systems for maternal and child health and family planning and reproductive health. Improvements in water usage efficiency and better sanitation will also be addressed.

**Maternal and Child Health:** At the hospital level, the population and family health program will continue to improve access to quality obstetric and neonatal care through improvements in the physical environment, provision of life-saving medical equipment, and capacity-building interventions for health care providers. Community-based approaches will be used to ensure that communities across Jordan play a role in both managing their own health and utilizing the systems

effectively and responsibly through appropriate health-seeking behavior.

**Family Planning and Reproductive Health:** FY 2011 U.S. assistance will expand outreach programs, using local community health workers who cover Jordan door-to-door providing information, counseling, and referral for family planning and other women's health issues. By drawing upon a broad range of civil society, governmental partners, and the private sector, the Health Communication program will expand its efforts to promote smaller families and healthier lifestyles. Advocacy and training programs that focus on gender equity and the role of women in the family and the community will also be expanded.

**Water Supply and Sanitation:** USAID's significant water and sanitation programs continue to assist the GOJ to better manage this scarce resource and improve living standards. Program activities in FY 2010 and FY 2011 will support Jordan in implementing its National Water Strategy and Action Plan, address institutional reforms that promote water conservation and water-use efficiency, and develop water and wastewater infrastructure. Increasing emphasis on treated wastewater reuse will help reduce demand for fresh water, reduce system losses, and decrease environmental damage. USAID will encourage underserved communities to adopt water efficiency measures and appropriate water harvesting technologies to supplement water available from public systems.

**Education:** Jordan's growing population is placing tremendous demands on its school system. USAID's support for phase II of the GOJ's ambitious education reform program focuses on improving the system's capacity to equip students with a modern education linked closely to market demand. Assistance blends school construction and renovation to alleviate overcrowding with capacity-building efforts that increase teachers' skills and empower them in the classroom. USAID-supported reform efforts focus sharply on early childhood education, youth development and readiness for the workforce, and increased student exposure to information technology. Education projects are an integral part of USAID's broader, crosscutting effort to develop Jordan's youth and reduce poverty.

**Basic Education:** Programs will focus on teacher training, improved early childhood education, increased parental and local community engagement in school and the learning process, and matching student skills with market needs. In 2011, the construction of 12 new schools and the renovation of 40 existing schools across the Kingdom will be completed. These programs will directly benefit over 30,000 students. Moreover, 6,700 teachers will be trained and 50 kindergartens will benefit from teacher training and physical rehabilitation.

**Protection for Vulnerable Populations:** USAID will address poverty through a program that will link to community economic development and help to upgrade job skills and match applicants with local employers. This program will complement other poverty reduction efforts undertaken by USAID/Jordan economic growth, health, education, democracy and governance, youth, and water projects.

**Social Services:** FY 2011 funds will support the Youth Work Jordan Program in serving the needs of marginalized youth ages 15-24 living in neighborhoods where population density is high, social problems are rampant, and there is limited access to social, cultural, and leisure services. Youth will gain life skills resulting in better prospects for employment. Improved access to health and family planning services will also be provided in targeted urban communities. Small and microenterprises (SME) are important sources of employment and family income. USAID will target assistance in the selected urban communities by focusing on improving the enabling business environment leading to SME expansion and jobs. By 2011, the program will build the capacity of four national non-governmental organizations, which in turn will strengthen the capacity of over 25 community-based organizations to implement program activities. USAID's new crosscutting poverty-alleviation initiative will adopt a three-pronged approach of addressing economic opportunities, social issues, and democracy and governance. New programming to be launched in 2010 will be supported in FY 2011.

## **Economic Growth**

Though targets for 2009 were affected by the global downturn, Jordan's economy was, in general, surprisingly resilient. Tariffs were almost completely eliminated under the U.S.-Jordan Free Trade Agreement in January 2010, and regional investment is expected to begin flowing again. Youth unemployment at more than 60 percent remains a key challenge. Economic growth assistance to Jordan centers on reducing the amount of time required to establish a business, creating jobs and promoting workforce development, strengthening private sector competitiveness, developing the tourism sector, addressing poverty, advancing structural reforms in the budget and tax systems, and helping Jordan capitalize on bilateral frameworks such as the U.S.-Jordan Free Trade Agreement and the Qualifying Industrial Zones agreement. The Global Climate Change Initiative will provide resources to advance energy and water conservation and efficiency and policies to promote renewable technologies. USAID also provides cash transfer support to Jordan to strengthen Jordan's fiscal stability.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): 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. Assistance will center on training in leveraging export opportunities, marketing, market intelligence, packaging, standards, public-private partnerships, and other related topics. Ongoing assistance to the tourism sector helps Jordan reap benefits from its most competitive economic sector and create hospitality sector jobs for its youth. Macroeconomic assistance will continue to support fiscal reform and increase prospects for investment by improving the legal and regulatory environment. Cash transfer assistance bolsters Jordan's short-term stability by helping the GOJ pay down external non-military debt. This program is conditioned on policy reform across sectors and, results in the GOJ programming an equivalent amount of local currency each year for mutually agreed priority development projects.

U.S. assistance to Jordan in the energy sector will continue to engage in programs to support the GOJ's priorities as defined in the Jordan National Agenda and the 2007 updated Energy Strategy. Programming will focus on increased efficiency in generation and supply of electricity, increased awareness of the public in energy related issues, and the establishment of clear and identifiable behavioral changes at the public and policy levels. The program will focus on building a supportive legal and regulatory framework to encourage private sector investments in energy efficient technology and services, increasing human resource capacity in the energy sector, and forging alliances with U.S. energy firms.

USAID will also increase engagement with the environmental sector to build the capacity of the Ministry of Environment and the Environmental Rangers as institutions that perform important environmental regulatory, compliance, and enforcement functions within Jordan. Environmental activities will continue to focus on partnerships with industry to enhance environmental management and improve ecotourism.

## **Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation**

The GOJ and the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) have moved ahead with a proposed program that, depending on MCC funding levels and progress in negotiations, may lead to a Compact signing in 2010. Depending upon the outcome of ongoing feasibility studies, the program will focus on four main activities in the water sector 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, rehabilitation of Zarqa's distribution network to reduce water losses, and a transmission pipeline for treated wastewater used in the northern Jordan Valley. These proposed programs will largely be based on models developed and implemented by USAID in the Amman area under earlier programs.

## Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

USAID uses several instruments to assess performance, cost effectiveness, and impact of development assistance activities, with the ultimate goal of maximizing results from available resources. Furthermore, performance information guides USAID in developing new project activities as well as modifying existing projects. Each project or program activity has a Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) that is reviewed as part of the activity approval process. The PMP forms the basis of ongoing project monitoring to measure achievement of specific interventions. USAID conducts formal portfolio reviews at least once a year to facilitate mission-wide assessment of project implementation and achievements against the targets established in the PMP. In addition, USAID conducts budget reviews that include a pipeline analysis for each project. This not only assists USAID in managing out-year program budgets but also helps to identify changes in expenditures. It should be noted that large infrastructure projects, such as water treatment facilities, often require a longer construction period, and thus pipelines to cover construction costs are often higher than the USAID norm (e.g. multiyear funding and mobilization costs show in early years).

When activities are designed, specific performance indicators are identified along with the data source. As the project moves into the implementation phase, data sources are sometimes less reliable and thus less valuable in measuring progress. USAID conducts regular data quality assessments on all indicators that are used in reporting to ensure that the data sources provide accurate measurements. While monitoring is an ongoing process built into each project, USAID also conducts periodic evaluations for the purpose of identifying implementation constraints or to obtain “lessons learned” information to guide future project designs. USAID uses a two-year forward window to schedule evaluations. Most of the evaluations or assessments conducted in 2009 focused on lessons learned and impact. Seven evaluations and assessments were conducted in 2009 and seven more are planned for 2010. Recommendations and results of these exercises will be used to shape new project designs in poverty alleviation, decentralization, and elections.

Program assessments were also undertaken during the past year for the health and economic growth sectors. Based on these assessments, the Mission has decided to continue to fund a skills-development program, reformulate or discontinue a business development project, and initiate two new programs in FY 2010 that will be continued in FY 2011 (poverty alleviation, youth employment, and expanding family planning services).

Peace and Security programs are evaluated on a strategic basis using interagency fora. An institutionalized Joint Military Commission (JMC) ensures that FMF and IMET expenditures are aligned both with the JAF five-plan and U.S. strategic priorities. The JMC meets twice annually and includes participation from the Embassy, JAF, the Department of State Bureau of Political Military Affairs (PM), the Department of Defense, and the Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA). An annual FMF spending plan is reviewed and approved by PM to ensure it meets U.S. security objectives for Jordan. FMF and IMET funds are programmed and managed on the operational level by Embassy Amman’s Military Assistance Program and monitored by the Political Section. Individual military acquisitions under the FMF program are proposed in consultation with the Embassy Country Team, reviewed by PM, and approved by DSCA to ensure they meet Jordan-specific objectives as well as broader regional goals.

For NADR funds, a full-time Diplomatic Service employee located in Amman is dedicated to ensuring the programming funds are efficiently spent and the programs are well managed in partnership with the Jordanians. Further, program support and evaluations are provided by both the Diplomatic Security and State’s Coordinator for Counterterrorism. EXBS funds are similarly overseen by both Embassy Amman personnel and the International Security and Nonproliferation bureau at State. INCLE funding is similarly managed by personnel based in Amman and program support staff in Washington.



## Kuwait

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to Kuwait seeks to support 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 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	0	10	10	0
International Military Education and Training	0	10	10	0

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Kuwait</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	0	10	10	0
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	0	10	10	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	10	10	0

#### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Kuwait</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	0	10	10	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	10	10	0

#### **Peace and Security**

International Military Education and Training (IMET): Funding supports English language and 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. Funds requested for FY 2011 will permit the Kuwaiti Government to purchase military training in the United States at considerably lower cost than is charged countries that are not eligible for IMET funds. This training will provide Kuwaiti officers with a sophisticated level of military expertise to facilitate increased interoperability with U.S. forces.

## Lebanon

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Lebanon continues to consolidate and strengthen its democratic institutions and sovereignty through a number of recent successes, including the 2009 parliamentary elections. Economically, Lebanon's Government must work to address its debt burden and improve budget transparency through the implementation of critical Paris III economic reforms, such as privatization of key sectors and other measures. Foreign assistance in FY 2011 will address these needed reforms while supporting the Government of Lebanon in its efforts to build a country where extremism is not tolerated. In addition, U.S. assistance will build critical institutions, particularly Lebanon's security services - the Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF) and Internal Security Forces (ISF) - to address border security, counter negative extremist elements, and curb the influence of Syria and Iran. Development assistance will support good governance through improved municipal management, establish the foundation for effective public education, and support the creation of a robust private sector to increase job creation and income generation.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	240,078	238,300	246,300	8,000
Economic Support Fund	67,500	109,000	109,000	0
Foreign Military Financing	159,700	100,000	100,000	0
International Military Education and Training	2,278	2,500	2,500	0
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	6,000	20,000	30,000	10,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,600	6,800	4,800	-2,000

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Lebanon</b>	<b>240,078</b>	<b>238,300</b>	<b>246,300</b>	<b>8,000</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	172,578	129,300	137,300	8,000
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	159,700	100,000	100,000	0
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	69,000	0	0	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	90,700	100,000	100,000	0
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	2,278	2,500	2,500	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,278	2,500	2,500	0
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	6,000	20,000	30,000	10,000
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	0	3,000	0	-3,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,000	15,000	30,000	15,000
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	0	2,000	0	-2,000
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	4,600	6,800	4,800	-2,000
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	0	4,000	2,000	-2,000
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction	0	800	800	0

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
(WMD)				
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,600	2,000	2,000	0
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>18,313</b>	<b>26,689</b>	<b>28,769</b>	<b>2,080</b>
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>18,313</b>	<b>26,689</b>	<b>28,769</b>	<b>2,080</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	7,586	13,733	16,249	2,516
2.2 Good Governance	4,575	6,802	4,250	-2,552
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,095	577	1,135	558
2.4 Civil Society	4,057	5,577	7,135	1,558
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>27,568</b>	<b>48,335</b>	<b>50,728</b>	<b>2,393</b>
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>27,568</b>	<b>48,335</b>	<b>50,728</b>	<b>2,393</b>
3.1 Health	8,000	11,399	16,806	5,407
3.2 Education	19,568	36,536	33,522	-3,014
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	0	400	400	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>16,619</b>	<b>33,976</b>	<b>29,503</b>	<b>-4,473</b>
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>16,619</b>	<b>33,976</b>	<b>29,503</b>	<b>-4,473</b>
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	4,000	9,077	0	-9,077
4.2 Trade and Investment	3,400	1,077	3,135	2,058
4.5 Agriculture	4,034	18,019	9,849	-8,170
4.7 Economic Opportunity	4,600	4,226	4,285	59
4.8 Environment	585	1,577	12,234	10,657
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	5,000	0	0	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Lebanon</b>	<b>240,078</b>	<b>238,300</b>	<b>246,300</b>	<b>8,000</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>172,578</b>	<b>129,300</b>	<b>137,300</b>	<b>8,000</b>
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	0	7,000	2,000	-5,000
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	69,000	800	800	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	103,578	119,500	134,500	15,000
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	0	2,000	0	-2,000
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>18,313</b>	<b>26,689</b>	<b>28,769</b>	<b>2,080</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	7,586	13,733	16,249	2,516
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3.1 Health	8,000	11,399	16,806	5,407
3.2 Education	19,568	36,536	33,522	-3,014
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	0	400	400	0
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4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	4,000	9,077	0	-9,077
4.2 Trade and Investment	3,400	1,077	3,135	2,058

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
4.5 Agriculture	4,034	18,019	9,849	-8,170
4.7 Economic Opportunity	4,600	4,226	4,285	59
4.8 Environment	585	1,577	12,234	10,657
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	5,000	0	0	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	5,000	0	0	0
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	1,160	1,995	2,600	605
6.1 Program Design and Learning	194	925	1,484	559
6.2 Administration and Oversight	966	1,070	1,116	46

## Peace and Security

U.S. funding strengthens the LAF and ISF, improving peace and security in both Lebanon and the region. Funding will continue critical programs to modernize, train, and equip the LAF to permit it to fulfill its role as the sole legitimate military force in Lebanon. Specialized training will concentrate on professional military education to strengthen LAF junior officers and the non-commissioned officer corps. Support for the security sector reinforces the U.S. commitment to the full implementation of all relevant UN Security Council Resolutions, including Security Council resolution 1701, which calls for Lebanon to extend its authority and exercise its sovereignty over all Lebanese territory. In FY 2011, programs will continue to support the ISF with training, equipment, and technical assistance to improve border control and fight criminal organizations, intellectual property theft, cybercrime, and trafficking in persons. Technical assistance, supplies, and equipment will continue to support mine-clearing operations in Lebanon.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): The United States is the largest donor to the Lebanese security forces and provides extensive support to the LAF to upgrade equipment and strengthen capacity with a particular emphasis on the Special Forces. FY 2011 funding will continue this assistance by building on the LAF's improved counterterrorism capacity and will support both the LAF's and ISF's efforts to improve their capacity to keep Lebanon secure. Support will include in-country equipment maintenance, logistics, and tactical training teams as well as joint exercise teams to familiarize the LAF in use of equipment provided. The United States will strongly support the role of other donors in Lebanon such as the United Kingdom and France, and will continue to host international donor coordination meetings to maximize efforts.

International Military and Training (IMET): As a means of instilling U.S. professional military values for the LAF's future leaders, the United States continues to provide military education to junior and non-commissioned officer corps. As the Lebanese maintenance and supply management system is being upgraded in response to efforts to modernize the LAF by the donor community, service support courses (supply and maintenance, ordinance, automation, medical administration, basic and advanced courses) will be provided in FY 2011 to enhance the LAF's capacity in all competency sectors. The United States is the primary donor in this area, though Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, and the United Kingdom are also providing related training.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): U.S. assistance will continue to fund the Lebanon Police Program, enhancing the capacity of the ISF as a professional police organization that can extend its operations throughout Lebanon. Efforts will continue in three primary components: training, equipping and facility refurbishment. Construction of the ISF Communication System Phase I (Beirut and Mount Lebanon) began in 2010. The FY 2011 request is for Phase II (north Lebanon). The European Union, German, and Danish Governments also are providing technical assistance and training for the ISF, and Canada provides equipment. A few Gulf States are funding construction for ISF police stations.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): In FY 2011, funding through Antiterrorism Assistance will continue to focus on developing and building Lebanese capacity in counterterrorism investigations, terrorist interdiction, crisis response, border and port

security, protection, and mid- and senior-level leadership development. Funding will continue to assist Lebanon with the development and implementation of strategic trade controls and enhance Lebanon's enforcement capabilities to detect and interdict weapons of mass destruction-related goods through training and procurement of equipment. France is providing training to the ISF mobile forces as well as general training across the forces in riot control. Support will continue for the Lebanese Mine Action Center (LMAC) for mine awareness training, mine detection dogs, demining equipment, and demining training; and to international non-governmental organizations for clearance of mine-related contamination in Southern Lebanon. LMAC is the sole responsible entity in Lebanon for mine- and unexploded-ordnance-removal activities.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

U.S. funding in Lebanon supports the rule of law and human rights. Programs to strengthen the capacity of the ISF are based on Western democratic policing principles and designed to enhance the understanding and implementation of international norms and concepts to protect individual human rights. FY 2011 assistance will support a stable, democratic Lebanon through improved management of municipal governing bodies. Service delivery at the local level will continue and new development programs will be introduced to strengthen the capacity of executive branch governing institutions and the judiciary. Programs and funding for civil society organizations (CSOs) will promote transparency, accountability, and good governance in the public and private sectors.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): The United States will continue work started in late FY 2009 with the ISF on the Community Policing Program (CPP) in Lebanon. The CPP will build on classroom training and expand to include on-the-ground training in the community for the ISF. The community service approach to policing is based on the cultivation and maintenance of a positive relationship between the police and the citizens of Lebanon.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): USAID will provide technical assistance to the Government of Lebanon to support passage and implementation of election law reforms to increase public confidence in democratic processes. Building on the goals of promoting transparency and independence of the judicial system, USAID will continue to support the Special Tribunal for Lebanon. Continued training of judges will increase judicial independence and transparency, while improved court automation will reduce the backlog of case files. Activities at the community level focus on fostering community development, preserving and strengthening linkages between CSOs, and promoting national solidarity and a culture of citizenship. Donor countries including Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, and Germany fund small grant programs supporting Lebanese CSOs. The European Union and Italy also provide funds to strengthen the judicial sector.

### **Investing in People**

The United States supports three critical development sectors in Lebanon: water supply and sanitation, basic education, and higher education. In the water sector, assistance will focus on wastewater and integrated water management, complementing the work of other donors. Through an expanded, robust basic education program, the United States will be one of the largest donors working with the Lebanese to address shortcomings in the public education sector. In higher education, selected institutions will provide scholarships that promote American values and principals including tolerance.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): In FY 2011, the United States will continue support for water supply and sanitation programs. Capacity building and support for high-priority limited infrastructure activities will continue to be provided to the Ministry of Energy and Water and the four Lebanon regional water authorities. USAID will continue support for the Litani River Authority as that organization transforms into an Integrated River Basin Management Agency with the resources and capacity to address river pollution issues and optimize water resource management. Infrastructure projects for storage, supply, and treatment of water and wastewater management launched in FY 2010 will continue into FY 2011. Other donors providing complementary assistance in this sector include the European Union, Germany, Italy, France, and the European Investment Bank.

In close coordination with the Lebanese Ministry of Education and Higher Education's new sector strategy, the U.S. Government will continue to work on basic education programs that will ultimately address all 1,400 public schools throughout the country. Assistance will focus on strengthening teachers and administrators through in-service training, improve physical rehabilitation of facilities to provide more positive learning environments, support additional English language training programs, expand afterschool activities which strengthen parent/teacher/community linkages, and furnish equipment for science and computer laboratories. Assistance complements programs of other donors, including the World Bank, the European Union, Saudi Arabia, and the Hariri Foundation. Grants to support scholarships and programming will continue to two American schools which provide primary and secondary education in Lebanon. The U.S. Government will continue to build on the higher education scholarship program by providing scholarship funding through universities in Lebanon for students with high financial need. Universities will include American educational institutions and other institutions that promote tolerance, gender and social equality, and critical thinking. In addition to these, the U.S. Government will continue its Participant Training Program to provide short-term training for professionals from the public, private, civic, legal, and media sectors to strengthen individual skills.

### **Economic Growth**

The United States is encouraging Lebanon to rebuild and modernize its economy, and strengthen its productive sectors by providing technical assistance and financial investments. Programming that builds the capacity of government institutions and support for critical reforms will ensure sustainability of these changes.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): USAID will continue to assist the Government of Lebanon's bid to enter into the World Trade Organization. Building on the findings of a feasibility study conducted in FY 2010, the U.S. Government will provide technical assistance to the Government of Lebanon to establish a special economic zone in North Lebanon. USAID will continue to fund activities under the agricultural value-chain development program initiated in FY 2010. Donors, including the European Union and the United Nations, provide support to the Government of Lebanon to develop agricultural policy while the U.S. projects focus on developing the agricultural industry's private sector. Assistance for microfinance and agriculture will increase revenues and competitiveness in selected economic and agricultural value chains, expand economical small and medium companies, improve business linkages, and facilitate access to markets and finance. Additionally, foreign assistance will be used to address the loss of wooded areas of Lebanon's forests through a mixture of indigenous tree planting and planting of fruit-bearing trees. These programs will support the U.S. Forest Service continuing efforts to strengthen the Government of Lebanon's ability to address fire prevention efforts.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: In FY 2010, the Embassy's Office of Defense Cooperation (ODC), through a joint military commission with the LAF, developed a review of milestones to evaluate U.S. support to the LAF and its impacts. Early evidence indicates that U.S. support has had a positive impact in strengthening LAF capacity; this review will support funding requests for FY 2011 and demonstrate LAF accountability. Diplomatic Security assesses the performance of NADR funds, for example, by measuring the number of officers trained to course standards. Operational success, a subjective category, is harder to measure, but the United States and the Government of Lebanon review field successes and host assessment teams from Diplomatic Security throughout the year. Performance monitoring for the INCLE-funded ISF training programs is multi-layered. At the conclusion of every training course, evaluation forms are analyzed to locate program shortcomings and improve course content. In addition, the United States developed comprehensive program evaluation surveys in FY 2010 that will ask former trainees to report on how the training has affected job performance and their career prospects. This survey will be conducted

at six-, 12-, and 18-month intervals following training. Based on these surveys, the Embassy will adjust, modify, increase, or eliminate specific training projects. Evaluation of equipment support to the ISF is verified through end-use monitoring.

USAID's programs in Lebanon evaluate programmatic and financial performance through feasibility studies, data quality assessments, progress reports against approved work plans, site visits, performance audits, and portfolio reviews that include pipeline analysis. A new five-year (FY 2009 to FY 2013) strategy was completed and approved in July 2009. Preliminary indicators for activities were completed, and the Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) for all projects was updated to complement new strategy directions. In FY 2010, USAID conducted a conflict assessment that led to the establishment of a monitoring and evaluation contract to implement a comprehensive performance management, monitoring, and reporting program to expand the capacity to measure the achievement of intended results under the new strategy. In addition, there is a PMP in place for all of its activities. Program results are consistently monitored to decide on funding requirements to develop, expand, or close out existing activities and ensure these activities meet congressional earmarks and Presidential initiatives. In FY 2009, the school rehabilitation activity "Lebanon Education Assistance for Development" was subjected to a performance audit. The positive audit results were a clear indicator that the program, if expanded, could be a mechanism to encourage students to stay in school. In tandem, the FY 2009 through FY 2013 strategy also addresses the need for viable employment and increased income-generation through a new agribusiness component. The rule of law program is scheduled to be audited in FY 2010. Much remains to be done to support positive change in the judicial sector. Based upon audit results, the current judicial program will either be extended, or a new program will be designed to meet demonstrated needs.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: Regular international donor meetings in FY 2010, including the first-ever LAF presentation before all donors, provided in-depth information on how the LAF is maintaining operational readiness and their needs for capacity development. For the first time, the LAF detailed a five-year equipment and training plan to serve as the foundation for developing the FY 2011 budget request. The United States, through liaison exchange and formal assessment and evaluation with the ISF, provided information needed to develop a country assistance plan in FY 2010. This plan served as the framework for identifying training needs and funding required for FY 2011. Survey responses from ISF trainees had a direct impact on the FY 2011 budget and planning process. The United States has a detailed end-use monitoring program and these reports had a direct impact on development of the FY 2011 request.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: In FY 2011, the United States will continue work with the LAF to promote a stable, democratic, and economically viable Lebanese state through equipment and training to defend Lebanon's borders and conduct counterterrorist and counternarcotics operations. Assisting the LAF to finalize a comprehensive five-year strategy will provide milestones and targets for the LAF to meet and clearly articulate the requirements for future budgetary requests. INCLE-funded programs will continue to address the critical work of the ISF to combat destabilizing actors within Lebanon, especially in those areas controlled by Hezbollah and within the Palestinian refugee camps. Greater acceptance within Lebanese society of the competence and professionalism of the ISF will be a major factor in evaluating effectiveness of the INL program and the continued support for this program. This will be measured through regular polling of Lebanese citizens.

In FY 2011, there will be two significant program changes providing positive effects for Lebanon based on the new USAID Lebanon strategy. The basic education program will improve facility infrastructure and teacher training, encouraging students to remain in school. Improved student achievement will be measured through education grade-level completion rates. The second impact will be seen in economic growth programming in the agricultural value chain and rural development activities, enhancing private sector competitiveness and increasing income generation opportunities for Lebanese. Performance will be measured by the amount of revenue generated through selected value chains by studying the amount of change in these targeted value chains.

## Libya

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance programs in Libya are focused on bolstering Libya's commitments to renouncing weapons of mass destruction (WMD), combating the rapidly growing terrorist threat posed by al Qaeda in the region, and promoting professional and effective law enforcement and military services that respect international norms and practices.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	3,250	780	875	95
Economic Support Fund	2,500	0	0	0
Foreign Military Financing	0	150	250	100
International Military Education and Training	0	330	350	20
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	750	300	275	-25

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Libya</b>	<b>3,250</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>95</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	750	780	875	95
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	0	150	250	100
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	0	150	250	100
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	0	330	350	20
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	330	350	20
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	750	300	275	-25
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	500	0	0	0
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	250	300	275	-25
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	1,000	0	0	0
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	1,000	0	0	0
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	300	0	0	0
2.2 Good Governance	500	0	0	0
2.4 Civil Society	200	0	0	0
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	1,000	0	0	0
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	1,000	0	0	0
3.1 Health	500	0	0	0
3.2 Education	500	0	0	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	500	0	0	0
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	500	0	0	0
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	300	0	0	0
4.7 Economic Opportunity	200	0	0	0



### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Libya</b>	<b>3,250</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>95</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	750	780	875	95
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	500	150	250	100
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	250	300	275	-25
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	330	350	20
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	1,000	0	0	0
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	300	0	0	0
2.2 Good Governance	500	0	0	0
2.4 Civil Society	200	0	0	0
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	1,000	0	0	0
3.1 Health	500	0	0	0
3.2 Education	500	0	0	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	500	0	0	0
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	300	0	0	0
4.7 Economic Opportunity	200	0	0	0

#### Peace and Security

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): Cooperation under the Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program reflects the strengthening of the U.S. partnership with the Government of Libya. Through training under the EXBS program, the United States is helping Libya develop the capacity to identify and combat transnational terrorist networks, which are a present and growing threat in the region.

EXBS funding will provide assistance to Libya to draft a comprehensive strategic trade control law or modify existing laws, as well as encourage Libya to develop a comprehensive strategic trade control list. In addition, FY 2011 funding will provide technical assistance and training to tailor Libya's licensing system for strategic goods for import and export, train enforcement officers to identify WMD-related technologies, and provide inspection and detection equipment.

Additional NADR funding is sought through the Trans-Sahara Counter Terrorism Program for antiterrorism assistance, counterterrorism finance, terrorist interdiction, and de-legitimizing terrorist ideology through educational, cultural, and information programming.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): FMF funding would support the capacity development of the Libyan Air Force transport fleet in order to facilitate an increase in Libyan participation in peacekeeping and humanitarian operations in the region and free up U.S. military resources for other uses. FMF would fund Libya's membership in the C-130 technical coordination working group. The group, based in the state of Georgia, leads efforts on C-130 technical and maintenance issues, including the issuance of educational and informational programs designed to increase the capabilities of the participating member states

International Military and Education Training (IMET): IMET funds will educate and train Libyan security forces and create vital linkages with Libyan officers after a 35-year break in contact. Funding would be used for English language education, which, given the significant lack of English-language capability of Libyan military officials, is a necessary precursor for courses on civil-military relations, border security, and counterterrorism. These training programs would bring Libyan officers to the United States and expose them to democratic practices, protection of human rights, and civil society participation.

## Morocco

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Kingdom of Morocco continues to be a reform-oriented nation and a close partner of the United States. The country has instituted impressive reforms to liberalize trade relations with the United States and other countries, stabilize macroeconomic policy, improve education, and open the political system. Elements of extremism emanating from Morocco continue to threaten the stability of this traditionally moderate Islamic kingdom. The central, cross-sectoral challenge facing Morocco today is youth disaffection and marginalization, particularly among males. Youth, which comprise approximately 46 percent of Morocco's population, suffer from lack of access to a quality education, unemployment, and a lack of opportunity for political participation. U.S. assistance focuses on supporting the Government of Morocco (GOM) and building institutional capacity in the areas of democracy, education, and economic growth to meet the opportunities and challenges posed by the growing youth population.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	25,196	35,296	42,500	7,204
Development Assistance	18,000	19,546	24,500	4,954
Economic Support Fund	0	3,000	3,000	0
Foreign Military Financing	3,655	9,000	9,000	0
International Military Education and Training	1,916	1,800	1,900	100
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	750	3,000	2,250
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	625	1,200	1,100	-100

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Morocco</b>	<b>25,196</b>	<b>35,296</b>	<b>42,500</b>	<b>7,204</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	7,196	13,750	17,350	3,600
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	0	1,000	3,000	2,000
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	0	1,000	3,000	2,000
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	3,655	9,000	9,000	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,655	9,000	9,000	0
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	1,916	1,800	1,900	100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,916	1,800	1,900	100
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	1,000	750	2,350	1,600
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000	750	1,600	850
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	0	0	750	750
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	625	1,200	1,100	-100
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	425	900	800	-100
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	200	300	300	0

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	5,000	7,248	10,650	3,402
<b>Development Assistance</b>	5,000	7,248	10,000	2,752
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	0	3,000	3,000
2.2 Good Governance	2,800	3,700	3,500	-200
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,000	848	1,100	252
2.4 Civil Society	1,200	2,700	2,400	-300
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	0	0	650	650
2.2 Good Governance	0	0	650	650
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	6,500	8,500	6,500	-2,000
<b>Development Assistance</b>	6,500	6,500	6,500	0
3.2 Education	6,500	6,500	6,500	0
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	0	2,000	0	-2,000
3.1 Health	0	2,000	0	-2,000
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	6,500	5,798	8,000	2,202
<b>Development Assistance</b>	6,500	5,798	8,000	2,202
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,900	900	2,000	1,100
4.5 Agriculture	2,600	2,000	2,000	0
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,000	898	2,000	1,102
4.8 Environment	0	2,000	2,000	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Morocco</b>	<b>25,196</b>	<b>35,296</b>	<b>42,500</b>	<b>7,204</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	7,196	13,750	17,350	3,600
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	425	1,900	3,800	1,900
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	200	300	300	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,571	11,550	12,500	950
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	0	0	750	750
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	5,000	7,248	10,650	3,402
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	0	3,000	3,000
2.2 Good Governance	2,800	3,700	4,150	450
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,000	848	1,100	252
2.4 Civil Society	1,200	2,700	2,400	-300
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	6,500	8,500	6,500	-2,000
3.1 Health	0	2,000	0	-2,000
3.2 Education	6,500	6,500	6,500	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	6,500	5,798	8,000	2,202
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,900	900	2,000	1,100
4.5 Agriculture	2,600	2,000	2,000	0
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,000	898	2,000	1,102
4.8 Environment	0	2,000	2,000	0
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	2,078	3,559	3,495	-64
6.1 Program Design and Learning	150	684	605	-79
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,928	2,875	2,890	15

## **Peace and Security**

Morocco remains a major non-North Atlantic Treaty Organization ally and partner of the United States. Political, diplomatic, and security cooperation is extensive. Excellent military-to-military ties feature regular joint exercises and significant equipment sales for the United States. The UN-sponsored Western Sahara negotiations are both key to and dependent on improved Algeria-Moroccan relations, in which the United States has an important interest. However, progress on both Maghreb integration and resolving the Western Sahara situation has proven elusive. Promoting better relations and integration in the Maghreb through high-level U.S. diplomatic engagement will improve security in the region, with significant importance placed on reducing the influence of the foreign terrorist organization al-Qaeda in the Lands of the Islamic Maghreb. Despite Morocco's low profile, Rabat continues to play a positive role in the Middle East Peace Process and it provides peacekeeping operations in Africa and the Balkans. The GOM continues to support the Government of Iraq and the Palestinian Authority, and plays an important moderating role in regional and international fora, including the United Nations, Organization of the Islamic Conference, Arab League, Arab Maghreb Union, and International Atomic Energy Agency.

Economic Support Funds (ESF): Marginalized youth (particularly males) remain vulnerable to radicalization. There is a particular concern that prisons - with a concentration of extremists in close proximity to vulnerable individuals - remain a potential breeding ground for radicalization and networking of extremists. In FY 2011, U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) activities will target youth, particularly males, recently released from prison and youth most at risk of imprisonment and radicalization. The USAID programs will teach vocational and life skills and redirect these youth away from terrorist groups by offering alternative networks and support systems. Another program element will create an alternative to prison sentencing for young people who present a low risk to the community. There also will be a focus on establishing monitored community networks to which youth can be assigned in lieu of prison.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): FY 2011 FMF funds will support the acquisition and sustainment of more modern armed forces that, in turn, will ensure future interoperability for the United States and Moroccan armed forces in the coming decades. The United States and Morocco share an interest in regional security in Africa and beyond. However, the capacity of Morocco's armed forces needs to be improved to keep pace with modern security needs and changes in technology.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): IMET funds will support training to educate, professionalize, and influence Moroccan military leaders. These trainings are designed to continue to guide the GOM in adopting internationally accepted standards in its doctrine, tactics, techniques, and procedures. The exposure of officers to all levels of U.S. military training programs has resulted in an increase in interoperability.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): The FY 2011 request includes several courses relating to border security initiatives, including border enforcement, document fraud, airport security, drug identification training and kits, and international border interdiction. The long-term goal is to realize a more professional cadre of security personnel along the border, thereby enabling Morocco to better control its borders. Currently, the Moroccan Auxiliary Force, police, customs, and gendarmes all have a security role along the border. Providing professional and standardized training that is adapted to Morocco's cultural context will increase the overall efficiency and security of border control.

Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): By enhancing Morocco's ability to fight terrorism through the Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) program, the United States is supporting Morocco's efforts to remain a moderate Islamic country. The FY 2011 request will assist the GOM security and law enforcement services to become more efficient and capable in the Government's capability to detect, interdict, and investigate bombing incidents; an increased ability to investigate and analyze cyber incidents related to crime and terrorism; and crisis management. This in turn will promote more confidence among the Moroccan populace in their

government to react professionally and capably to terrorist incidents and other crises. The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program helps U.S. partner countries strengthen their strategic trade control systems and border control capabilities to help prevent the proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction and their delivery systems. With requested FY 2011 funds, the United States will work with Morocco to establish a comprehensive export control law, national control list, licensing procedures and practices, and enforcement capabilities that meet international standards including those defined under UN Security Council Resolution 1540. It calls for states to establish controls to prevent proliferation, including passing necessary laws and adopting effective enforcement methods. EXBS funding is a key element in continued engagement with the GOM aimed at improving its capacity to interdict weapons of mass destruction that could be transported through Morocco's seaports and border crossings.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

The principle challenge to the citizens of Morocco continues to be the difficulty in finding avenues to directly influence public policy and ensure government responsiveness to their needs. This is critical to Morocco's stability and capacity to confront terrorism. Decentralization continues to be an important theme for reform and some strides have been made in this area. Recent decentralization reforms have increased local governments' autonomy significantly. The 2008 Communal Charter expanded the powers of local communes and emphasized the participation of elected bodies and the population in local decision-making processes, aiming in part to increase women's participation. In 2009, the GOM created a separate women's list for local government, causing a jump in the percentage of women elected to local office from 0.55 to over 12 percent. In January 2010, King Mohammed VI announced the formation of a Consultative Committee on Regionalization, which is to formulate a plan for political decentralization by the end of June 2010.

Development Assistance (DA): USAID development assistance programs support these decentralization reforms and build the capacity of civil society, political parties, and elected local government to provide a venue for increased citizen participation, particularly women and youth. This strengthened civil society capacity will increase demands on local governments to perform effectively. At the same time, support will be provided to local governments, political parties, and targeted judicial institutions to enable them better to engage with citizens, respond to demands, and improve transparency, accountability, and performance. Significant efforts will be placed on increasing youth and women's participation in governance.

The local governance program will focus on four broad areas: increasing citizen participation in local governance; enhancing local government's performance, specifically local government's ability to provide better services to citizens; encouraging increased accountability and transparency in local governance; and supporting increased devolution and decentralization of authority. Training programs will build the capacity of newly elected officials, particularly women, to increase understanding of the new decentralization reforms. This will include encouraging the development of innovative procedures and rules that enhance participation of women and youth, and strengthening the capacities of elected officials, particularly women, to establish formal mechanisms of consultation.

The political party program will support efforts to make political parties more effective vehicles for expressing citizen concerns. The focus will be on assisting political parties to be more effective and representative by developing modern techniques of outreach and communication. These efforts aim to increase the focus on the role of women and youth in party management and leadership.

The civil society advocacy program will directly target civil society organizations (CSOs) engaged in four major focus areas: civic action, marginalized youth, local governance, and community participation in education. The primary emphasis will be on urban and peri-urban areas, where youth are at greater risk and urbanization brings challenges to decentralized local governance. The program will work with CSOs, local governments, and youth associations to introduce innovative approaches in dealing with marginalized young populations; support networking and advocacy to generate greater local and national attention to the needs of youth; support the collaboration between

school and community to improve the quality of education; and identify and respond to their constituents' needs.

The rule of law program will focus on juvenile justice and the training and professionalization of the justice sector. This will include supporting pilot efforts to support alternatives to prison and helping Moroccan justice institutions revise their training curriculum.

### **Investing in People**

Public education in Morocco is lacking in quality and relevance, resulting in a large population of under-educated and unemployed youth. The United States will continue helping to improve the quality and relevance of education with a new focus on middle schools, where retention for both boys and girls remains a concern. The focus is on the critical middle school years for in-school youth and on the growing cohort of out-of-school youth between the ages of 15 and 24. Activities will also focus on improving the Ministry of National Education's capacity to develop, evaluate, implement and adapt appropriate reforms within local contexts, while promoting quality educational opportunities for all youth.

Development Assistance (DA): The education program, an important component of addressing the needs of disaffected youth, will aim to equip both in-school and out-of-school youth with the skills necessary to fully engage in Moroccan society, promoting youth as a valuable national asset and reducing the likelihood of youth becoming a destabilizing force.

The activity that targets education quality for in-school youth will build upon the previous strategies under which U.S. programs piloted several highly successful projects improving education quality and relevance with strong community involvement components. U.S. assistance will build on its successes by mainstreaming modules into nationwide teacher training institutes and increasing institutional capacity at the regional level to implement education reforms. This activity, focusing on the middle school level, aims to enhance teachers' capacity through improved access to training, provide training for school leaders, and link with a cross-sectoral component of the civil society advocacy program under the Governing Justly and Democratically objective.

The out-of-school youth education activity will expand educational opportunities for marginalized youth who have either never enrolled in school or who have left school without adequate basic education skills to continue their education or find employment. The goals of the activity are to build institutional capacity of existing youth-serving organizations and promote active participation in civil society; increase access to a variety of demand-driven educational opportunities, including basic education competencies, information technologies, language skills, entrepreneurship, and employability training including such life skills as teamwork, problem solving, and communication; and promote advocacy among and for youth on key issues such as unemployment and education.

### **Economic Growth**

Economic growth in Morocco depends on the nation's ability to be competitive in the global economy. Morocco's efforts at economic reform in recent years have been impressive, but the country still confronts significant economic challenges. It has had an increasing trade deficit since 2000, low labor productivity due to systemic weaknesses in the education system, and an outmigration of its skilled workforce. Efforts to boost economic growth, supported by large multilateral and bilateral donors - including the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) - are also hampered by the rigidity of the business regulatory framework, heavy bureaucracy at the national and local level, and lack of transparency in the trade and investment processes. Finally, the important Moroccan agricultural sector confronts increasing scarcity of water, which is critical to its modernization efforts.

In order for the Moroccan economy to increase its competitiveness, it must: 1) improve the economic enabling environment; 2) sustainably manage the nation's scarce water resources for agriculture; and 3) empower the workforce to acquire the skills required by a modern economy.

Development Assistance (DA): In FY 2011, USAID will continue working with key GOM partners to improve the economic enabling environment by developing public and private institutional capacity to attract needed investment and create businesses, providing support to improve the legal system, supporting efforts to increase the capacity of Moroccan public sector institutions and private trade associations, and supporting GOM efforts to reduce corruption.

In order to manage agricultural water resources sustainably, USAID will provide support for legal and regulatory reforms targeting obstacles in achieving optimal water use for agricultural productivity focusing on policy areas such as wastewater reuse, financing for efficient irrigation technologies and the intersection of energy policy and agricultural water use.

To strengthen workforce development, USAID will support policies that promote private sector development in rural areas to expand agribusiness and employment in non-agricultural businesses, especially for rural youth.

### **Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation**

U.S. assistance actively supports the implementation of a Millennium Challenge Account Compact focused on poverty reduction and increased productivity through targeted investments in agriculture, especially fruit trees; artisanal crafts; small-scale fisheries; and enterprise creation. The five-year, \$697.5 million Compact entered into force in September 2008.

The \$300 million fruit-tree productivity project builds off the Integrated Agribusiness and Agriculture program funded by USAID under its past strategy, and is a fundamental part of Morocco's agricultural strategy. Roughly \$108 million in contracts have been signed to date. In addition, the \$30 million functional literacy and vocational training activity borrows heavily from the approach taken by USAID's widely acclaimed Advancing Learning and Employability for a Better Future program.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

In 2009, USAID/Morocco transitioned from its FY 2004-08 strategy to a new FY 2009-13 strategy. During FY 2009, USAID started developing a new suite of Performance Management Plans (PMPs) within its programs. Performance is assessed through a PMP, which tracks relevant indicators that are determined early in the life of a program, with baseline data collected and targets determined in advance. Indicators are tracked and monitored regularly through various instruments and at various levels. On a mission-wide level, USAID undergoes two semiannual portfolio reviews led by the Mission Director that identify whether projects are on track to meet targets and if there are any relevant budget issues. Adjustments to programming are made based on measured results and achievement of targets.

In addition to the regular monitoring by activity managers and the semiannual portfolio reviews led by the Mission Director, several of USAID's new programs have a built-in outside, independent evaluation to determine if funding in the later years is justified based on results achieved. Thus, if significant impact results are not being achieved by years two or three of a five-year program, the program can be dramatically re-oriented or terminated. In FY 2007 for example, the Economic Growth team re-oriented the New Business Opportunities program based on a mid-term evaluation deciding to re-focus the program on apparel/textile and leather footwear.

In FY 2009, the principal activities in local governance, education, and economic growth were completed. The closeout of these programs involved presentations and analyses of results achieved, in consultation with Moroccan technical ministries, regional authorities and the Ministry of Finance. The successes, obstacles, and best practices learned from the implementation of these programs are captured in documents, and utilized by USAID in the design of follow-on activities and utilized by host country counterparts.

Beginning in FY 2011 through FY 2013, the end of the current five-year strategy, USAID anticipates its greatest impact will be on the institutional capacity of Moroccan entities to address the needs of the youth population, and on direct engagement of Morocco's youth in the targeted aspects of society. USAID/ Morocco envisions that upon the completion of the activities taking place from FY 2009-13, Morocco's youth will be more engaged in local government decision making, political party activities, and civil society advocacy with government; civil society will be more actively engaged in regular dialogue with government; Morocco's administrative regions will be actively implementing relevant education models and life skills training for youth; Morocco's out-of-school youth will have increased opportunities for positive engagement in civil society; key trade and investment policies will be advanced; and there will be an increase in public-private partnerships leading to greater youth employment opportunities.

Peace and Security programs are reviewed at least annually. The Country Team conducts one review each winter or spring. The Office of Security Cooperation conducts its own review of FMF and IMET, and the Counterterrorism Assistance Working Group reviews the NADR and INCLE funded activities at each meeting. Those reviews take place approximately quarterly.



## Oman

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to Oman, which is located on the eastern end of the Arabian Peninsula only 18 miles from Iran at its closest point, helps retain and enhance vital access to Omani facilities from which the United States can conduct and support operations from Southwest and Central Asia to the Horn of Africa. Assistance helps ensure that the Strait of Hormuz, through which almost half the world's exported oil passes, remains open to naval and commercial vessels. Funding will further enhance Oman's ability to combat terrorism by strengthening its capability to monitor and control its borders, while improving interoperability of the Omani military with U.S. forces. These programs, combined with the U.S.-Oman base access agreement, provide the United States with a secure platform from which to project influence and preserve its interests and those of its allies in the Gulf Region. It also supports anti-piracy operations off the coast of Africa and assistance to neighboring Yemen, Operation Enduring Freedom, and other exigencies as they arise.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	9,400	15,028	16,150	1,122
Foreign Military Financing	7,000	11,848	13,000	1,152
International Military Education and Training	1,450	1,525	1,650	125
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	950	1,655	1,500	-155

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Oman</b>	<b>9,400</b>	<b>15,028</b>	<b>16,150</b>	<b>1,122</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	9,400	15,028	16,150	1,122
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	7,000	11,848	13,000	1,152
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,400	3,554	3,900	346
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,600	8,294	9,100	806
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	1,450	1,525	1,650	125
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,450	1,525	1,650	125
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	950	1,655	1,500	-155
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	500	655	500	-155
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	450	1,000	1,000	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Oman</b>	<b>9,400</b>	<b>15,028</b>	<b>16,150</b>	<b>1,122</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	9,400	15,028	16,150	1,122
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,900	4,209	4,400	191
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	450	1,000	1,000	0

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,050	9,819	10,750	931

### **Peace and Security**

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): U.S. assistance will encourage continued cooperation in promoting stability and security in the Gulf region while allowing Oman to maintain a credible military able to operate with U.S. forces. Funds will help ensure the continued readiness of Omani airbases and other military facilities to support ongoing actions by U.S. Central Command, as well as anti-piracy efforts off the coasts of Yemen, Somalia, and recently Oman itself. Assistance will further be used for the acquisition of defense equipment and associated training that will increase Oman's ability to preserve its sovereignty, participate effectively as part of a coalition, and combat transnational threats.

U.S. assistance 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. Funds will provide equipment and training to improve border and maritime surveillance, detection and interdiction, including along Oman's frontiers with Yemen and Iran. Oman devotes substantial resources to its national security and has made major defense equipment purchases with its own funds, the acquisition of which limits its ability to fund less high-profile yet as-essential programs.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): U.S. assistance for military education and training bolsters Omani interagency cooperation on security matters. It covers a broad range of areas including maritime operations, English language instruction, and technical and logistical issues. U.S.-funded training highlights the importance of a strong, cooperative relationship with the United States, and it increases Oman's value as a military partner by enhancing interoperability and coordination with U.S. forces and by reinforcing democratic principles of civilian control of the military.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): U.S. assistance strengthens Oman's ability to create barriers to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, advanced conventional weapons and their delivery systems through a cooperative program to establish a strategic trade control system in Oman. This program also provides assistance in preventing ship-borne threats from reaching American ports. In addition, assistance programs help strengthen Oman's antiterrorism training capabilities, which also help protect Americans living or traveling overseas, as well as U.S. interests abroad. Funds will provide training and equipment for Omani police and customs to improve their inspection and detection capabilities, assist in developing both a risk analysis and national targeting system, and provide technical support for the adoption and implementation of a comprehensive export control list and related licensing regulations.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Oman consistently makes good use of U.S. assistance. The Embassy monitors performance and utilizes this information when identifying FMF and IMET educational opportunities and requesting funding. U.S. assistance provides the United States access and growing interoperability. Oman is a stable and secure nation in a troubled region, due to good governance enhanced by the judicious supply of security assistance and training.

The Coast Guard has purchased Mark V patrol craft with FMF funds, the acquisition of which has contributed to Oman's ability to deter piracy off the Omani coast and secure its borders from transnational terrorism and crime. Oman is one of few states that permit the transit of armed security teams to support the safe passage of U.S. ships through the Somali Basin and Gulf of Aden. The Royal Air Force of Oman has purchased airport runway support equipment with FMF funds, which improves Omani facilities used under the U.S.-Oman Base Access Agreement.

NADR-Export Control and Related Border Security programs equip Omani border and security forces with the capability and skills to identify and interdict WMD and their delivery systems. Programming has raised the capacity of Omani border and security officials to use sophisticated electronic inspection equipment to identify cargo and ship-borne threats. A recent assessment by a multi-agency U.S. team demonstrated that Oman's security forces have attained high levels of organization and performance.

## 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 counterterrorism efforts - all strategic U.S. objectives.

#### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	0	10	10	0
International Military Education and Training	0	10	10	0

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Qatar</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	0	10	10	0
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	0	10	10	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	10	10	0

#### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Qatar</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	0	10	10	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	10	10	0

#### **Peace and Security**

International Military Education and Training (IMET): 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 IMET funds. Military relations between the United States 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 is limited to security and military assistance programs to advance common strategic interests. These include training and exchange programs to thwart terrorism, deter regional aggression, protect against proliferation of nuclear material, and protect critical infrastructure and key air and shipping routes. U.S. foreign assistance to Saudi Arabia seeks to deepen bilateral security cooperation by encouraging large numbers of Saudi military officers to pursue training in the United States. In addition, assistance aims to build on Saudi Arabia's May 2008 decision to join the Proliferation Security Initiative and Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism by facilitating the Kingdom's robust participation in international nonproliferation programs.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	361	208	370	162
International Military Education and Training	11	8	10	2
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	350	200	360	160

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>162</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	361	208	370	162
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	11	8	10	2
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	11	8	10	2
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	350	200	360	160
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	350	200	360	160

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>162</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	361	208	370	162
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	350	200	360	160
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	11	8	10	2

### Peace and Security

International Military Education Training (IMET): These programs are typically implemented on a cost-sharing or cost-recovery basis with the Saudi Government. IMET funding will encourage Saudi Arabia's continued participation in U.S. military education and training programs, which enhances interoperability with U.S. forces, promotes military professionalism and respect for human rights, builds Saudi defensive capacities, and reinforces the importance of a strong, cooperative political-military relationship between American and Saudi military officers. These goals also

underlie the Gulf Security Dialogue, and these programs are typically implemented on a cost-sharing or cost-recovery basis with the Saudi Government.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): The Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance (EXBS) request will aid Saudi efforts to develop an effective national export control system in support of interdiction of conventional weapons smuggling and weapons of mass destruction nonproliferation efforts, in connection with the Department of Energy's Megaports Initiative. Specifically, the funding will be used to assist the Saudi Government to develop programs to deter terrorists from using the world's seaports to ship illicit materials, detect nuclear or radioactive materials if shipped via sea cargo, and interdict harmful material before it is used against the United States or U.S. allies. Bilateral cooperation will be focused on technical consultation and the exchange of experts in support of the Megaports Initiative.

## Tunisia

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance will help the Tunisian military enhance its capabilities to apprehend indigenous and transnational terrorist elements, and combat trafficking. While Tunisia's record of direct cooperation with U.S. regional security initiatives is mixed, the Government is fully committed to halting terrorism and securing its borders against the flow of terrorists, weapons, drugs, and illicit materials.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	14,600	19,150	7,200	-11,950
Economic Support Fund	800	2,000	0	-2,000
Foreign Military Financing	12,000	15,000	4,900	-10,100
International Military Education and Training	1,700	1,950	2,300	350
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	100	200	0	-200

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Tunisia</b>	<b>14,600</b>	<b>19,150</b>	<b>7,200</b>	<b>-11,950</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	13,800	17,150	7,200	-9,950
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	12,000	15,000	4,900	-10,100
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	6,000	5,000	3,000	-2,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,000	10,000	1,900	-8,100
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	1,700	1,950	2,300	350
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	700	550	1,000	450
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000	1,400	1,300	-100
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	100	200	0	-200
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	0	200	0	-200
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	100	0	0	0
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	300	500	0	-500
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	300	500	0	-500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	150	150	0	-150
2.2 Good Governance	150	150	0	-150
2.4 Civil Society	0	200	0	-200
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	0	500	0	-500
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	0	500	0	-500
3.2 Education	0	500	0	-500
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	500	1,000	0	-1,000
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	500	1,000	0	-1,000
4.5 Agriculture	0	250	0	-250
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	500	250	0	-250

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
4.7 Economic Opportunity	0	250	0	-250
4.8 Environment	0	250	0	-250

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Tunisia</b>	<b>14,600</b>	<b>19,150</b>	<b>7,200</b>	<b>-11,950</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>13,800</b>	<b>17,150</b>	<b>7,200</b>	<b>-9,950</b>
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	6,700	5,750	4,000	-1,750
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	100	0	0	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	7,000	11,400	3,200	-8,200
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-500</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	150	150	0	-150
2.2 Good Governance	150	150	0	-150
2.4 Civil Society	0	200	0	-200
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-500</b>
3.2 Education	0	500	0	-500
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-1,000</b>
4.5 Agriculture	0	250	0	-250
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	500	250	0	-250
4.7 Economic Opportunity	0	250	0	-250
4.8 Environment	0	250	0	-250

### Peace and Security

Al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) represents a significant terrorist threat, for both Tunisia and the region as a whole. U.S. assistance helps in coordinating efforts with the Government of Tunisia to counter that threat. As a U.S. friend and a moderate Arab state, Tunisia is a target for AQIM and other terrorist groups. This fact was underscored in recent years when Government of Tunisia (GOT) security forces took down a terror cell that had reportedly been planning an attack against the United States and United Kingdom embassies, among other possible targets. Continued partnership with Tunisia's counterterrorism and border security capabilities is essential to maintaining its stability and security.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): FMF will be used primarily to support the maintenance and upgrade of air, ground, and maritime equipment previously provided by the United States. In addition, it will be used to support new surveillance equipment provided by the Department of Defense under Section 1206 authority and Peacekeeping Operations funding. The equipment is critical to the Tunisian military's ability to conduct its border security and counterterrorism support missions. The objective over the next five years is to increase Tunisia's ability to detect, identify, and defeat extremists rapidly as they enter Tunisia, with a particular focus on the Sahara and Algerian borders. Supporting Tunisian procurement and maintenance of U.S. equipment also helps foster a long-term relationship with this moderate North African nation and will increase the ability of the two countries to work together in future joint operations and exercises.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): IMET funding will help the United States develop relations with the senior professional officers of the Tunisian military through education courses on advanced Command, Control, Communications, Computers, and Intelligence systems. This cadre of specialists will help Tunisia develop a more advanced secure communications system needed to effectively integrate counterterrorism and border security efforts throughout the country and intergovernmentally. In the long-term, IMET will help enhance United States-Tunisian military



cooperation by developing relations with the junior and non-commissioned officers who will lead the military for the next 10-30 years, and perform a public diplomacy function by countering negative media portrayals of the United States. English language training helps provide a common language at all levels that will support interoperability between the United States and Tunisian militaries.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

The Embassy took steps to evaluate programmatic and financial performance in FY 2009. Tunisia's FMF is used to maintain a baseline sustainability of U.S.-origin equipment with spare parts and maintenance services to ensure the Tunisian Armed Forces are combat capable. The key mechanism for evaluation of the FMF and IMET programs is the Financial Management Review (FMR) conducted annually by the Embassy, the Defense Security Cooperation Agency, and the Tunisian Ministry of Defense. The FMR process provided information to inform budget and programmatic choices for FY 2011 and in future years.

The Joint Military Commission and the Annual Planning Conference provide broader insight into the effectiveness of U.S. assistance as it relates to U.S. strategic objectives. In addition, the Embassy's Office of Security Cooperation is constantly evaluating the performance of the security assistance program through frequent meetings and visits with the Tunisian military. Looking ahead, FY 2011 FMF will continue to support existing U.S.-origin equipment, enhance border security and counterterrorism capabilities, and upgrade and modernize existing U.S.-origin equipment.

## United Arab Emirates

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United Arab Emirates (UAE) is an important commercial center for the Middle East and the world. Given the volume of goods transported through its ports and its still-developing governmental bureaucracy, it 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 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	925	240	240	0
International Military Education and Training	0	10	10	0
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	925	230	230	0

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>United Arab Emirates</b>	<b>925</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	925	240	240	0
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	0	10	10	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	10	10	0
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	925	230	230	0
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	725	0	0	0
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	200	230	230	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>United Arab Emirates</b>	<b>925</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	925	240	240	0
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	725	0	0	0
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	200	230	230	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	10	10	0

### 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 counterterrorism efforts; facilitate the UAE's participation in U.S. security, education, and training programs, which provide 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 counterproliferation efforts to ensure Emirati ports do not serve as transshipment points for WMD and related technologies and delivery systems. Assistance will focus on helping the UAE in implementing its export control law and provide enforcement and interdiction training to customs and related border security agencies.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) program will continue funding to enhance UAE's ability to impede the proliferation of WMD by strengthening its capacity to detect WMD and materials used in making such weapons, contributing to regional and U.S. security interests. Given UAE's strategic location and position as a transit and transshipment point for items of proliferation concern, UAE remains a high priority for strategic trade control assistance and activities through the EXBS program. FY 2011 funding will continue to provide the necessary training to UAE to implement its strategic trade control legislation, build a functioning licensing infrastructure, and continue to work with enforcement agencies by providing training to detect and interdict WMD-related goods and technologies. The EXBS program will continue to train judges and prosecutors who handle proliferation-related cases to help them successfully prosecute violators.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): Funding supports English language and U.S. military training for Emirati military officials and builds a foundation for major increases in future U.S. training for the UAE Ministry of Defense. Funds requested for FY 2011 will permit the UAE Government to purchase military training in the United States at considerably lower cost than is charged countries that are not eligible for IMET funds. This training will provide Emirati officers with a sophisticated level of military expertise to facilitate increased interoperability with U.S. forces.

## West Bank and Gaza

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

To achieve a two state solution as part of a comprehensive regional peace process, the U.S. Government is matching its efforts on the political track with its efforts to build the institutions and economy of a future Palestinian state. United States Government support for the Palestinian Authority (PA) and the Palestinian people in the West Bank and Gaza focuses on five core areas:

1. Ensuring the PA's fiscal viability;
2. Strengthening public institutions;
3. Developing the PA's capacity to address security and rule of law concerns;
4. Fostering private sector-led growth; and
5. Meeting humanitarian needs.

To accomplish this, the U.S. Government will utilize bilateral assistance in addition to assistance through the Middle East Partnership Initiative and reconciliation programs and contributions to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East through the Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration.

In addition, the FY 2011 request is aligned with the objectives outlined in Prime Minister Fayyad's "Program of the 13th Government" and with the anticipated 2011-13 update of the Palestinian Reform and Development Plan (PRDP), also known as the Palestinian National Plan.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,027,515	502,900	550,400	47,500
Economic Support Fund	772,800	400,400	400,400	0
Food for Peace Title II	20,715	0	0	0
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	184,000	100,000	150,000	50,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	50,000	2,500	0	-2,500

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>West Bank and Gaza</b>	<b>1,027,515</b>	<b>502,900</b>	<b>550,400</b>	<b>47,500</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	233,500	101,182	139,500	38,318
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	1,500	2,682	0	-2,682
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,500	2,682	0	-2,682
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	182,000	96,000	139,500	43,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	182,000	96,000	139,500	43,500
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	50,000	2,500	0	-2,500
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	0	2,500	0	-2,500
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	50,000	0	0	0
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	36,920	32,100	41,500	9,400

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	34,920	28,100	31,000	2,900
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	5,250	10,000	4,750
2.2 Good Governance	16,528	13,300	12,000	-1,300
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,650	1,000	1,000	0
2.4 Civil Society	16,742	8,550	8,000	-550
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	2,000	4,000	10,500	6,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,000	0	8,000	8,000
2.2 Good Governance	0	4,000	2,500	-1,500
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	530,683	246,000	272,500	26,500
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	530,683	246,000	272,500	26,500
3.1 Health	125,340	58,900	55,000	-3,900
3.2 Education	21,400	9,500	9,500	0
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	383,943	177,600	208,000	30,400
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	121,900	75,518	81,400	5,882
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	121,900	75,518	81,400	5,882
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	0	3,000	0	-3,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,250	1,400	23,000	21,600
4.3 Financial Sector	0	4,200	0	-4,200
4.4 Infrastructure	92,500	51,550	45,400	-6,150
4.5 Agriculture	5,000	9,000	9,000	0
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	4,200	3,868	2,000	-1,868
4.7 Economic Opportunity	17,950	2,500	2,000	-500
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	104,512	48,100	15,500	-32,600
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	83,797	48,100	15,500	-32,600
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	83,797	48,100	15,500	-32,600
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	20,715	0	0	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	20,715	0	0	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>West Bank and Gaza</b>	<b>1,027,515</b>	<b>502,900</b>	<b>550,400</b>	<b>47,500</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	233,500	101,182	139,500	38,318
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	0	2,500	0	-2,500
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	50,000	0	0	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	182,000	96,000	139,500	43,500
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,500	2,682	0	-2,682
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	36,920	32,100	41,500	9,400
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,000	5,250	18,000	12,750
2.2 Good Governance	16,528	17,300	14,500	-2,800
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,650	1,000	1,000	0
2.4 Civil Society	16,742	8,550	8,000	-550
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	530,683	246,000	272,500	26,500
3.1 Health	125,340	58,900	55,000	-3,900
3.2 Education	21,400	9,500	9,500	0
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for	383,943	177,600	208,000	30,400

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
Vulnerable Populations				
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	121,900	75,518	81,400	5,882
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	0	3,000	0	-3,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,250	1,400	23,000	21,600
4.3 Financial Sector	0	4,200	0	-4,200
4.4 Infrastructure	92,500	51,550	45,400	-6,150
4.5 Agriculture	5,000	9,000	9,000	0
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	4,200	3,868	2,000	-1,868
4.7 Economic Opportunity	17,950	2,500	2,000	-500
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	104,512	48,100	15,500	-32,600
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	104,512	48,100	15,500	-32,600
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	20,524	7,832	7,500	-332
6.1 Program Design and Learning	4,292	1,000	1,500	500
6.2 Administration and Oversight	16,232	6,832	6,000	-832

### Peace and Security

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): Funding will assist the PA to promote law and order by strengthening and reforming its security sector and improving Palestinian institutions necessary for rule of law. FY 2011 funding will continue to train, equip, and garrison the Palestinian Authority security forces (PASF). The PASF plays an instrumental role in helping the PA meet its Roadmap obligations. 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, European Union's Coordinating Office for Palestinian Police Support, and other international efforts to build the rule of law infrastructure, including courthouses, police stations, and prisons.

### Governing Justly and Democratically

To promote a viable Palestinian state and support Prime Minister Fayyad's goal of building the institutions necessary for a future Palestinian state, the United States will focus on achieving more effective rule of law, enhancing respect for human rights, and increasing civic engagement to improve the Government's capacity to meet constituents' needs and build confidence among Palestinians in the PA.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): U.S. assistance will continue to help targeted PA institutions by improving citizen service delivery through improving internal processes within ministries, refurbishing customer service centers, and improving regulations. Benefiting institutions will include the Ministries of Finance, Transportation, Telecommunications, Public Works and Housing, Interior, and the Palestinian Land Authority. In FY 2011, funding will continue a number of new Democracy and Governance programs that will begin with FY 2010 funding.

A new rule of law program will strengthen the PA judiciary (High Judicial Council and Ministry of Justice) through professional training, improved justice facilities, and civic education. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will also continue to support the local government sector, building effective democratic local governance through strategic planning efforts within the Ministry of Local Government. It will also complete dozens of community-based projects in coordination with municipal leadership and local non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

Two new projects to strengthen the capacity of civil society organizations (CSOs) will include grants to help the media and CSOs better represent the voices of Palestinians served by the PA.

USAID will continue to provide capacity-building support to the Central Elections Commission to ensure its ability to carry out free and fair elections and to improve their transparency.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): FY 2011 funding will help the PA develop its capacity to oversee and administer the security forces and to prosecute and adjudicate criminal cases.

Funding will provide the Ministry of Interior's Strategic Planning Department with technical assistance and program support - such as training, equipment, and technology - to improve the Ministry's ability to administer and manage budgeting, finance, procurement, logistics, human resources, training, and strategic communications requirements across all security forces. This assistance will lead to more efficient and transparent management in the ministry and continue to underpin the PA's goal of placing the security forces under civilian control.

Justice sector assistance is focused on closing the gap between the increasing ability of the security forces to conduct law enforcement operations, and the lagging ability of courts to prosecute criminal cases efficiently and fairly. The International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs Bureau will coordinate its assistance with USAID and international donors to implement programs focused on improving criminal prosecution through enhanced training of prosecutors and criminal investigators, improving the performance and efficiency of the public prosecutors with mentors and equipment so that more cases can be adjudicated faster and backlogs reduced, and promoting inter-institutional dialogue among justice sector counterparts to identify and remedy sector-wide problems.

### **Investing in People**

A key component of U.S. support for the PA are programs to improve the PA's financial accountability, viability, and the quality of government services delivered to the Palestinian people. These programs aim to improve quality of life, while enhancing the legitimacy of the PA as it prepares for its role in a future Palestinian state. While significant achievements have been made in a number of areas, challenges remain and continued assistance is required to support reform and to help develop the Palestinian health sector, increase water production, create jobs, and improve education.

Economic Support Funds (ESF): The United States anticipates a continuing need for direct assistance to the PA in FY 2011. U.S. cash assistance leverages additional financial support from other international donors to help the PA meet recurrent commitments and advance its reform and institution-building agenda. U.S. cash assistance is expected to follow the existing model of paying PA debt to eligible and vetted creditors or suppliers of consumer commodities. Other FY 2011 activities will focus on the PA's highest priority government service-delivery programs in particular health, water, and education.

In order to build a functioning health care system that provides regular and reliable health services to its citizens, the United States will help the Ministry of Health (MoH) and other health service providers harmonize health practices and regulations, while building effective linkages to the communities they serve. Assistance will also focus on improving the health status of Palestinians in priority areas including maternal and child health, chronic diseases, injury prevention, safe hygiene and water use, and women's health.

The United States will also provide technical assistance for institutional capacity building that will enable the MoH and eligible NGOs manage and deliver quality clinical services. Funding will support community outreach to help individuals and families adopt healthier practices, reduce the risk of complications through early screening and referrals, and ensure follow-up for high-risk patients. Technical interventions include prevention and treatment of chronic diseases, injury prevention, emergency and rehabilitation care, household sanitation and hygiene practices, and women and children's health. Technical assistance activities will also support improved health sector governance practices in areas such as strategic planning, budget management, procurement, human resources, health information systems, and pharmaceutical management. FY 2011 funding will also support construction or renovation of key health facilities.

USAID programs promote sustainability and enhance the quality of existing maternal and neonatal services. Focusing on essential maternal child and newborn health services at the primary and secondary health care levels, USAID will provide technical assistance and support to the MoH and local NGOs to develop further the systems and tools needed to deliver, supervise, and maintain quality clinical services. To complement clinical interventions, USAID will also support community outreach focused on improving maternal and child health outcomes by helping individuals and families adopt healthier practices, reduce the risk of complications through early screening and referrals, and ensure follow-up for high-risk patients.

FY 2011 funds are requested to develop new water sources consistent with water conservation efforts and the rational development of underground aquifers. USAID will also rehabilitate and expand small- and medium-scale sewage systems and upgrade sanitation systems at schools, health clinics, and other public facilities. USAID will focus on addressing the immediate needs in this sector to improve basic health conditions of the Palestinian population and to protect the aquifers from further contamination. USAID will explore new technologies to treat wastewater in areas with populations between 20,000 and 50,000 residents and promote the reuse of wastewater in agriculture.

In FY 2011, a new basic education program will focus on building the capacity of the Palestinian Ministry of Education and Higher Education to improve management systems and to sustain and replicate best practices developed under USAID-funded programs. Programs will continue to work on improving teaching methodologies, introducing information technology in education at public and private schools, and expanding the impact of early childhood programming to reach more children throughout the West Bank and Gaza. Access to education remains an issue due to the rapidly growing school-age population. USAID will assist the PA in renovating schools to increase access, improve teaching and learning environments, and reach out to the neediest areas within the West Bank.

USAID will expand a youth program to address the needs of the large youth population. It will improve services for youth to counter the attraction of radical political groups. The programs will aim to equip young people with life skills and improve their employability with technical skills training. This will enable them to become active and productive members of their communities, and to be leaders in building a vibrant Palestinian state.

### **Economic Growth**

Improving life in the West Bank and Gaza hinges on increasing the freedom of movement of people and goods within the West Bank, and between the West Bank, Gaza, and Israel. USAID programs support Palestinian efforts to bolster the economy while also working with the Government of Israel to encourage improved access, movement, and trade for Palestinians without compromising Israeli security.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): A total of \$81 million in new economic growth programs are proposed for FY 2011. The United States is the principal donor in this sector. U.S. assistance for private sector development in the West Bank and Gaza will take a two-pronged approach. First, it will support Palestinian enterprises to generate employment and economic opportunities in domestic, regional, and global markets. This has been the major thrust of U.S. economic assistance during recent years, and programs have focused on increasing the competitiveness of enterprises. This has been accomplished by removing obstacles and addressing market failures in the value chains of major Palestinian economic sectors. USAID has focused on agriculture and agribusiness, tourism, the marble and stone industry, and information technologies. Programs have increased the availability of investment capital through loans and grants and have strengthened the financial sector, especially by increasing access to credit through microfinance. Second, U.S. assistance will increasingly address through existing and new programs, the essential role of the PA in overseeing public revenues and expenditures, developing a business regulatory environment that promotes strong economic growth, and regulating financial institutions and monetary problems. Activities in fiscal reform will be closely coordinated with the efforts of other donors, particularly the International Monetary Fund, the



World Bank, and the European Commission.

Programs will continue to assist in the movement and access of Palestinian people and goods within the West Bank and between the West Bank and Israel, through joint Israeli and PA entities by addressing customs issues and developing efficient crossing points.

Workforce development programs will continue to focus on upgrading vocational and technical schools and centers to improve their ability to train youth, supply the market with skilled labor, and respond to private sector work force requirements. Improving the quality and relevance of technical and vocational education and training (TVET), in line with the Palestinian Ministry of Education and Higher Education's TVET Strategy, is critical to the future of the Palestinian economy.

USAID continually coordinates with the PA and other donors on transportation infrastructure requirements and needs assessment. As the principal donor in this sector, USAID plans to continue developing a contiguous road network that will support economic and social development. Such initiatives aim to provide the means for safer travel, better access to health services, and enhanced commerce by connecting numerous villages to nearby towns. USAID also plans to continue rehabilitating severely damaged road segments that are currently unsafe for existing traffic levels.

### **Humanitarian Assistance**

U.S. humanitarian assistance provided through USAID assumes a continued decrease in the need for direct humanitarian assistance programs, particularly in Gaza. As the need for direct emergency assistance of commodities shifts to international organizations, USAID will focus humanitarian assistance on higher-level economic and social needs in ways that do not encourage long-term dependency. In addition to USAID's assistance, additional humanitarian funds are being provided through the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): USAID will provide health and humanitarian assistance commodities including, but not limited to, pharmaceuticals, medical supplies, and equipment. U.S. support will provide food assistance through the World Food Program to food-insecure and vulnerable non-refugee Palestinian families in the West Bank and Gaza. At the same time, the United States will continue to respond to humanitarian needs in Gaza as they arise, through emergency assistance and in-kind grants to local municipalities and NGOs not controlled by foreign terrorist organizations. All assistance programs for Gaza funded under this request, consistent with legislative requirements, will work through vetted local non-governmental, U.S. non-governmental or international organizations to meet U.S. objectives in Gaza. The United States 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 try to develop an effective crossings regime that enables the flow of humanitarian, recovery, and commercial goods without compromising Israeli security.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

USAID conducted an extensive program review of West Bank and Gaza programs at the end of FY 2009 that guided the preparation of program plans and allocations requested for FY 2011. This review included updating strategic statements in all key sectors of assistance, reviewing all existing activities, and evaluating fourteen program assessments. At this point in the evaluation process, six of the assessments have already significantly informed FY 2010 and FY 2011 budget and planning decisions. The areas of focus include health, business climate, legal institutional reforms, rule of law programs, civil society and media development, and the TVET program.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: The PA Ministry of Health developed a joint ministry and USAID Institutional Development Plan in FY 2008. The plan outlined eighteen priority areas for health sector reform. A significant portion of FY 2011 funds for health activities will be directed towards supporting the MoH in implementing the Institutional

Development Plan. FY 2011 funds for health activities will address health reform targets as well as improve program results. Particular focus will be on improving the primary care system and creating a fully functional national health information system. A recent USAID assessment also laid the foundation for a new Business Policy Reform and Institutional Development program that will strengthen the business-enabling environment and improve the dialogue between private enterprises, industrial associations, and the public sector at the national and local levels. The civil society and media assessments identified important new program mechanisms that will help these institutions fulfill the role foreseen by Prime Minister Fayyad as a partner in the effort to build better governance institutions. The TVET mid-term assessment resulted in realignment of the program and changes in implementation plans that will focus more on working with private sector organizations.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: Due to the success of the Flagship Health Sector Reform Project, and the very specific information on alignment with PA priorities provided by the Institutional Development Plan of the MoH, funding levels for health programs will be maintained at significant levels in FY 2011. Economic growth sector assessments have led to proposed increases for private sector development and economic growth activities in FY 2011. The findings of the rule of law assessment as well continued focus on judicial assistance programs has resulted in continued high levels of support for these activities. As a result of the civil society and media assessments and subsequent design efforts, USAID intends to initiate two new activities in FY 2010 that will continue to receive support in FY 2011. In FY 2011, USAID will initiate a new vocational and technical training program that will build on the results of the TVET assessment. The program is expected to ensure the sustainability of effective coordination mechanisms between vocational and technical training institutions and the private sector.

## Yemen

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Yemen is the poorest country in the Arab world, with socioeconomic indicators resembling those of the poorest African nations, and governance limitations that invite easy comparisons with some of the world's most unstable states. Foreign assistance efforts in Yemen must respond to the daunting challenges of extreme poverty and unemployment, economic stagnation, weak governance, explosive population growth, endemic corruption, rapidly decreasing water and oil supplies, inadequate health and education systems, simmering political discontent in the South, an active armed rebellion in the North, and a realized al Qaeda threat. In FY 2011, U.S. foreign assistance will attempt to strengthen this fragile state by bolstering peace and security through military advice, training, and equipment; building democratic institutions; delivering much-needed social services in health and education; and assisting Yemen in realizing its economic and agricultural development potential.

However, it is difficult to overstate the enormity of the challenges that confront Yemen - and by extension, the United States - as it seeks to assist the Government in Sana'a in its attempts to undertake genuine political and economic reform, sustained counterterrorism operations, and comprehensive human-development programs. These harsh realities must inform the U.S. approach to Yemen and temper impatience with slow progress on key issues. However, U.S. and global security are inextricably linked with Arabian Peninsula, where Yemen continues to be on the verge of failed-state status. All of these factors contribute to concerns over Yemen's viability as a state. The U.S. foreign assistance goal in Yemen is to address the aforementioned challenges, and in doing so, help to stabilize the country.

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)'s program is intended to mitigate the drivers of instability in some of Yemen's most difficult areas through the facilitation and implementation of quality government service delivery, job creation, responsive local governance, and active civic participation. Development programs are implemented in close coordination with European donors and the United Nations. The United States also coordinates as is possible with Arab bilateral and multilateral donors, which provide the largest share of assistance. The United States has identified the next two to three years as a critical period in increasing Yemen's stability and preventing it from becoming a full-fledged al Qaeda safe haven.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	42,357	67,250	106,600	39,350
Development Assistance	11,233	35,000	0	-35,000
Economic Support Fund	19,767	5,000	34,000	29,000
Food for Peace Title II	2,432	0	0	0
Foreign Military Financing	2,800	12,500	35,000	22,500
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	3,000	8,000	21,000	13,000
International Military Education and Training	1,000	1,100	1,100	0
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	0	1,000	11,000	10,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,125	4,650	4,500	-150

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Yemen</b>	<b>42,357</b>	<b>67,250</b>	<b>106,600</b>	<b>39,350</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	5,925	19,250	51,600	32,350
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	2,800	12,500	35,000	22,500
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	0	0	25,000	25,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,800	12,500	10,000	-2,500
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	1,000	1,100	1,100	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000	1,100	1,100	0
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	0	1,000	11,000	10,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	1,000	11,000	10,000
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	2,125	4,650	4,500	-150
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	890	2,650	2,500	-150
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	410	1,000	1,000	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	825	1,000	1,000	0
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	4,000	11,000	10,000	-1,000
<b>Development Assistance</b>	1,233	11,000	0	-11,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	3,000	0	-3,000
2.2 Good Governance	287	3,000	0	-3,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	946	2,000	0	-2,000
2.4 Civil Society	0	3,000	0	-3,000
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	2,767	0	10,000	10,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	0	3,000	3,000
2.2 Good Governance	1,438	0	3,000	3,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	0	0	2,000	2,000
2.4 Civil Society	1,329	0	2,000	2,000
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	26,000	22,500	33,000	10,500
<b>Development Assistance</b>	10,000	12,500	0	-12,500
3.2 Education	10,000	12,500	0	-12,500
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	13,000	2,000	12,000	10,000
3.1 Health	8,000	2,000	0	-2,000
3.2 Education	5,000	0	12,000	12,000
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - USAID</b>	3,000	8,000	21,000	13,000
3.1 Health	3,000	8,000	21,000	13,000
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	4,000	14,500	12,000	-2,500
<b>Development Assistance</b>	0	11,500	0	-11,500
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	0	2,000	0	-2,000
4.3 Financial Sector	0	2,000	0	-2,000
4.5 Agriculture	0	3,000	0	-3,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	0	4,500	0	-4,500
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	4,000	3,000	12,000	9,000
4.3 Financial Sector	0	0	1,000	1,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
4.4 Infrastructure	0	0	1,000	1,000
4.5 Agriculture	2,000	3,000	5,000	2,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	0	0	3,000	3,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	2,000	0	2,000	2,000
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	2,432	0	0	0
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	2,432	0	0	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	2,432	0	0	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Yemen</b>	<b>42,357</b>	<b>67,250</b>	<b>106,600</b>	<b>39,350</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	5,925	19,250	51,600	32,350
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	890	2,650	27,500	24,850
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	410	1,000	1,000	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,625	15,600	23,100	7,500
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	4,000	11,000	10,000	-1,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	3,000	3,000	0
2.2 Good Governance	1,725	3,000	3,000	0
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	946	2,000	2,000	0
2.4 Civil Society	1,329	3,000	2,000	-1,000
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	26,000	22,500	33,000	10,500
3.1 Health	11,000	10,000	21,000	11,000
3.2 Education	15,000	12,500	12,000	-500
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	4,000	14,500	12,000	-2,500
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	0	2,000	0	-2,000
4.3 Financial Sector	0	2,000	1,000	-1,000
4.4 Infrastructure	0	0	1,000	1,000
4.5 Agriculture	2,000	6,000	5,000	-1,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	0	0	3,000	3,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	2,000	4,500	2,000	-2,500
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	2,432	0	0	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	2,432	0	0	0
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	2,175	0	0	0
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,175	0	0	0

### Peace and Security

**Foreign Military Financing (FMF):** The FY 2011 request reflects the increasing threat posed by instability in Yemen, in particular the growing al Qaeda presence. For FY 2011, FMF funding will provide for increased capability and interoperability of Yemeni and United States forces better to secure Yemen's borders, and increase its ability to conduct successful counterterrorist operations. The increased FMF request will primarily go toward maintaining and enhancing equipment, and to supporting the Yemen Coast Guard's efforts to seal Yemen's 1,300-mile coastline, and better interdict terrorists, smugglers, and transnational criminals. FY 2011 funding will also support the Yemeni Ministry of Defense border-security forces efforts to seal Yemen's 1,100-mile border with Saudi Arabia, a source of significant tension between the two countries and a gateway for extremist cross-fertilization and significant smuggling of drugs, arms, and people.

The increasing terrorism threat required large-scale 1206 projects in FY 2007 and FY 2009 to meet the urgent and emergent needs of the Republic of Yemen Government (ROYG). Previous 1206 programs have supported the Yemeni Coast Guard, Air Force, border guards, and other counterterrorist forces. The FY 2011 request will regularize these 1206 programs through the traditional budgetary mechanism, while sustaining the units trained and equipment already provided through this program.

FY 2011 FMF funding will also support improved interoperability of counterterrorism-enabling forces, primarily the Yemen Air Force and Navy, and will allow the Government better to extend its reach into poorly governed areas and expand the scope and breadth of counterterrorism activity. The request will also support the creation of the Yemen National Counterterrorism Training Center and Operations Center, which will consolidate counterterrorism operations that are currently stymied by poor intra-governmental coordination.

International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INCLE): For FY 2011, the INCLE request will help establish a robust rule of law program to improve the ROYG's capacity to enforce its laws, expand its presence and delivery of services, and contribute to the overall U.S. stabilization strategy. It will expand rule of law programming to additional districts and governorates in Yemen, which will help bolster internal security by providing equipment and training to the Yemen police to increase the capacity of the government to properly train and equip new cadets. Funding will also develop the capacity of the Yemen judicial system to promote the rule of law. Programs will aim to support the development of new counterterrorism laws and as appropriate, the criminal code.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): The NADR request will support assistance efforts in Export Control and Related Border Security, Small Arms and Light Weapons programs, and increased Antiterrorism Assistance (NADR-ATA) efforts. NADR-ATA will provide antiterrorism training to the ROYG intended to enhance its ability to conduct counterterrorism operations in accordance with the broader strategic policy of the United States. After conducting an assessment, NADR-ATA programming will attempt to improve the ROYG's capability to conduct counterterrorism investigations; improve training in border security, including land, maritime, and airport security management; and bolster the sustainability of knowledge and skills that the ROYG gains from these courses.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

In FY 2011, the United States will concentrate governance assistance in promoting decentralization, enhancing government capacity, and bolstering political competition. Capacity-building, training, and technical assistance will be targeted at the central, governorate, and local government levels to complement USAID's community stabilization priorities. Yemen's next parliamentary elections are scheduled for 2011, and foreign assistance will continue to support political reconciliation and fair and inclusive elections.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): USAID will focus its FY 2011 resources on promoting rule of law in targeted vulnerable areas with minimal state presence. Supporting non-governmental organizations that promote government accountability for human rights will be an important part of the efforts. Work with the Ministries of Local Affairs, Interior, Religious Affairs and Endowment, and Justice through support for policy and institutional reforms will promote the rule of law and human rights. FY 2011 funds will support and monitor parliamentary elections or, if delayed, support efforts to strengthen political competition. USAID also will support civil society organizations, producer associations, and the media to create a more democratic environment.

FY 2011 funds will support decentralization to improve government responsiveness to local needs. USAID will focus on specific central government policies and tools that enhance basic service provision and economic opportunities, working in particular with the Ministries of Public Health and Population, Education, Agriculture, Finance, Local Administration, and Youth and Sports. USAID will work with local governing bodies and non-traditional actors to promote responsiveness to local

needs, particularly in target communities in vulnerable regions. Combating corruption and contributing to central government accountability, U.S. assistance will strengthen key ROYG institutions, including the Supreme National Authority for Combating Corruption and the High Tender Board.

### **Investing in People**

Global Health Child Survival (GHCS): FY 2011 funds will focus on eliminating two of the root causes of instability - the lack of local health services and population growth - while continuing to focus on maternal and child health and family planning and reproductive health, which is essential to improving the health of women, children, and families in Yemen and which is a priority of the Global Health Initiative. USAID will expand access to and improve the quality of basic maternal, child, and family health services in targeted vulnerable communities by scaling up successful interventions and introducing new best practice models. Support will help train health care providers and provide targeted policy interventions and capacity building that will enhance the effectiveness of central planning and management - including strengthening health information systems, which supports informed decision-making.

Continued support for family planning and reproductive health care is needed to address Yemen's population growth, and to improve the health of women and children. Assistance will provide training for family planning and reproductive health care providers, particularly for women; mobilize communities to improve reproductive health practices; and target policy and government capacity interventions with the Ministry of Public Health and Population.

Based upon community surveys, successful mobilization of local communities, and pilot water and sanitation projects in target areas, USAID will continue to support increased access to safe water and sanitation. Examples of initiatives include low-tech interventions to provide clean water to schools and clinics and cleaning tertiary irrigation canals. FY 2011 funds will also be employed for targeted policy interventions, and to help promote sustainable water use and sanitation practices.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): Basic education assistance will build on successes in increasing primary enrollment and educational outcomes, especially for girls, and to address dissatisfaction with and lack of access to basic education in the most vulnerable communities. FY 2011 assistance will continue to emphasize community engagement in school governance through mothers' and fathers' councils, which are a key to sustaining scholastic improvements. Support for teacher, headmaster, and supervisor training, adult literacy, and small-scale renovations will be provided. Targeted policy and technical support to the Ministry of Education will build on the Ministry's Basic Education Development Strategy, consistent with ROYG aims to achieve 'Education for All' goals by 2015.

### **Economic Growth**

USAID's economic growth initiatives will focus on creating jobs and will be integrated with other efforts to expand economic opportunities in targeted vulnerable communities, particularly focusing on Yemen's youth. Enhancing the effectiveness and responsiveness of Yemen's central government to meet the economic development needs of the country also will be an important focus area. FY 2011 funds will support work in rural areas and communities close to urban areas to enhance agricultural productivity, natural resource management, basic productive infrastructure, and access to finance.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): FY 2011 funds will support targeted policy interventions at the central government level that mitigate the drivers of instability and that will enhance the effectiveness of community-based livelihoods initiatives. USAID will help the ROYG improve capacity in key parts of the Government to formulate and implement new policy interventions. Assistance will include transparency initiatives in the Ministry of Finance, anticorruption, public sector budgeting, decentralization, access to finance, health, education, and government subsidies. Financial sector assistance will focus on promoting access to finance in targeted areas. A particular focus will be supporting microfinance institutions that are mobilizing liquidity to fund micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises in vulnerable communities. Further, the United States will work with the

ROYG to establish policies and financial sector practices that promote rural lending in underserved communities and fund needed infrastructure and private sector investments.

FY 2011 funds will support small-scale community infrastructure projects that will help underserved communities see local investment by its central government. Projects will include low-cost and low-technology water conservation activities, basic road improvements, community multi-functional meeting halls, construction and rehabilitation of sports facilities, local government building repairs, and other programs.

Agriculture accounts for 75 percent of the jobs in Yemen, and is the principal economic activity in the targeted vulnerable areas. U.S. assistance will aim to increase crop and livestock production, promote the production of water-saving traditional crops with market demand, and increase access to credit for male and female farmers. The program will support improvements for five to ten crops and will promote alternatives to *qat*, which contributes to Yemen's inability to produce enough food and conserve enough water for its growing population. FY 2011 private sector competitiveness funding will support efforts in transparency and anticorruption, land tenure reform, water utilization, access to finance, and small business facilitation. A focus on youth engagement and vocational training will advance private sector employment opportunities.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

The United States will continue to support a state-of-the-art monitoring and evaluation effort that analyzes and reports on the results of individual projects and assesses the overall impact of programs on improving stability. Online program data, surveys, assessments, and specialized evaluative reports are available to enable informed decision-making. USAID coordinates and consults with the Department of State, the Department of Defense, the United Nations Development Program, and other experts such as the U.S. Institute for Peace. Information from the monitoring and evaluation platform is also used in the context of host country dialogue as well as to inform the public about U.S. development assistance to Yemen.

All USAID implementing partners are responsible for biannual reporting against the USAID/Yemen Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP). The PMP reports against standardized indicators. This information provides the basis for management decisions such as program adjustments, budget realignment, and the need for follow on support. Further, USAID holds reviews requiring a rigorous, biannual examination of its entire portfolio to address management, budgetary, and performance issues.

Work with the Yemeni Special Operations Forces has resulted in increased use of these units in counterterrorism raids. As their capabilities increase, the United States expects to see increases in the level and degree of counterterrorism activity, as well as improved effectiveness in counterterrorism operations. The IMET program has provided a variety of trainings to the Yemen Armed Forces, which has increased openness to interaction and interoperability with U.S. officials. Enhanced skill sets employed by IMET participants allow these individuals to train colleagues and improve the readiness and operational capability of their units and offices.



## Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)

### 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 Israel, its Arab neighbors, and the Palestinian Authority. MEM was established after the 1991 Madrid Peace Conference as part of the multilateral track of the peace process. MEM provides funding and support for cooperative projects that support important aspects of a comprehensive peace, such as water management and environmental activities. MEM-funded projects promote and strengthen Arab-Israeli ties while demonstrating that peaceful technical cooperation can yield tangible benefits.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	800	1,000	1,500	500
Economic Support Fund	800	1,000	1,500	500

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>500</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	800	1,000	1,500	500
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	800	1,000	1,500	500
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	800	1,000	1,500	500

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>500</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	800	1,000	1,500	500
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	800	1,000	1,500	500

### Peace and Security

Economic Support Fund (ESF): U.S. assistance will be used to support ongoing joint programs that continue to provide rare opportunities for Arab and Israeli officials and technical experts to meet and discuss critical issues on a regular basis. Through these projects, Israeli and Arab participants have developed strong, sustained working relationships, while addressing issues of common interest and focusing on issues of critical importance to the region such as water, the environment, renewable energy, health, and economic development. This will advance a regional approach to sustainable development in a region under critical environmental stress, in a way that facilitates broader cooperation and reduces the potential for conflict.

### Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

All MEM programs are funded by at least one non-United States donor, and all programs are implemented by partners from U.S. Government agencies. For the two largest platforms, the Middle East Desalination Research Center (MEDRC) and the Regional Water Databanks Executive Action Team, donors meet twice a year to review progress. The two other programs supported with FY 2009 funds issue semiannual reports including an accounting of accomplishments and resources. In FY 2010, the United States is starting a performance and financial review of MEDRC.

## Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI) seeks to create vibrant partnerships between the United States and citizens of the Middle East in pursuit of more prosperous, participatory, and pluralistic societies throughout the region. Building on the President's vision as articulated in Cairo and Accra, MEPI will make America's commitment to partnership manifest through projects that engage citizens in the Middle East in new ways with the U.S. Government and other U.S. actors. Through its uniquely flexible programs, MEPI will be responsive to local needs, support U.S. policy priorities, and provide U.S. diplomats broader opportunities to engage host nation communities.

MEPI projects will support civil society groups in their efforts to enhance citizens' economic, social, and political empowerment; expand educational, political, and business opportunities for women and youth; and will help communities participate together with governments in shaping their own futures. MEPI's projects are directly related to and driven by U.S. foreign policy priorities in the region, including support for the Middle East peace process and promoting social cohesion, political reconciliation, and improved governance in fragile states like Yemen. MEPI will also seek to support local actors in building a more open and participatory political environment in advance of expected elections in Bahrain, Egypt, Jordan, Oman, and Yemen.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	50,000	65,000	86,000	21,000
Economic Support Fund	50,000	65,000	86,000	21,000

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>65,000</b>	<b>86,000</b>	<b>21,000</b>
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	25,900	36,400	52,900	16,500
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	25,900	36,400	52,900	16,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,500	5,100	8,200	3,100
2.2 Good Governance	1,200	2,900	4,500	1,600
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	6,500	8,800	13,000	4,200
2.4 Civil Society	14,700	19,600	27,200	7,600
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	16,200	18,000	16,400	-1,600
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	16,200	18,000	16,400	-1,600
3.2 Education	16,200	18,000	16,400	-1,600
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	7,900	10,600	16,700	6,100
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	7,900	10,600	16,700	6,100
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,100	2,100	3,900	1,800
4.3 Financial Sector	1,900	2,100	4,400	2,300
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	4,900	6,400	8,400	2,000

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>65,000</b>	<b>86,000</b>	<b>21,000</b>
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	25,900	36,400	52,900	16,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,500	5,100	8,200	3,100
2.2 Good Governance	1,200	2,900	4,500	1,600
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	6,500	8,800	13,000	4,200
2.4 Civil Society	14,700	19,600	27,200	7,600
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	16,200	18,000	16,400	-1,600
3.2 Education	16,200	18,000	16,400	-1,600
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	7,900	10,600	16,700	6,100
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,100	2,100	3,900	1,800
4.3 Financial Sector	1,900	2,100	4,400	2,300
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	4,900	6,400	8,400	2,000
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	3,700	3,600	4,700	1,100
6.1 Program Design and Learning	0	400	500	100
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,700	3,200	4,200	1,000

#### Governing Justly and Democratically

MEPI will support civil society development throughout the region by providing technical and material assistance to individuals, political parties, non-governmental organizations, and the judiciary.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): MEPI's rule of law and human rights program will educate lawyers, public defenders, prosecutors, and judges in critical areas of criminal, civil, and family law reform; best practices; human rights; and methods to preserve judicial independence. In addition, MEPI will enhance current legal reform activities by supporting the entrance of women into the legal sector and providing training to litigators and judges to enhance their understanding of defendants' rights. MEPI will also support good governance throughout the region by building more democratic political institutions and by improving the responsiveness of governments to their citizens. MEPI projects will work with legislators to ensure that elected officials have the tools and expertise to advocate effectively for the needs of constituents. Projects will be especially prevalent in Algeria, Bahrain, Kuwait, Lebanon, and Morocco.

U.S. assistance will be used to build political competition and consensus building by strengthening the political voices of the peoples of the Middle East and North Africa, and continuing efforts to expand political opportunity. To that end, MEPI will continue to provide support for transparent and open elections and voter education as well as training for political parties and candidates, with a special emphasis on women.

MEPI will build the capacity of civil society organizations throughout the region by:

- Enhancing support for non-governmental organizations, including through an expanded Local Grants program, strengthening the sustainability and capacity of civil society;
- Supporting projects that employ new technologies to empower and connect reformers and activists across the region;
- Working with partners in the region to promote the adoption of legal frameworks that are more hospitable to non-governmental organizations and civil society at large;
- Increasing training for journalists and support the expansion of access to uncensored sources of information; and
- Enhancing the capacity of labor unions and their ability to mobilize and advocate for their members' interests at the national level

## **Investing in People**

MEPI supports projects that increase opportunities for the region's youth and women through the development of a solid educational foundation and specialized skills training, networking, and mentoring.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): MEPI education programming will support the development of new civic education curricula and introduce critical thinking and competency-based and participatory teaching and learning techniques into the classroom and expand basic, higher, and vocational education opportunities for students across the region. MEPI places special emphasis on exchange and scholarship opportunities for disadvantaged youth.

## **Economic Growth**

MEPI economic programming focuses on creating market-oriented economic opportunities for all citizens of the region, with a special emphasis on women and youth. MEPI programs endeavor to stimulate private sector job creation, enhance the infrastructure of a market economy, and create a business environment that is attractive to international investment and sustainable private sector growth.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): MEPI trade and investment programs will support efforts to expand the participation of Middle East and North African countries in the global economy by promoting free trade and private sector partnerships between Middle Eastern and American businesses.

Financial Sector support will encourage increased lending and other financial services to small businesses with the aim of enabling them to assume a larger role in generating employment and economic growth. U.S. foreign assistance in this area will also promote banking practices that comply with international banking practices, especially in Morocco, Libya, and Yemen. Private sector competitiveness programs will cultivate entrepreneurship among women, youth, and disadvantaged segments of society to increase their employment and economic opportunities. MEPI will give special emphasis to programs that sharpen business skills, and help to improve commercial laws throughout the region.

## **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

The success of MEPI's efforts will be measured by the development of vibrant partnerships that seek to build prosperous, participatory, and pluralistic societies that reflect the aspirations of the region's citizens. These objectives are long-term, and realization may take decades. To reach these objectives, MEPI partners with organizations across a wide spectrum, utilizing groups that are both internationally and indigenously based. MEPI selects projects for funding following an application process ultimately yielding projects that serve target audiences and support broader U.S. policy priorities. Individual project performance is judged on the implementer's ability to complete the activities outlined in its Statement of Work. Quarterly reports on all projects are required and site visits to projects are common. MEPI staff, Embassy staff, and third-party contractors routinely review and evaluate projects to determine efficacy and utility.

Throughout the year, MEPI provides updates to senior leadership within the Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs on the progress of MEPI projects. At the conclusion of each fiscal year, the Performance Plan and Report details these results for the Director of U.S. Foreign Assistance. In coordination with other Government agencies and U.S. Missions in the region, the Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs provides strategic guidance to MEPI based on overarching U.S. objectives. This strategic vision and past program performance serve as the basis for decisions on MEPI's programming emphasis and the program mechanisms used during the upcoming fiscal year.

## Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC) program promotes normalized relations and science and technology in the Middle East by supporting projects between Arab and Israeli scientists, technicians, students, and communities working together to solve common development problems. MERC is a long-standing program initiated by the U.S. Congress in 1979 after the Camp David Accords, which was subsequently expanded beyond Israeli-Egyptian cooperation to include participation from Morocco, Jordan, Tunisia, Lebanon, and the West Bank and Gaza. MERC is a highly competitive program that provides grants based on unsolicited joint Arab-Israeli research proposals from diverse groups including universities, non-governmental organizations, and government laboratories. The program receives as many as 100 joint applications each year, and supports 30 to 40 ongoing projects. MERC-funded projects strengthen Arab-Israeli ties and continue to make significant development contributions, most notably in the areas of agriculture, environment, and health. Despite the December 2008 conflict in Gaza and its aftermath, Arab and Israeli support for MERC has remained high.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	4,200	4,000	1,500	-2,500
Economic Support Fund	4,200	4,000	1,500	-2,500

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)</b>	<b>4,200</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>-2,500</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	4,200	4,000	1,500	-2,500
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	4,200	4,000	1,500	-2,500
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	4,200	4,000	1,500	-2,500

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)</b>	<b>4,200</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>-2,500</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	4,200	4,000	1,500	-2,500
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	4,200	4,000	1,500	-2,500
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	0	760	440	-320
6.2 Administration and Oversight	0	760	440	-320

### Peace and Security

**Economic Support Fund (ESF):** MERC projects cover a wide range of important fields with the goal of enhancing cooperation and exchanges, increasing economic development, protecting the environment, improving health conditions, and addressing water issues of crucial importance to the region. To ensure that locally identified priorities receive fair consideration on a level playing field, individual project proposals may be on any research topic, but the applicants are required to demonstrate they will produce development impact. MERC will select projects based on the technical advice of external peer-review panels composed of scientists knowledgeable in the field of each proposal. These measures have been critical to the program's success in attracting quality

proposals and robust, enduring partnerships. To enhance cooperation and promote sustainability, projects will be required to include substantive joint Arab-Israeli activities, build technical capacity by providing training and equipment, and include specific plans and institutional partnerships to implement research results.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

In addition to utilizing a Program Monitoring Plan for each formal indicator, the USAID-MERC program developed specific benchmarks at the individual project level to address Arab-Israeli cooperation, technical progress toward objectives, downstream development impact, and building science and technology capacity in the target countries. MERC requires grantees to submit semiannual reports against these benchmarks. MERC visited nearly every active project during 2009 to verify progress and identify achievements, best practices, potential problems, and ways of improving implementation. MERC's procurement office in U.S. Embassy Tel Aviv performs close financial monitoring of each grant, and pipeline analyses are conducted on each grant to determine how much the project will need in the coming year. Nearly all projects comply with the terms of their awards; however, MERC has denied a small number of requests for payments for lack of timely reporting and terminated one award for lack of progress against its objectives. MERC conducted a portfolio review in December 2009.

## Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) is an independent international organization that 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 the goal of attaining a comprehensive peace between Israel and all of its neighbors, as well as protecting 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 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	27,000	26,000	26,000	0
Peacekeeping Operations	27,000	26,000	26,000	0

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)</b>	<b>27,000</b>	<b>26,000</b>	<b>26,000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	27,000	26,000	26,000	0
<b>Peacekeeping Operations</b>	27,000	26,000	26,000	0
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	27,000	26,000	26,000	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)</b>	<b>27,000</b>	<b>26,000</b>	<b>26,000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	27,000	26,000	26,000	0
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	27,000	26,000	26,000	0

### Peace and Security

Peacekeeping Operations (PKO): 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 consistent efforts by the MFO's Force Commander and its Chief of Liaison to meet with their Egyptian and Israeli counterparts regularly. The United States provides one-third of the annual MFO operating budget, with the remaining 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.

U.S. assistance will continue to provide operating expenses for the MFO, including enhanced force protection for personnel. As a result of the fighting in Gaza, the MFO has expanded its mission, now providing multiple mobile-armed escorts for all patrols traveling in areas of heightened tensions related to the conflicts in Gaza. In response to this expanded need, the MFO has also increased the number of inspections performed by the Civilian Observer Unit and hosts an increasing number of bilateral meetings to discuss security in the border area.

## Near East Regional Democracy

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Near East Regional Democracy (NERD) program will continue to support programmatic initiatives that strengthen democratic organizations and institutions, increase respect for human rights, and further integrate people in the region with the global community. FY 2011 programming will promote freedom of expression, strengthen civil society capacity and advocacy, and increase awareness of, and respect for, human rights, the rule of law, good governance, and political competition. This will be implemented through traditional development methodologies as well as through the harnessing of new technologies such as the Internet.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	25,000	40,000	40,000	0
Economic Support Fund	25,000	40,000	40,000	0

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Near East Regional Democracy</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	25,000	40,000	40,000	0
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	25,000	40,000	40,000	0
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	5,300	5,000	5,000	0
2.2 Good Governance	3,200	5,000	5,000	0
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,600	5,000	5,000	0
2.4 Civil Society	14,900	25,000	25,000	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Near East Regional Democracy</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	25,000	40,000	40,000	0
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	5,300	5,000	5,000	0
2.2 Good Governance	3,200	5,000	5,000	0
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,600	5,000	5,000	0
2.4 Civil Society	14,900	25,000	25,000	0
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>0</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	0	200	200	0
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,100	1,300	1,300	0

### Governing Justly and Democratically

Just governance is an ongoing problem in the region. Many governments severely restrict civil liberties, including the freedoms of speech, press, assembly, and religion. In some cases, individuals are subjected to arbitrary arrest and detention. Elections in some countries, when they occur, do not meet international standards of free and fair elections. In addition, corruption is widespread and the lack of government transparency and accountability are serious problems throughout the region.



Economic Support Fund (ESF): U.S. assistance programs will seek to address these critical governance problems by fostering greater adherence to democratic principles and supporting efforts to increase government accountability and transparency while improving citizen participation in decision-making. Programs will also encourage the awareness and defense of internationally recognized rights, especially those enshrined in international obligations to which countries are a party.

U.S. support for the rule of law is important in light of the human rights situation in the region. In FY 2011, programming will likely focus on these areas:

- Access to justice: FY 2011 programs will support legal aid clinics that increase citizens' access to legal services and provide resources and training to assist civil society in advocating for legal reform;
- Human rights: Programs will train human rights activists on effective methods of increasing citizen awareness of and advocating for improved adherence to human rights principles embodied in the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights; and
- Legal defense training: Programming will include professional and other training and information-sharing programs for law students and defense attorneys. Training may include on-line courses, in-person training, workshops, and other professional opportunities to increase knowledge, skills, and capacity.

Good governance funding will strengthen civil society and private sector capacity to address and reduce corruption by providing information on international business standards, and training small businesses on how to counter corrupt government practices. Projects may include promoting transparent and accountable business practices, corporate governance, and avoiding cronyism and nepotism.

Depending on the political and implementing environment, projects may also focus on strengthening local partner organizations' ability to engage their sub-national government representatives on community building projects to foster accountability, transparency, and improved citizen participation in decision-making.

U.S. assistance in political competition is designed to strengthen independent voices and help increase political space for these voices to be heard. Building on election-related assistance from previous years, programming will support indigenous efforts to heighten awareness of international election standards, and support grass-roots efforts to advocate for electoral reform efforts at the national and provincial levels. Specifically, the United States will continue to emphasize programs that strengthen local organizations' ability to promote fair electoral processes and legal frameworks for elections. Additionally, the United States will support projects that provide online access to independent information about domestic and international electoral issues, including uncensored information about political competition, in an effort to increase civic participation.

U.S.-sponsored civil society programs will improve the capacity of citizens and civil society groups to organize and advocate for domestic interests and hold the state accountable. Non-governmental organizations are active, but face repression from some governments. Therefore, this objective aims to strengthen the skills of and tools available to civil society to advocate for transparency, accountability, or policy issues, including those surrounding governance, corruption, economic, and environmental management; the empowerment of marginalized members of society; and social service delivery.

Projects in this area also aim to provide greater access to independent sources of information. Although professional news sources are well received in the region and many people are well connected to the Internet, some governments attempt to block media, political, and cultural sites and prevent people from accessing and sharing information internally and globally. Projects may include:

- Using new media creatively to engage youth to exert leadership and volunteerism on key policy

- issues, including transparent and participatory electoral processes;
- Training journalists in international standards of journalism, as well as improving journalists' ability to provide objective reporting on key policy issues such as governance, economics, human rights, and international affairs;
  - Providing citizens with access to objective and unfiltered sources of information, and promoting respect for freedom of expression;
  - Increasing public awareness of the importance of independent media in a democratic society, and other areas of civic education; and
  - Supporting research, tools, and training to increase safe use of the Internet

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

The NERD program managers are continually assessing program performance to assist in the budget and planning process. In FY 2009, NERD undertook an independent and comprehensive review of the program to assess program strategies, refine objectives and intended results, and ensure a better position to evaluate performance. The portfolio management plan, which will be finalized in FY 2010, provides a tool to monitor progress towards meeting program objectives and intended results, and will play an important role in future budget and planning decisions.

One area of emphasis in the FY 2011 request is increased programs related to independent sources of information, particularly those that support Internet access and freedom.

## Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) is an interagency partnership between the Department of State, the Department of Defense, and the U.S. Agency for International Development that focuses on improving individual country and regional capabilities to defeat terrorist organizations. This includes disrupting efforts to recruit and train new terrorists, particularly from the young and rural poor, and countering efforts to establish safe havens for domestic and outside extremist groups. TSCTP was authorized in March 2005 to prevent al Qaeda and other violent extremist organizations from building and sustaining safe havens in the Sahel and the Maghreb. TSCTP partner nations include Algeria, Chad, Mali, Morocco, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Tunisia, and Burkina Faso.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	4,900	13,600	4,530	-9,070
Economic Support Fund	4,000	6,000	3,000	-3,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	0	2,000	1,030	-970
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	900	5,600	500	-5,100

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)</b>	<b>4,900</b>	<b>13,600</b>	<b>4,530</b>	<b>-9,070</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	4,900	13,600	4,530	-9,070
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	4,000	6,000	3,000	-3,000
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	4,000	6,000	3,000	-3,000
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	0	2,000	1,030	-970
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	0	2,000	1,030	-970
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	900	5,600	500	-5,100
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	900	5,600	500	-5,100

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)</b>	<b>4,900</b>	<b>13,600</b>	<b>4,530</b>	<b>-9,070</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	4,900	13,600	4,530	-9,070
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	4,900	13,600	4,530	-9,070

### Peace and Security

U.S. objectives in the Maghreb are twofold: to create an environment inhospitable to terrorist and trafficking operations, and to address appropriately youth vulnerability to violent extremism and recruitment by terrorist networks. U.S. assistance aims to disrupt terrorist activity by developing

criminal justice institutions capable of detecting, deterring, investigating, prosecuting, and incarcerating members of transnational criminal organizations. U.S. assistance addresses youth vulnerability through establishing programs to counter attempts by extremists to recruit among the area's disproportionately large youth population (more than 70 percent of the total population).

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): Started in FY 2009, the Algerian Police Training program enhances Algeria's counterterrorism capabilities by training Algerian Police on how to deny terrorists international travel; disrupt terrorist resources; eliminate physical, cyber, and financial safe havens; and undermine terrorists' ability to develop WMD capabilities. FY 2011 NADR funds will continue to provide training to improve Algeria's police counterterrorism operations.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): FY 2011 funds will primarily support two programs: Algerian University Linkages, and Moroccan Prison Reform. The University Linkages program eases the transition between university and the workforce by providing students with skills, English-language and management training for teachers, and application assistance. Mentouri University, with 80,000 students, located in Constantine, Algeria's third-largest city, is the venue of the pilot counter-radicalization program focusing on teacher training and workforce development. Constantine and its universities are the center of Islamist study and thought in Algeria, and several university-linked networks of Islamist-driven foreign fighters destined for Iraq have been uncovered in the Constantine region over the past few years. The Algerian Government has identified teacher training as an initiative with significant secondary impact on a student population many times the size of the target audience. It has also identified workforce development as a measure to counter unemployment and the disenfranchisement it generates.

Morocco's overcrowded and dangerous prison system is a fertile breeding ground for homegrown terrorism. This program will provide marginalized youth and recently released young prisoners with psychosocial services to assist their re-entry into productive society, expanded technical training opportunities to make them marketable, increased life skills to complement technical training, and supportive monitoring for youth struggling to make the transition to a productive life.

In addition, the funds will provide support to key Moroccan non-governmental organizations conducting youth job training and rehabilitation initiatives for young former inmates. TSCTP aims to reduce youth recidivism to below 30 percent, and aims to have over half of recently released youth finding meaningful employment in targeted cities.

International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INCLE): For FY 2011, INCLE funds are requested to provide training, technical assistance, and equipment to select TSCTP law enforcement institutions to develop their capacity in civilian law enforcement based on comprehensive needs assessments. Programs will include training and technical advising on investigatory techniques, surveillance, crime scene management, and evidence collection. Funds will also provide police equipment support, train and equip programs for specialized police units, police academy development, technical assistance in border control, and advanced policing skills, such as anti-money-laundering and counterterrorist financing.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

These programs began with FY 2009 funding. There is insufficient performance data at this time. Performance measures are in place.

## USAID Middle East Regional (OMEP)

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region is beset by serious challenges, including a burgeoning youth population with limited employment opportunities, autocratic governments, and a growing scarcity of natural resources that has been exacerbated by climate change. The U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) regional program addresses these issues with regional and trans-boundary assistance that complement USAID bilateral programs. The Office of Middle East Programs (OMEP) is enhancing peace and security by empowering youth to make constructive choices for success in a global society, while promoting a stronger enabling environment for governing justly and democratically. Efforts to transform the culture and governance of natural resources and agriculture will improve health conditions and stimulate economic growth.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	8,000	10,679	3,595	-7,084
Development Assistance	5,000	9,679	3,595	-6,084
Economic Support Fund	3,000	1,000	0	-1,000

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>USAID Middle East Regional (OMEP)</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>10,679</b>	<b>3,595</b>	<b>-7,084</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	3,905	3,679	1,000	-2,679
<b>Development Assistance</b>	1,200	3,679	1,000	-2,679
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,200	3,679	1,000	-2,679
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	2,705	0	0	0
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,705	0	0	0
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	1,595	3,000	595	-2,405
<b>Development Assistance</b>	1,300	2,000	595	-1,405
2.4 Civil Society	1,300	2,000	595	-1,405
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	295	1,000	0	-1,000
2.4 Civil Society	295	1,000	0	-1,000
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	2,500	4,000	2,000	-2,000
<b>Development Assistance</b>	2,500	4,000	2,000	-2,000
3.1 Health	2,500	4,000	2,000	-2,000

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>USAID Middle East Regional (OMEP)</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>10,679</b>	<b>3,595</b>	<b>-7,084</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	3,905	3,679	1,000	-2,679
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	3,905	3,679	1,000	-2,679
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	1,595	3,000	595	-2,405
2.4 Civil Society	1,595	3,000	595	-2,405
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	2,500	4,000	2,000	-2,000
3.1 Health	2,500	4,000	2,000	-2,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	1,750	1,500	500	-1,000
6.1 Program Design and Learning	150	0	500	500
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,600	1,500	0	-1,500

### **Peace and Security**

Development Assistance (DA): Since 1970, the population of the MENA region has jumped from 127 million to over 300 million, with 40 percent below the age of 15 years. USAID will continue to invest in skills and opportunities for the region's large youth population, with the goal of delegitimizing 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 2011, OMEP will focus on coalition-building and creating networks of youth across the region that will be sustained by young local leaders and entrepreneurs themselves. These local and regional role models will support their MENA peers with constructive, relevant, and innovative ideas on skills building, entrepreneurship, and advocacy. USAID will take advantage of existing relationships with major regional outlets to publicize success stories and raise awareness among the region's youth.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

Development Assistance (DA): OMEP will empower advocates for democracy and human rights by helping citizens become better informed about these issues. By building the capacity of civil society and the media, OMEP supports U.S. foreign policy goals of increased stability and good governance in the region. A professional media that makes accurate information available to citizens, thereby increasing civic dialogue, is a critical element in reaching this goal. OMEP will utilize new media to expand the marketplace of ideas and to combat censorship. OMEP will integrate its media program with its Peace and Security programs by using regional media mechanisms and e-learning tools to connect independent media platforms across the region, and to raise civic awareness and an understanding of the role of independent media. This approach will build on existing media resources in MENA to connect democracy and human rights advocates across the region.

### **Investing in People**

Development Assistance (DA): 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 potential conflicts and meeting water needs 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 and improve water management and water-use efficiency. Building upon successful collaboration with the Arab Water Academy in FY 2009, U.S. funding will continue to equip Arab water leaders with the knowledge, skills, and attitudes necessary for effective water governance through specialized training courses.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

The USAID/OMEP regional strategy for 2009-11 is supplemented by a robust Performance Management Plan that has a full range of indicators that address all levels of the results framework. This focus on performance management led to the creation of a senior monitoring and evaluation specialist position in FY 2009. The specialist oversees USAID's performance management and advises implementing partners so that they can accurately measure and report on their performance, and provides monitoring and evaluation technical assistance to other USAID Missions in the MENA region.

Semiannual portfolio reviews were conducted in June and November 2009 to examine strategic and operational issues, and determine whether activities were leading to the achievement of the intended results. These portfolio reviews led to a number of management decisions, including canceling one ongoing project and extending the end date for another. USAID conducts continuous monitoring of program performance through the review of quarterly and annual reports of implementing partners and frequent site visits. Periodic meetings with implementing partners are held to discuss program performance and recommend ways to improve implementation. A number of small-scale evaluations were conducted to inform program management.

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## South and Central Asia

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States faces extremely difficult challenges in South and Central Asia. The President has stated that in no region of the world are the stakes higher for U.S. national security. In addition to defeating the threat of terrorism in Afghanistan and Pakistan and the region as a whole, the United States must also address a range of complex problems that pervade a large part of South and Central Asia and pose serious risks to U.S. interests: unstable governments, simmering conflicts, drugs, human rights abuses, weapons proliferation, and weak economies. With the notable exception of India, South and Central Asia is a region in transition. Despite these challenges, the South and Central Asia 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.

FY 2011 resources will focus first and foremost on supporting the President's comprehensive strategy to help Afghanistan and Pakistan overcome political, economic, and security challenges that threaten their stability and undermine regional stability. Many U.S. assistance programs in the region are designed to encourage and sustain cooperation and support for the President's strategy in Afghanistan and Pakistan, particularly in the Central Asian states. Other priorities include advancing the United States-India partnership; increasing and broadening engagement with the Central Asian states; consolidating peace in Sri Lanka and Nepal; facilitating regional integration and long-term stability through cross-border energy, trade, communications networks, education linkages, and security cooperation; and promoting more democratic, peaceful, prosperous, and open societies in the region as a whole.

Significant resources in FY 2011 will be devoted to supporting initiatives in the areas of global hunger and food security, global climate change, and global health.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2010 Supp	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	5,550,690	4,635,126	2,120,000	7,610,770	2,975,644
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	110,133	130,650	0	117,190	-13,460
Development Assistance	58,941	112,788	0	149,002	36,214
Economic Support Fund	3,252,801	3,104,000	1,820,000	4,677,019	1,573,019
Food for Peace Title II	215,504	61,500	0	61,500	0
Foreign Military Financing	306,780	251,300	60,000	306,600	55,300
Global Health and Child Survival - State	21,214	24,164	0	24,164	0
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	229,178	285,799	0	354,450	68,651
International Military Education and Training	9,399	13,480	0	13,120	-360
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	572,050	554,050	240,000	596,150	42,100
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	74,690	97,395	0	111,575	14,180
Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund	700,000	0	0	1,200,000	1,200,000

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2010 Supp	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	<b>5,550,690</b>	<b>4,635,126</b>	<b>2,120,000</b>	<b>7,610,770</b>	<b>2,975,644</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	1,928,606	1,199,496	472,000	2,837,768	1,638,272
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	10,398	12,162	0	12,438	276
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	0	0	0	500	500
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	50	200	0	100	-100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,633	5,698	0	5,399	-299
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	3,996	3,231	0	3,579	348
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,719	3,033	0	2,860	-173
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>2,050</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,900</b>	<b>2,300</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	0	0	2,000	2,000
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,100	1,100	0	1,100	0
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	950	1,500	0	1,800	300
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>442,373</b>	<b>433,059</b>	<b>351,000</b>	<b>796,835</b>	<b>363,776</b>
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	15,000	0	0	0	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000	35,277	0	0	-35,277
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	164,598	209,929	135,000	185,000	-24,929
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,500	2,000	0	1,500	-500
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	259,275	185,853	216,000	610,335	424,482
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	<b>306,780</b>	<b>251,300</b>	<b>60,000</b>	<b>306,600</b>	<b>55,300</b>
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	800	0	0	0	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	305,980	251,300	60,000	306,600	55,300
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	<b>9,399</b>	<b>13,480</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13,120</b>	<b>-360</b>
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	622	0	0	0	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	8,777	13,480	0	13,120	-360
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	<b>382,916</b>	<b>389,500</b>	<b>61,000</b>	<b>392,300</b>	<b>2,800</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	82,604	123,200	36,000	130,450	7,250
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	300,312	264,896	25,000	260,446	-4,450
1.5 Transnational Crime	0	1,404	0	1,404	0
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	<b>74,690</b>	<b>97,395</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>111,575</b>	<b>14,180</b>
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	21,200	54,280	0	63,250	8,970
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	6,990	8,115	0	8,325	210
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	46,500	35,000	0	40,000	5,000
<b>Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund</b>	<b>700,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,200,000</b>	<b>1,200,000</b>

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2010 Supp	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	700,000	0	0	1,200,000	1,200,000
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	1,163,037	945,460	989,000	1,645,158	699,698
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	25,593	33,197	0	30,574	-2,623
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	6,405	6,521	0	6,434	-87
2.2 Good Governance	4,881	8,648	0	7,914	-734
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,049	2,288	0	1,898	-390
2.4 Civil Society	12,258	15,740	0	14,328	-1,412
<b>Development Assistance</b>	22,951	26,622	0	28,034	1,412
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,020	4,200	0	5,482	1,282
2.2 Good Governance	12,181	12,760	0	12,890	130
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,500	4,700	0	4,700	0
2.4 Civil Society	2,250	4,962	0	4,962	0
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	925,359	721,091	810,000	1,382,700	661,609
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	47,233	47,222	50,000	87,300	40,078
2.2 Good Governance	615,802	453,603	760,000	1,082,000	628,397
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	188,323	42,242	0	68,200	25,958
2.4 Civil Society	74,001	178,024	0	145,200	-32,824
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	189,134	164,550	179,000	203,850	39,300
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	189,134	164,550	179,000	203,850	39,300
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	1,001,223	1,222,418	215,000	1,112,020	-110,398
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	13,450	21,810	0	22,172	362
3.1 Health	8,991	16,586	0	15,543	-1,043
3.2 Education	4,459	5,224	0	6,629	1,405
<b>Development Assistance</b>	12,000	12,650	0	6,400	-6,250
3.1 Health	2,000	1,250	0	0	-1,250
3.2 Education	10,000	10,000	0	5,000	-5,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	0	1,400	0	1,400	0
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	688,928	842,495	215,000	669,334	-173,161
3.1 Health	141,243	192,353	115,000	197,334	4,981
3.2 Education	296,685	441,545	50,000	357,000	-84,545
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	251,000	208,597	50,000	115,000	-93,597
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	36,453	35,500	0	35,500	0
3.1 Health	34,670	35,500	0	35,500	0
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	1,783	0	0	0	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - State</b>	21,214	24,164	0	24,164	0
3.1 Health	21,214	24,164	0	24,164	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - USAID</b>	229,178	285,799	0	354,450	68,651
3.1 Health	229,178	285,799	0	354,450	68,651

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2010 Supp	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	1,099,037	1,240,576	444,000	1,989,606	749,030
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	58,592	60,581	0	49,238	-11,343
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	3,601	3,740	0	2,636	-1,104
4.2 Trade and Investment	3,780	6,531	0	4,592	-1,939
4.3 Financial Sector	1,861	10,545	0	4,408	-6,137
4.4 Infrastructure	33,803	9,037	0	6,771	-2,266
4.5 Agriculture	8,282	25,096	0	25,096	0
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	6,746	4,632	0	5,735	1,103
4.7 Economic Opportunity	519	0	0	0	0
4.8 Environment	0	1,000	0	0	-1,000
<b>Development Assistance</b>	21,590	69,416	0	109,018	39,602
4.4 Infrastructure	6,444	3,000	0	4,000	1,000
4.5 Agriculture	4,720	29,799	0	47,500	17,701
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	4,926	6,750	0	12,000	5,250
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,000	1,500	0	1,500	0
4.8 Environment	4,500	28,367	0	44,018	15,651
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	1,010,981	1,092,079	444,000	1,812,850	720,771
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	9,140	15,015	7,000	26,700	11,685
4.2 Trade and Investment	47,266	30,962	19,500	93,700	62,738
4.3 Financial Sector	18,590	34,488	4,500	43,000	8,512
4.4 Infrastructure	490,179	405,492	64,000	976,000	570,508
4.5 Agriculture	241,261	352,363	280,000	370,600	18,237
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	127,823	160,550	60,350	212,600	52,050
4.7 Economic Opportunity	70,722	81,619	8,650	85,000	3,381
4.8 Environment	6,000	11,590	0	5,250	-6,340
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	7,874	18,500	0	18,500	0
4.5 Agriculture	7,874	18,500	0	18,500	0
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	358,787	27,176	0	26,218	-958
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	2,100	2,900	0	2,768	-132
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	2,100	2,900	0	2,768	-132
<b>Development Assistance</b>	350	1,500	0	650	-850
5.2 Disaster Readiness	350	1,500	0	650	-850
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	185,160	15,276	0	15,300	24
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	125,160	15,276	0	15,300	24
5.2 Disaster Readiness	30,000	0	0	0	0
5.3 Migration Management	30,000	0	0	0	0
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	171,177	7,500	0	7,500	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	158,509	0	0	0	0
5.2 Disaster Readiness	12,668	7,500	0	7,500	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2010 Supp	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	<b>5,550,690</b>	<b>4,635,126</b>	<b>2,120,000</b>	<b>7,610,770</b>	<b>2,975,644</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	1,928,606	1,199,496	472,000	2,837,768	1,638,272
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	37,622	54,280	0	63,750	9,470
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	7,040	8,315	0	8,425	110
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,150,494	463,955	96,000	1,697,569	1,233,614
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	468,906	478,056	160,000	449,025	-29,031
1.5 Transnational Crime	4,319	7,537	0	6,864	-673
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	260,225	187,353	216,000	612,135	424,782
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>1,163,037</b>	<b>945,460</b>	<b>989,000</b>	<b>1,645,158</b>	<b>699,698</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	246,792	222,493	229,000	303,066	80,573
2.2 Good Governance	632,864	475,011	760,000	1,102,804	627,793
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	194,872	49,230	0	74,798	25,568
2.4 Civil Society	88,509	198,726	0	164,490	-34,236
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>1,001,223</b>	<b>1,222,418</b>	<b>215,000</b>	<b>1,112,020</b>	<b>-110,398</b>
3.1 Health	437,296	555,652	115,000	626,991	71,339
3.2 Education	311,144	456,769	50,000	368,629	-88,140
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	252,783	209,997	50,000	116,400	-93,597
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>1,099,037</b>	<b>1,240,576</b>	<b>444,000</b>	<b>1,989,606</b>	<b>749,030</b>
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	12,741	18,755	7,000	29,336	10,581
4.2 Trade and Investment	51,046	37,493	19,500	98,292	60,799
4.3 Financial Sector	20,451	45,033	4,500	47,408	2,375
4.4 Infrastructure	530,426	417,529	64,000	986,771	569,242
4.5 Agriculture	262,137	425,758	280,000	461,696	35,938
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	139,495	171,932	60,350	230,335	58,403
4.7 Economic Opportunity	72,241	83,119	8,650	86,500	3,381
4.8 Environment	10,500	40,957	0	49,268	8,311
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>358,787</b>	<b>27,176</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>26,218</b>	<b>-958</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	285,769	18,176	0	18,068	-108
5.2 Disaster Readiness	43,018	9,000	0	8,150	-850
5.3 Migration Management	30,000	0	0	0	0
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>190,224</b>	<b>39,361</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>24,886</b>	<b>-14,475</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	25,395	4,250	0	4,696	446
6.2 Administration and Oversight	164,829	35,111	0	20,190	-14,921

#### 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 counterterrorism and counterinsurgency operations. In Afghanistan, Department of State security programs, in addition to Department of Defense programs, will develop increasingly self-reliant Afghan security forces and accelerate Afghan Government capacity to secure and effectively govern the territory. Counternarcotics 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, especially in agriculture. Assistance to Pakistan will help security forces build on success against militants to eliminate extremist sanctuaries while helping

Pakistan address immediate economic and social needs of the Pakistani people with expanded civilian assistance, decreasing the appeal of extremism.

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 counterterrorism and counternarcotics cooperation with each other, and U.S. counterparts. Efforts in Sri Lanka will focus on supporting a successful transition from war to equitable peace, improving public confidence in local and regional authorities, and strengthening the Government of Sri Lanka's demining capabilities, port and border security, and civilian authority. U.S. assistance in Tajikistan will include efforts to monitor and secure the long border that country shares with Afghanistan in order to stem the tide of narcotics from Afghanistan.

### **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 enhance the capacity of national and sub-national Afghan government institutions to provide basic services and address widespread corruption. In Pakistan, the United States will continue to promote democratic processes and respect for rule of law by helping the Government to expand its writ in conflict-affected areas and areas vulnerable to extremism, emphasizing local government and parliamentary strengthening, and justice sector reform. FY 2011 resources will also support governance reforms undertaken by the Government of Bangladesh, help Nepal's Constituent Assembly implement a new constitution, strengthen democratic and civil society institutions weakened by conflict in Sri Lanka, and continue to implement programs in Central Asia in the areas of concern including media, civil society, elections, the rule of law, and human rights in order to address issues and keep open a constructive dialogue with the Central Asian governments on these issues.

### **Investing in People**

Weak public health systems, low literacy rates, poverty, and a lack of basic services all threaten the success of development and security in the region. Through the Global Health Initiative, the United States will continue to support 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 2011 request includes funding for cross-border educational exchanges that build mutual understanding through scholarships to students throughout South and Central Asia for study at preeminent institutions of higher education, such as the American University of Central Asia. The United States will continue to increase educational exchanges in the region and will support efforts to improve the quality of higher and basic education across the region through curriculum development, 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**

U.S. economic growth funds will be used to promote economic recovery and development throughout the region. Cross-border regional economic funds will support economic integration programs that foster long-term cooperation between Afghanistan and its neighbors and sustainable economic growth throughout the region, 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, and harmonizing regulations required for cooperation across the region. Additional assistance will complement this effort by creating a supportive investment climate.

The FY 2011 request also prioritizes job creation and sustained economic growth in Afghanistan and Pakistan as a means to counter support for the insurgency. In Afghanistan, funds will also be used to help rehabilitate key economic sectors, especially agriculture. In Pakistan, the United States will support high impact infrastructure efforts to address energy and water crises, as well as economic policy reform. The United States will continue to pursue Reconstruction Opportunity Zones in the border regions of Pakistan and Afghanistan. In Sri Lanka, resources will assist the return to normalcy by increasing private-sector growth in conflict-affected areas. In Bangladesh, Nepal, India, Tajikistan, and Kyrgyz Republic, a major focus will be to promote agricultural productivity and food security as part of the Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative. U.S. assistance will support India's low-carbon growth through the deployment of clean energy technologies.

### **Humanitarian Assistance**

In FY 2011, 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, earthquakes, and other natural disasters, such as Bangladesh, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, and the Kyrgyz Republic. The United States will also continue to support internally displaced persons in the conflicted areas of Pakistan.

## Afghanistan

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The core goal of U.S. efforts in Afghanistan and Pakistan is to disrupt, dismantle, and defeat al Qaeda while also eliminating safe havens and preventing its return to the region. While the United States' combat mission in Afghanistan is not open-ended, the U.S. will remain politically, diplomatically, and economically engaged in Afghanistan for the long-term to protect America's enduring interests in the region.

Since the announcement of the President's strategy, the U.S. Government has undertaken an extensive transformation of foreign assistance activities in Afghanistan, including increased direct assistance, improved accountability, decentralization of decision-making, and support for Afghan leadership, Afghan sustainability, and Afghan capacity in assistance programs. The result is a more focused and effective effort.

FY 2011 funding, in combination with prior appropriations and coordinated with the funds requested through the FY 2010 Supplemental, will allow the United States to achieve this strategy in partnership with the Government of Afghanistan and other international donors. Specifically, FY 2011 funding will work to restore Afghanistan's once vibrant agriculture sector, strengthen Afghan governance at both the national and sub-national levels, enhance rule of law, support Afghan-led reintegration, combat the narcotics trade, build an economic foundation for Afghanistan's future, and enhance the health services and educational opportunities available to Afghans citizens.

Part of the President's strategy review in 2009 was not just a thorough analysis of what the United States is doing in Afghanistan, but also a review of how it is conducting business. The result is a more focused and effective assistance effort that is fully integrated across civilian agencies, increasingly implemented by Afghans, more tightly bound to the U.S. civilian-military strategy in Afghanistan's east and south, more focused on the provincial, district, and local level, and has the dual benefit of providing development assistance to the Afghan people while also directly contributing to the core goal of defeating al Qaeda. Funding received for FY 2010 is laying the groundwork for implementing this approach and the funds requested in FY 2011 will carry forward the progress being made.

The challenges in Afghanistan remain immense. To ensure this progress as well as the wise use and management of these resources, the United States will continue to conduct a performance management process that focuses on a combination of program evaluations, systematic assessments, and portfolio reviews so that lessons learned can inform future funding and programming decisions to best drive the shared results that the United States is trying to achieve in Afghanistan.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2010 Supp	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	2,713,193	2,624,082	1,776,000	3,923,734	1,299,652
Economic Support Fund	2,048,000	2,037,000	1,576,000	3,316,334	1,279,334
Food for Peace Title II	73,010	15,500	0	15,500	0
Global Health and Child Survival - State	500	500	0	500	0
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	57,734	91,827	0	70,600	-21,227
International Military Education and Training	1,399	1,500	0	1,500	0
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	484,000	420,000	200,000	450,000	30,000



(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2010 Supp	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	48,550	57,755	0	69,300	11,545

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2010 Supp	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Afghanistan</b>	<b>2,713,193</b>	<b>2,624,082</b>	<b>1,776,000</b>	<b>3,923,734</b>	<b>1,299,652</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	767,047	748,314	376,000	1,112,800	364,486
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	420,598	430,059	351,000	790,000	359,941
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	35,277	0	0	-35,277
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	164,598	209,929	135,000	185,000	-24,929
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	256,000	184,853	216,000	605,000	420,147
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	1,399	1,500	0	1,500	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,399	1,500	0	1,500	0
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	296,500	259,000	25,000	252,000	-7,000
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	296,500	257,596	25,000	250,596	-7,000
1.5 Transnational Crime	0	1,404	0	1,404	0
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	48,550	57,755	0	69,300	11,545
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,300	21,930	0	28,350	6,420
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	750	825	0	950	125
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	46,500	35,000	0	40,000	5,000
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	984,180	716,517	985,000	1,388,000	671,483
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	796,680	555,517	810,000	1,190,000	634,483
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	33,000	25,103	50,000	50,000	24,897
2.2 Good Governance	514,180	392,568	760,000	1,010,000	617,432
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	177,499	25,032	0	50,000	24,968
2.4 Civil Society	72,001	112,814	0	80,000	-32,814
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	187,500	161,000	175,000	198,000	37,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	187,500	161,000	175,000	198,000	37,000
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	334,614	359,222	100,000	377,434	18,212
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	267,000	258,895	100,000	298,334	39,439
3.1 Health	54,000	40,663	50,000	88,334	47,671
3.2 Education	91,000	104,635	50,000	95,000	-9,635
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	122,000	113,597	0	115,000	1,403
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	9,380	8,000	0	8,000	0
3.1 Health	9,380	8,000	0	8,000	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - State</b>	500	500	0	500	0
3.1 Health	500	500	0	500	0

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2010 Supp	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - USAID</b>	57,734	91,827	0	70,600	-21,227
3.1 Health	57,734	91,827	0	70,600	-21,227
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	567,842	797,529	315,000	1,043,000	245,471
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	563,722	792,529	315,000	1,038,000	245,471
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	8,240	7,015	7,000	15,000	7,985
4.2 Trade and Investment	22,940	18,462	19,500	40,000	21,538
4.3 Financial Sector	18,590	14,488	4,500	13,000	-1,488
4.4 Infrastructure	263,000	348,692	0	525,000	176,308
4.5 Agriculture	124,777	262,363	215,000	235,000	-27,363
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	64,751	84,850	60,350	150,000	65,150
4.7 Economic Opportunity	56,424	51,619	8,650	55,000	3,381
4.8 Environment	5,000	5,040	0	5,000	-40
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	4,120	5,000	0	5,000	0
4.5 Agriculture	4,120	5,000	0	5,000	0
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	59,510	2,500	0	2,500	0
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	59,510	2,500	0	2,500	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	59,510	0	0	0	0
5.2 Disaster Readiness	0	2,500	0	2,500	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2010 Supp	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Afghanistan</b>	<b>2,713,193</b>	<b>2,624,082</b>	<b>1,776,000</b>	<b>3,923,734</b>	<b>1,299,652</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	767,047	748,314	376,000	1,112,800	364,486
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,300	21,930	0	28,350	6,420
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	750	825	0	950	125
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	47,899	71,777	0	41,500	-30,277
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	461,098	467,525	160,000	435,596	-31,929
1.5 Transnational Crime	0	1,404	0	1,404	0
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	256,000	184,853	216,000	605,000	420,147
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	984,180	716,517	985,000	1,388,000	671,483
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	220,500	186,103	225,000	248,000	61,897
2.2 Good Governance	514,180	392,568	760,000	1,010,000	617,432
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	177,499	25,032	0	50,000	24,968
2.4 Civil Society	72,001	112,814	0	80,000	-32,814
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	334,614	359,222	100,000	377,434	18,212
3.1 Health	121,614	140,990	50,000	167,434	26,444
3.2 Education	91,000	104,635	50,000	95,000	-9,635
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	122,000	113,597	0	115,000	1,403
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	567,842	797,529	315,000	1,043,000	245,471
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	8,240	7,015	7,000	15,000	7,985
4.2 Trade and Investment	22,940	18,462	19,500	40,000	21,538

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2010 Supp	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
4.3 Financial Sector	18,590	14,488	4,500	13,000	-1,488
4.4 Infrastructure	263,000	348,692	0	525,000	176,308
4.5 Agriculture	128,897	267,363	215,000	240,000	-27,363
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	64,751	84,850	60,350	150,000	65,150
4.7 Economic Opportunity	56,424	51,619	8,650	55,000	3,381
4.8 Environment	5,000	5,040	0	5,000	-40
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>59,510</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>0</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	59,510	0	0	0	0
5.2 Disaster Readiness	0	2,500	0	2,500	0
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>127,327</b>	<b>15,973</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-15,973</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	14,494	0	0	0	0
6.2 Administration and Oversight	112,833	15,973	0	0	-15,973

### Peace and Security

Afghanistan continues to face continued insecurity, increased insurgent violence, a weak national government, and ongoing challenges to democratic stability. As a result, FY 2011 funding will focus on increasing capacity in Afghan Government institutions and strengthening the delivery of services at the sub-national level in the areas of counternarcotics, conflict mitigation, combating crime, counterterrorism, and stabilization operations.

#### Economic Support Fund (ESF):

**Counternarcotics-Alternative Development:** Alternative livelihood programs will continue to focus on licit income generation and job creation through continued improvements to commercial agriculture production and sales and establishing market linkages specifically targeting poppy production-prone areas. Working to grow a viable agribusiness industry in these regions, the program will facilitate additional connections between producers, traders, and buyers through activities such as agricultural fairs, marketing assistance, and sales promotion. Assistance will continue to target those factors constraining the growth of licit local product sales and invest in irrigation and farm-to-market road repair and other activities to improve the productivity and adoption of licit crops. These efforts will reinforce stability as economically viable alternative livelihoods help facilitate reductions in poppy cultivation, reduce revenues that go to anti-government elements, and provide a diverse, stable, and sustainable economic base for the Afghan population. While the bulk of resources will target priority geographic areas in the east and south, activities will continue in the poppy-prone north and west to sustain prior gains in these regions.

**Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation:** The U.S. Government will work with Afghan sub-national government bodies to transition from stabilization to sustainable long-term development by supporting projects that directly address the causes of instability and insecurity. Stabilization programs will also work with communities following military actions that clear the area of insurgents and in sections of the country that are at risk of instability.

Immediately following “clearing” actions that remove insurgents from an area, the U.S. Government will use cash-for-work and community grants to allow families to generate income and participate in their own development. Over the medium term, the U.S. will increase community economic growth, purchasing power, and jobs by teaching employable skills and supporting entrepreneurship. The United States will also provide direct assistance in FY 2011 to Government of Afghanistan (GIROA) ministries and sub-national government bodies responsible for service delivery at the community level in targeted, defined communities. Moreover, the U.S. will assist civilian victims of the fighting through vocational and business training, establishment of small business opportunities, and assistance for children’s education, house repair, and other small-scale reconstruction.

Finally, the stabilization program will address root causes of instability. To reduce potential causes of conflict and to improve local security, the U.S. will build conflict mitigation and mediation capacity among key Afghan actors across the range of ethnic and tribal lines by promoting the resolution of local conflicts, mediation, tolerance, and good governance.

International Military Education and Training (IMET):

Stabilization Operations: These funds are a key component in the long-term development of an accountable and professional Afghan National Army that is capable of protecting the territory of Afghanistan and its borders. In FY 2011, IMET funds will primarily support Afghan attendance at various Command and Staff and War Colleges in order to help build a cadre of senior officers with exposure to U.S. doctrine, culture, and values. FY 2011 IMET funds will also support English Language Training and some technical courses in skill areas critical to Afghanistan (for example, Explosive Ordnance Disposal).

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE):

Counternarcotics: FY 2011 funding will enhance programs to disrupt drug trafficking and associated criminal activity throughout the country, continue an incentive-based supply reduction program, and change public attitudes towards drug use and cultivation, including comprehensive expansion of support to drug prevention and treatment activity. While the Afghan Government will continue to lead poppy reduction efforts in Afghanistan, funding will support Afghan Governor-led efforts on a case-by-case basis. INCLE funding for counternarcotics in FY 2011 will support the following programs:

- Supply Reduction: With the termination of support to the Afghan Poppy Eradication Force, this program is aimed at reducing the supply of poppy through two main avenues: provincial governor-led efforts to proactively discourage poppy cultivation, and the continued promotion of an incentive-based program to deliver high-impact alternative development assistance to provinces that have successfully reduced and eliminated poppy growth;
- Interdiction: Drug enforcement and interdiction programs provide funding and support to projects designed to enhance the GIRoA's counternarcotics law enforcement capabilities;
- Demand Reduction: FY 2011 funds will allow expansion of treatment capacity and continued development towards a nation-wide treatment delivery system, including specialized programs for women and their children, and adolescents ages 13-16;
- Public Diplomacy: The FY 2011 program will consist of two components, specifically a Counternarcotics Public Information Campaign and the Counternarcotics Advisory Teams to continue national and grassroots campaigns to expand public information training and outreach; and
- Aviation Support: FY 2011 funds will continue to provide safe and professional aviation support to include extensive movement of personnel and cargo.

Transnational Crime: FY 2011 INCLE funding will also support the Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Program that will focus on building the Afghan Government's capacity to address trafficking to help law enforcement investigate and prosecute human trafficking cases. The program provides support, technical assistance, and training to improve protection and assistance services to victims of trafficking, including victim-centered identification and referral mechanisms, as well as to enhance data collection, management, and reporting of TIP cases. Training will help police officers, judges, and prosecutors increase the number of trafficking cases that Afghan law enforcement officials investigate and prosecute. FY 2011 funding will also support protection and assistance services for victims and public awareness campaigns to prevent trafficking.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related (NADR):

Counterterrorism: U.S. assistance will continue to support training and mentoring of the Afghan Presidential Protective Service (PPS) and the Afghan Department of Protection and Security for High Level Persons (D-10). This activity will contribute to the goal of improving the capability of the PPS and D-10 to prevent, interdict, and protect vital and strategic interests and installations against transnational terrorism while strengthening democratic principles, and preserving the life and safety of

the President of Afghanistan and other high ranking Afghan Government officials. In FY 2011, multiple training evolutions will reinforce the measurable success of previous efforts and the introduction of new courses that will promote self-sufficiency and inter-agency operability between PPS and D-10.

**Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction:** By 2011, the Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) program will be well established in Afghanistan and capable of providing critical support to the Government of Afghanistan in upgrading its security infrastructure through targeted enforcement and equipment trainings and donations. Since 2008, EXBS has been working to upgrade security at points of entry along Afghanistan's borders with Iran, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan, and at international airports in Herat and Mazar-e-Sharif. It is anticipated that the Government of Afghanistan will pass export control legislation in the next two years. Agencies responsible for implementing the system will require training and equipment to implement the legislation, as well as funding to participate in international conferences and best practices exchanges.

**Stabilization Operations:** The Mine Action Program for Afghanistan reports that more than 4 million Afghans are living in 2,494 contaminated communities, with more than 700 square kilometers of suspected hazardous area in existence. Explosive remnants of war and other forms of conventional weapons have killed or injured more than 50 victims a month on average, and additional hazards are reported daily. One-third of the country remains contaminated due to ongoing conflict and inaccessibility due to difficult terrain and deteriorating infrastructures. FY 2011 NADR funding will support the Afghanistan Weapons Removal and Abatement (WRA) program. WRA activities remove emplaced, excess, unserviceable, loosely secured, or otherwise at-risk conventional weapons and explosive remnants of war that threaten civilians and enable insurgent-related violence.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

The efforts of the United States in governance will help develop more responsive, visible, and accountable institutions in Afghanistan, particularly at the provincial, district, and local level, where most Afghans encounter their government. The United States will increase the number of civilian technical advisers in key central government ministries, as well as in provincial capitals and district centers, to partner with Afghans in this capacity building effort. United States efforts will support the Afghan Government's reinvigorated plans to fight corruption, with measures of progress toward greater accountability.

#### Economic Support Fund (ESF):

**Rule of Law and Human Rights:** The U.S. Government will also develop the capacity of Afghanistan's justice system to be accessible, reliable, and fair. FY 2011 funding will support rule of law programs that expand access to justice and expand traditional justice facilitation mechanisms to 80 target districts. The United States will implement programs that expand legal education, raise legal and rights awareness, and seek action against corrupt practices and individuals, especially those benefiting from narcotics trafficking. Programs will build gender equality and the capacity of women's support organizations.

**Good Governance:** The Afghan Government must deliver basic services to communities throughout the country in order to build public trust. U.S. assistance will work with national, provincial, district, and municipal leaders to improve service delivery, create greater transparency, and increase citizen participation in the decision-making process. U.S. Government assistance will support civil service training and reform programs, increase the effectiveness of Afghan ministries, and increase the capacity of Parliament members and staff to respond to their constituencies. At the sub-national level, assistance will support a district delivery program that will train and support local government officials in assessing community needs and delivering packages of basic services in up to 80 target districts by the end of 2011.

The United States will provide \$600 million in funding to the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF), a multilateral fund administered by the World Bank to provide assistance to the Afghan

government for reconstruction projects such as the National Solidarity Program (NSP) and other proven GIRoA programs. The NSP is the Afghan Government's flagship development program, which helps the Government deliver urgently needed services to its rural population. ARTF is a valuable incentive for securing Afghan government reforms, as the program rewards Afghan Government performance against a set of agreed-upon policy benchmarks in the areas of revenue generation, governance, and private sector development. FY 2011 funding will provide approximately \$200 million in direct budget support to the GIRoA ministries that have met reform benchmarks. The United States will continue to support the Civilian Technical Assistance Plan, in coordination with the Afghan Government, the United Nations, and other donors, to provide technical assistance to Afghan ministries.

**Political Competition and Consensus-Building:** FY 2011 U.S. assistance will continue to focus resources on improving the overall political process including political party development ahead of district and municipal council elections, sustained election administration and civil registration reform, domestic and election oversight support, and civil and voter education.

**Civil Society:** In addition to strengthening governance capacity, Afghanistan's development depends on cultivating a vibrant and politically active civil society and an independent media, where there is a government-protected freedom to associate, express views publicly, and openly debate public policy. In these areas, U.S. assistance will support civil society development through direct awards to Afghan non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and through building the capacity of civil society support centers that train and provide grants to NGOs in their respective regions.

FY 2011 funding will also help expand Afghans' access to independent sources of information. Programs will build Afghan communication capacity to focus on reducing the ability of al Qaeda, the Taliban, and other extremists to influence public perceptions and attitudes. The United States will help build the communication capacity of the Afghan Government, independent media, and people through a broad range of capacity building and media training initiatives. Other programs will counter extremist voices aim by delegitimizing and decreasing the influence of insurgent communication efforts. These initiatives will show how reform and partnership with the United States and the international community can lead to a more stable, secure, and prosperous Afghanistan.

#### International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE):

**Rule of Law and Human Rights:** Justice and rule of law programs are focused on the long-term development of the Attorney General's Office and the Ministry of Justice. The programs will identify gaps and create linkages between the different actors in the Criminal Justice Sector; support high profile Afghan Government Task Forces targeting anti-corruption, counternarcotics, and major crimes; create linkages between the Afghan Criminal Justice Sector and traditional justice practices; and substantially improve access to justice through support to juvenile and gender justice initiatives. INL's programs focus on rebuilding a secure and humane Afghan corrections system that meets international standards and Afghan cultural needs. FY 2011 funding will support rule-of-law programs for ongoing training and mentoring for Afghan justice officials, direct assistance to the Afghan Government to expand efforts on judicial security, legal aid and public defense, gender justice and awareness, and expansion of justice and corrections programs in the provinces.

#### **Investing in People**

The GIRoA will increase its legitimacy and credibility by expanding access to quality health and education services to currently underserved populations, especially in insecure areas. Support for building functional and efficient health and education systems in Afghanistan is a necessary investment for Afghanistan's vulnerable rural population that will reap benefits for generations to come. In a country that used to have some of the lowest literacy rates and the worst health status statistics in the world, the U.S. Government has made a significant impact in only eight years.

#### Economic Support Fund (ESF):

**Health:** The Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) was the first ministry in Afghanistan deemed eligible

to receive direct funding from the U.S. Government because of its ability to meet standards for transparency and accountability. As a result, a large portion of FY 2011 funding will travel through a Host Country Contracting mechanism that allows U.S. Government assistance to flow directly to the Afghan Government. Both ESF and Global Health and Child Survival funds will go to supporting and expanding the effectiveness of the MoPH's Basic Package of Health Services (BPHS) and Essential Package of Hospital Services (EPHS) - the MoPH's national strategies for delivering primary health care to the Afghan population. Specifically, ESF funding will support the following elements and activities:

- Other Public Health Threats: Building on ongoing activities, the United States will use FY 2011 resources to support a disease surveillance system for the MoPH to reduce morbidity and mortality through early detection and response to disease outbreaks such as cholera and typhoid;
- Maternal and Child Health: FY 2011 funds will support the MoPH's efforts to increase access to quality basic health care that provides Afghan women the services they need to ensure healthy pregnancies, childbirth, and child rearing;
- Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH): The family planning and reproductive health program will continue to help the MoPH increase availability of high quality FP/RH services while strengthening outreach to change behavior and implementing programs that increase demand and informed choices; and
- Water Supply and Sanitation: FY 2011 resources will support ongoing activities to increase rural and urban communities' access to potable water, sanitation, and hygiene education, benefiting over 500,000 people. The U.S. will also work with the Afghan Government to reform water policy, including water rights access issues and drought management.

#### Education:

- Basic Education: FY 2011 funding will enable the U.S. Government to support the Ministry of Basic Education's goal of achieving universal primary education by 2020. As Afghanistan's largest donor to basic education since 2002, the U.S. Government is well positioned to solidify its gains in the education sector. These include quadrupling the number of children (from 70,000 to nearly 300,000) reached by community-based primary and secondary education. To the extent legally permissible, FY 2011 funding will provide assistance to the long-overlooked madrassas that are often the only source of primary education in areas with high insurgent activity. Such U.S. Government funding will implement the GIRoA's secular curriculum with a focus on practical skills to help students transition from school to work. Particular emphasis will be placed on ensuring that girls have increased access to educational opportunities.
- Higher Education: U.S. Government assistance will also support the Ministry of Higher Education to implement its new four-year strategic plan by reaching all 23 public universities, and selected private universities, to improve the quality of academic programs and the employability of university graduates. The large increase in primary school enrollments in recent years presents a particular challenge to expand access to secondary education. Improving the quality of higher education is central to the economic rejuvenation of Afghanistan. Therefore U.S. efforts will also focus on improving the capacity of the Government of Afghanistan. Capacity development activities will focus on key areas where improvement in Ministry of Education performance will impact local perceptions of government effectiveness, such as public administration, regulation, policy development, and provision of service delivery, including educational planning and support to quality assurance mechanisms for private higher education.

#### Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations:

- Social Services: The U.S. Government will use resources to assist civilians who become victims from fighting, whether by international forces targeting anti-government elements or anti-government elements targeting international forces. Assistance programs currently serve war-affected civilians in 27 out of 34 provinces. Examples of assistance include: vocational and business training, establishment of small business opportunities, assistance to ensure possibilities for children's education, house repair and reconstruction, and medical assistance for the injured.

- **Social Assistance:** FY 2011 funds will also support cash-for-work programs targeting unskilled labor and provide short-term jobs for urban and rural families, particularly under-employed youths at risk of insurgent influence in vulnerable areas. 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.

Global Health and Child Survival Funds (GHCS): Health: FY 2011 GHCS along with ESF funds will go toward supporting the strategies of the BPHS and EPHS. Furthermore, as part of the Global Health Initiative, GHCS funds will build the capacity of the Ministry of Public Health to plan and implement maternal health, child health, and family planning programs. Funds will help the Ministry improve its ability to provide birth preparedness and maternal services, newborn care and treatment, immunizations, and treatment of childhood illnesses. Funds will promote involvement of males as well as religious community leaders to increase demand for and use of family planning services by couples. Specifically, GHCS funds will support the following activities:

- **HIV/AIDS:** Afghanistan will receive funding to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of PEPFAR;
- **Tuberculosis:** GHCS funds will support ongoing-targeted technical assistance and direct support to the MoPH to reduce the number of deaths caused by TB through increased case detection and successfully treating TB cases;
- **Other Public Health Threats:** FY 2011 funds will strengthen ongoing activities to reduce morbidity and mortality through early detection and response to such disease outbreaks as cholera and typhoid;
- **Maternal and Child Health:** FY 2011 Funds will provide ongoing technical assistance and financial support to the MoPH to enhance its capacity to provide birth preparedness and maternal services, newborn care and treatment, immunizations (including polio), and treatment of childhood illnesses;
- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health:** FY 2011 funding will continue to expand the MoPH's capacity to provide high quality FP/RH education and services to the population; including funds to promote involvement of males as well as religious community leaders to increase demand for and use of family planning services by couples; and
- **Nutrition:** The FY 2011 funds will be used to integrate effective community based nutrition intervention including child nutrition counseling and growth monitoring practices into the country's existing BPHS and train health providers in the 13 USAID-funded provinces.

Food for Peace Title II: Maternal and Child Health: Food for Peace Title II funds will be used to build the Ministry of Public Health's capacity to serve communities that are at the greatest risk of malnutrition through improving infant and young child feeding practices; increasing the knowledge and skills of health providers and community health workers in the prevention, detection, and management of malnutrition at the household level; and creating a system for community-based management of malnutrition. The program will provide supplies and equipment to therapeutic feeding centers including high-energy biscuits, micronutrients, and emergency nutrition kits. U.S. funding will also help the Ministry develop and distribute educational materials on breastfeeding and other supportive nutrition practices.

### **Economic Growth**

FY 2011 funding will help the Afghan Government diversify Afghanistan's private sector, improve infrastructure, and improve fiscal sustainability. Particular focus will also be placed on agriculture where U.S. efforts will increase agricultural sector jobs and income while also increasing the capacity of the Afghan Government to provide services to its citizens and promote private sector and farmer associations.

### Economic Support Fund (ESF):

Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth: FY 2011 funds will support technical assistance to Da Afghanistan Bank (DAB), the Afghan Central Bank, to enhance its capacity to devise and implement



effective monetary policy. Assistance will strengthen data collection and analytic capabilities, support policy formulation by increasing collection of region-specific data, and coordinate these efforts with Afghanistan's Central Statistics Organization. The U.S. Government will strengthen Afghanistan's Fiscal Policy Unit within the Ministry of Finance (MOF) to conduct macroeconomic forecasting and formulate tax policy. Assistance will also support implementation of tax policy reforms in Afghanistan's key provincial economic centers, enhancing Afghanistan's prospects for achieving fiscal sustainability. The United States will explore support for enhancing budget execution under the leadership of the Ministry of Finance and will continue support for U.S. Treasury Department advisors within the Ministry of Finance.

**Trade and Investment:** FY 2011 funds will advance Afghanistan's accession process to the World Trade Organization (WTO) by providing advisory support to Afghan WTO Working Party meetings, helping GIRoA to develop key commercial laws consistent with international practices and with sufficient public-private sector consultation, and fostering coordination of trade policy formulation across Afghanistan's key line ministries. Assistance will help the Afghan Government reduce barriers to cross-border trade by implementing regional agreements such as the Afghanistan-Pakistan Transit Trade Agreement and the South Asia Free Trade Agreement, as well as by strengthening Afghanistan's Customs Department through improved policies, procedures, and governance. The United States will launch a second phase of the Industrial Park development project.

**Financial Sector:** FY 2011 funds will support expanded access to financial services for small and medium enterprises. Assistance will also improve the Afghan Central Bank's ability to supervise non-bank financial institutions such as deposit-taking microfinance and credit union institutions. U.S. assistance will support implementation of key financial sector laws such as those covering mortgages and leasing. The United States will continue to work with commercial banks to develop new financial sector products that will broaden access to financial services. FY 2011 funds will also support business education programs that train accountants, financial managers, and other skilled professionals.

**Infrastructure:** FY 2011 funds will support stability efforts and promote economic development, including immediate high-impact jobs creation. Projects will construct key regional west-east and north-south transit routes and build engineered non-paved roads that link rural communities and generate local employment, especially in the volatile east and south. The United States will expand demand-driven water and renewable energy programs to support the stabilization efforts of the military, and will install major water supply and wastewater treatment facilities in Kabul and Kandahar as well as improve priority urban roads in Kabul, Kandahar, and Ghazni. The U.S. Government will launch major power and irrigation projects in the south, east, and north to expand the requisite underpinnings for economic development. Additionally, funds will support affordable, reliable power and more hectares under irrigation, including tapping hydropower and the country's extensive natural gas reserves to generate clean, low-cost energy.

**Agriculture:** FY 2011 funding will further build the capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Livestock (MAIL) to provide services at the sub-national level and directly to implement agricultural programs funded by the U.S. Government, and by other donors. In collaboration with the MAIL, FY 2011 funded projects will increase agricultural productivity, regenerate the agribusiness sector, rehabilitate watersheds, improve irrigation infrastructure, and devolve funding and programs to targeted provinces and districts. In addition, the U.S. Government will support United States-Afghanistan-Pakistan trilateral initiatives focusing on food security, agriculture trade corridors, and water management and watershed rehabilitation. FY 2011 funding will also support small grants for farmers, cash-for-work, and vouchers for agricultural inputs. The U.S. Mission will also work with the MAIL to rehabilitate watersheds, improve irrigation infrastructure, and increase extension services for farmers. In addition, U.S. agricultural and economic growth specialists will assist relevant GIRoA institutions, such as the MAIL, the MOF and the Central Bank, to develop a national agriculture credit system to address the credit demand of small commercial farmers - those farmers who contribute to approximately 85 percent of Afghanistan's

aggregate agricultural output but whose credit needs are currently underserved.

**Private Sector Competitiveness:** FY 2011 funds will strengthen the business-enabling environment in Afghanistan by helping the Government of Afghanistan implement new commercial legislation to boost investment in Afghanistan and to deliver services. As a result, the United States expects that Afghanistan will continue to make progress against the World Bank's *Doing Business* indicators, particularly in the area of licensing reform. The United States will continue to implement a quick-impact economic response fund to stimulate small-scale investment and training programs beyond Afghanistan's economic centers in order to expand markets, stimulate job creation, and fuel production and growth. FY 2011 funds will also help to enhance and expand services provided by business associations to their constituents. The United States will also continue working to develop small and medium enterprises in six key sectors: carpets, marble, gemstones, agribusiness, handicrafts, and wool. Through work with the Ministry of Education, FY 2011 funds will help modernize formal educational curriculums to meet the needs of the labor force and to promote participation of women in the economy. The U.S. Government's land reform project will expand operations to five major cities and at least two informal settlements per city. A significant barrier to business development and expansion rests with insecure land tenure and titles. U.S. support for land titling ensures documentation and clear transfer of land ownership for Afghan citizens, essential to creating a viable market economy.

**Economic Opportunity:** Access to finance, a critical component to expanding economic opportunities, is constrained by high risk, low human capital, high costs, and poor infrastructure in Afghanistan. The United States will continue building the long-term foundation for a sustainable, diverse, and inclusive financial system. FY 2011 funds will support the design and provision of capital for new demand-driven products such as leasing, *Shariah*-compliant credit, agricultural loans, and value chain finance. Funds will continue to support the highly successful credit union program that provides Islamic-compliant financial products to conservative markets, particularly in Afghanistan's eastern and southern regions. The United States will place greater focus on developing commercial banking industry's capacity to provide a range of financial services to small and medium enterprises. FY 2011 funds will also help establish an agricultural credit project, in collaboration with U.S. agricultural specialists, to increase access to credit for small commercial farmers, agricultural cooperatives, and others overlooked by lending institutions.

**Environment:** FY 2011 funds will support programs that reduce degradation of forests, watersheds, rangelands, and critical plant and animal populations. Activities will continue to focus on restoration of Afghanistan's depleted natural resources helping both the Government and private sectors to enforce environmental laws and regulations; training technicians, managers, and policy makers in improved environmental technologies and policy; and involving communities and the Afghan government jointly in protecting and conserving Afghanistan's natural resources.

**Food for Peace Title II: Agriculture:** The United States has been proactive in supporting the Afghan Government's efforts to provide food aid support to highly food insecure populations of Afghanistan via the World Food Program and to reduce food insecurity in five districts of Ghor province through its Multi-Year Assistance Program (MYAP). Working with the provincial MAIL, FY 2011 Food for Peace Title II funds will allow the MYAP to continue focusing on reducing food insecurity and improving both the health and livelihoods of vulnerable families in Ghor.

### **Humanitarian Assistance**

Despite progress in agricultural sector, food insecurity continues to affect significant numbers of vulnerable Afghan households. Approximately one-third of rural households are food insecure, with an additional 30 percent facing transitory or short-term food insecurity problems. This high level of food insecurity is due to inaccessibility of food (insufficient purchasing power or inadequate production of food by the household) rather than the unavailability of food. With FY 2011 funding the United States will continue to be proactive in supporting GIRoA efforts to provide food aid support to highly food insecure populations of Afghanistan.

Food for Peace Title II:

Disaster Readiness: While simultaneously working to address the root causes of food insecurity through its economic growth programs, the U.S. Government will provide food assistance to vulnerable groups, including internally displaced persons and refugees returning from Iran and Pakistan, through local community development councils and the GIRoA district authorities. Assistance will be in the form of food distribution or food for work, depending on community preference.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: The United States utilizes five methods for assessing program performance when making budget decisions.

- **Regular Reviews:** The United States conducts regular portfolio and expenditure reviews. Portfolio reviews occur quarterly; two are internal and two in coordination with the Afghan Government to assess program performance and their linkage to the overall assistance strategy. Expenditure reviews ensure that programs effectively manage their pipeline and expenditure rates over the fiscal year, and whether procurement plans are being fulfilled.
- **Embassy Procurement Reviews:** Several times a year, the Ambassador and the Embassy's Coordinating Director for Development and Economic Affairs review packages of all new program procurements over \$100,000, to ensure that programs support the President's Afghanistan/Pakistan strategy.
- **Internal Budget Exercises:** The United States conducts budget exercises to assess what funds are required to fulfill the President's strategy as well as the implications on performance of scaled increases or decreases in funding.
- **Evaluations and Assessments:** USAID conducted 16 evaluations and assessments in FY 2009, and plans 25 evaluations and assessments in FY 2010, across all sectors. Findings will be used to inform programming and budget decisions.
- **Performance Measures and Plans:**
  - a. **Performance Management Plans (PMP):** Before implementing partners begin a project, they are required to provide PMPs and Work Plans that the partners update annually. USAID/Afghanistan plans to conduct a new, comprehensive PMP in 2010 that covers all programs.
  - b. **Afghanistan Metrics:** The United States has developed a set of metrics to measure progress made by assistance in Afghanistan. These metrics are linked to the overall strategy for Afghanistan and are incorporated in the reviews mentioned above.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: Each of the five components of performance management is used to inform budget decisions. The series of reviews determine whether programs are performing, what funds are available, and whether changes in funding will impact performance. Evaluations and assessments determine whether the programs are having the intended impact, what changes can be made to current and future programming based on these findings, and whether these changes require shifts in the levels of funding requested. Finally, all aspects of the President's new strategy have metrics associated with it that link higher-level strategic outcomes down to programmatic outputs. These metrics are constantly monitored at all levels to see if progress is being made against the shared objectives and what changes should be made and whether or not there are funding implications.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: The FY 2010 supplemental request and FY 2011 request are built around the President's strategy and reaching the milestones that will lead to successful completion of its objectives. A representative summary of what these resources will accomplish include:

- Capacity built in six Afghan ministries so they may be certified to receive direct U.S. assistance by December 2010;
- 40 percent of assistance programmed for implementation through local entities' (Afghan

- Government, local non-governmental organization, or local firms) systems by December 2010;
- Increased amount per dollar of U.S. assistance directly benefiting the Afghan people and Afghan institutions;
  - Deployment of dozens of additional U.S. Government civilian personnel by early 2010 to enhance oversight of contracts and improve management of programs;
  - Expanded capacity of core Afghan Ministries' to assume lead responsibility for overseeing and implementing programs, over time (e.g., MAIL leads all aspects of its programs, to include design, program implementation, and oversight);
  - Successful implementation and monitoring of new flexible funding authorities being provided to civilians deployed to the field (e.g., the Performance Based Governors Fund and the PRT-based Quick Response Fund) in 2010; and
  - Development and implementation of a U.S. Government action plan to mitigate the indirect effects on corruption resulting from a growing U.S. military and civilian presence

## Bangladesh

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

In FY 2011, U.S. assistance to Bangladesh will continue to address the underlying social, demographic, and economic factors that threaten democratic governance, stifle economic growth, and increase the lure of extremism. Bangladesh, a strong partner with the United States, is the fourth most populous Muslim country in the world, and over 80 percent of its population lives on less than two dollars a day. U.S. assistance will build local capacity to improve social and economic service delivery, and promote policies that advance and sustain key reforms. In FY 2011, the United States will build on previous gains to further reduce crippling poverty, improve health and education, mitigate the impact of frequent natural disasters, and achieve more effective governance in order to foster equitable and sustainable growth in Bangladesh and address challenges to international peace and security.

Bangladesh faces major vulnerabilities in the areas of food security, global climate change, corruption, and potential terrorist exploitation by extremist groups located in Bangladesh and throughout the region. FY 2011 funding will permit the U.S. Mission in Bangladesh to support key global initiatives by increasing food security, mitigating the effects of global climate change, and securing health gains in Bangladesh. Following its return to democratic rule in late 2008, Bangladesh remains at a critical juncture in its history. U.S. assistance could have a significant impact in transforming Bangladesh from a state plagued by poverty and vulnerable to extremism and insecurity to an economically thriving global partner.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	166,756	168,521	207,127	38,606
Development Assistance	40,000	66,271	81,902	15,631
Economic Support Fund	50,000	0	0	0
Food for Peace Title II	30,029	42,000	42,000	0
Foreign Military Financing	590	1,500	1,500	0
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	41,550	53,200	77,300	24,100
International Military Education and Training	787	1,000	1,000	0
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	200	350	850	500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,600	4,200	2,575	-1,625

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Bangladesh</b>	<b>166,756</b>	<b>168,521</b>	<b>207,127</b>	<b>38,606</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	6,277	7,800	6,175	-1,625
<b>Development Assistance</b>	1,100	1,100	1,100	0
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,100	1,100	1,100	0
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	590	1,500	1,500	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	590	1,500	1,500	0
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	787	1,000	1,000	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	787	1,000	1,000	0

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	200	0	0	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	200	0	0	0
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	3,600	4,200	2,575	-1,625
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	3,200	4,125	2,500	-1,625
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	400	75	75	0
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	20,530	23,262	24,602	1,340
<b>Development Assistance</b>	20,530	22,912	23,752	840
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,499	2,850	3,700	850
2.2 Good Governance	11,531	11,900	11,890	-10
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,500	4,700	4,700	0
2.4 Civil Society	2,000	3,462	3,462	0
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	0	350	850	500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	350	850	500
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	60,157	83,100	107,200	24,100
<b>Development Assistance</b>	5,000	6,400	6,400	0
3.2 Education	5,000	5,000	5,000	0
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	0	1,400	1,400	0
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	13,607	23,500	23,500	0
3.1 Health	11,824	23,500	23,500	0
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	1,783	0	0	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - USAID</b>	41,550	53,200	77,300	24,100
3.1 Health	41,550	53,200	77,300	24,100
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	16,774	47,859	63,500	15,641
<b>Development Assistance</b>	13,020	34,359	50,000	15,641
4.4 Infrastructure	2,744	3,000	4,000	1,000
4.5 Agriculture	2,720	16,359	30,000	13,641
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	3,056	6,000	6,000	0
4.8 Environment	4,500	9,000	10,000	1,000
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	3,754	13,500	13,500	0
4.5 Agriculture	3,754	13,500	13,500	0
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	63,018	6,500	5,650	-850
<b>Development Assistance</b>	350	1,500	650	-850
5.2 Disaster Readiness	350	1,500	650	-850
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	50,000	0	0	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	20,000	0	0	0
5.2 Disaster Readiness	30,000	0	0	0
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	12,668	5,000	5,000	0
5.2 Disaster Readiness	12,668	5,000	5,000	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Bangladesh</b>	<b>166,756</b>	<b>168,521</b>	<b>207,127</b>	<b>38,606</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	6,277	7,800	6,175	-1,625
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	3,200	4,125	2,500	-1,625
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	400	75	75	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,577	2,500	2,500	0
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,100	1,100	1,100	0
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>20,530</b>	<b>23,262</b>	<b>24,602</b>	<b>1,340</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,499	3,200	4,550	1,350
2.2 Good Governance	11,531	11,900	11,890	-10
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,500	4,700	4,700	0
2.4 Civil Society	2,000	3,462	3,462	0
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>60,157</b>	<b>83,100</b>	<b>107,200</b>	<b>24,100</b>
3.1 Health	53,374	76,700	100,800	24,100
3.2 Education	5,000	5,000	5,000	0
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	1,783	1,400	1,400	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>16,774</b>	<b>47,859</b>	<b>63,500</b>	<b>15,641</b>
4.4 Infrastructure	2,744	3,000	4,000	1,000
4.5 Agriculture	6,474	29,859	43,500	13,641
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	3,056	6,000	6,000	0
4.8 Environment	4,500	9,000	10,000	1,000
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>63,018</b>	<b>6,500</b>	<b>5,650</b>	<b>-850</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	20,000	0	0	0
5.2 Disaster Readiness	43,018	6,500	5,650	-850
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>9,619</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,939	0	0	0
6.2 Administration and Oversight	7,680	0	0	0

#### Peace and Security

Extreme poverty, a history of political turbulence, poorly controlled borders, and loosely governed areas in remote regions continue to make Bangladesh vulnerable to extremism. In FY 2011, U.S. assistance will continue to support Bangladeshi civilian, police, and military counterparts by increasing their capability to conduct and provide counterterrorism, counterinsurgency, border, and maritime security; humanitarian assistance and peace keeping operations; promoting cooperation between the United States and the Government of Bangladesh (GOB), between Bangladesh and its regional partners, and between Bangladeshi security agencies; and mitigating the underlying causes of conflict and extremism.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): Bangladesh's current inability to control its coastal borders presents a critical vulnerability to terrorists. With FY 2011 funds, the U.S. Department of Defense will continue to ramp up the capability of the Bangladesh military and Coast Guard to protect Bangladesh's land and maritime borders. FY 2011 funding will be used to equip and sustain Defender Response Boats previously provided with U.S. assistance to the Bangladesh Navy; these boats are crucial to providing a maritime security capability that has not previously existed in Bangladesh. Additional FY 2011 FMF funding will be used to help Bangladesh assist in international humanitarian assistance and disaster relief operations, as well as enabling Bangladesh to be the second largest provider of troops to United Nations Peacekeeping Operations around the globe.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): The Department of Defense will support long-term, integrated joint and interagency trainings that build the capacity of Bangladesh's military and security forces to combat terrorism, mitigate the underlying causes of conflict and extremism, and strengthen border and maritime security. Trainings also will enhance humanitarian assistance and peacekeeping operations and promote cooperation between the United States and the GOB, between Bangladesh and its regional partners, and among Bangladeshi security agencies.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): The Department of State will continue to conduct successful Antiterrorism Assistance programs in Bangladesh. Courses taught under this program include crisis response handling for the Dhaka Metropolitan Police, VIP training, and a seminar on weapons of mass destruction. New initiatives include border control assessments and border-control management courses. The Export Control and Border Security program will provide basic enforcement training and equipment to front line border and customs officials at Bangladesh's air and seaports. Programs will also continue to provide targeted training for export control officials already engaged in licensing controlled weapons of mass destruction-related commodities.

Development Assistance (DA): U.S. assistance will utilize funding to support anti-trafficking in persons activities that further strengthen the Government's capacity to enforce existing laws and prevent trafficking, as well as strengthen its ability to prosecute traffickers and unscrupulous recruiting agencies. Programs also will support awareness-raising campaigns, and provide care and support for trafficking victims.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

In FY 2011, the democratically elected Government will be at the mid-point of its five-year mandate to improve corruption and rule of law. In order to continue to assist Bangladesh in securing and consolidating its recent democratic transition, FY 2011 resources will support activities launched after the historic 2008 election in human rights, electoral and political processes, legislative strengthening, decentralization, and anti-trafficking.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): U.S. assistance will provide legislative and technical support to improve prosecutorial and judicial reform in Bangladesh. In collaboration with Bangladeshi experts and legislators, technical assistance will support development of recommendations for improvements in substantive and procedural law and regulations governing the conduct of major crime prosecutions and adjudication. Training programs will assist in developing professional and independent prosecutorial and judicial services, and seek to develop methods for police and prosecutors jointly to pursue national security interests, justice, and the rule of law.

Development Assistance (DA): U.S. assistance will focus on supporting Bangladesh's ongoing transition to a fully functional democracy by strengthening key democratic practices and institutions. The United States will continue to strengthen Bangladesh's Parliament as an effective institution of democratic representation and governance. Activities to promote democratic local governance and effective service delivery will continue. Due to the substantial scale of corruption in Bangladesh, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will continue its efforts to promote transparency and accountability in the Government. With FY 2011 funds, U.S. 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. Lastly, the U.S. Mission in Bangladesh will continue support for the promotion of basic human rights of vulnerable women, children, and minorities.

### **Investing in People**

In a country with one of the highest population densities in the world, U.S. assistance supports family planning services for Bangladesh's 150 million and growing population. U.S. assistance also enables Bangladesh to further address other critical health challenges, such as high rates of maternal mortality



and death among children under age five, one of the worst rates of tuberculosis in the world, and severe stunting and malnutrition among children. In implementing the Global Health Initiative in Bangladesh, U.S. assistance programs will continue to offer basic health services that include voluntary family planning, maternal and child health care, nutrition, tuberculosis treatment, and HIV/AIDS prevention. In the basic education sector, the United States will support early childhood learning initiatives that enable children to succeed in primary school.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS): FY 2011 funds will continue and expand activities that span the areas of maternal and child health, family planning, nutrition, HIV/AIDS, and tuberculosis. The Bangladesh health program will align with the President's Global Health Initiative.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH): The United States will continue to ensure access to voluntary FPRH services through service delivery programs in the public, non-government, and private sectors; and by providing support for proper procurement, marketing, and distribution of contraceptive commodities. USAID is the only donor providing assistance to the Government of Bangladesh in improving access to long-acting and permanent methods of contraceptives, and will continue this support with FY 2011 funds. Additionally, FY 2011 funds will be used to reduce unmet needs for family planning by improving access to quality services, particularly for the poor in underserved areas.

Maternal and Child Health (MCH): U.S.-supported service delivery programs offer pregnancy and post-delivery checkups, safe child delivery, counseling on MCH care, expanded immunization services, and treatment for childhood illnesses. MCH activities also include community mobilization to improve behavior on safe motherhood and newborn care in underserved areas, and adoption of simple proven interventions to reduce maternal deaths. FY 2011 funds will continue to support and expand these existing interventions, and to develop programs such as media campaigns and televised policy dialogues on improving family planning and maternal health. Resources will focus on reducing maternal and child deaths, and maternal illness or disability due to pregnancy through expanding safe motherhood initiatives, including promoting antenatal care check-ups during pregnancy; good nutrition before, during, and after pregnancy; diagnosis and treatment of hypertension (eclampsia) in pregnancy; and active management of the third stage of labor. New programs on nutrition to prevent and manage maternal, infant, and young child malnutrition through community-based programs will be implemented in collaboration with U.S. assistance activities in food security, and ongoing health and other development programs.

Nutrition: In the area of nutrition, USAID will strengthen advocacy through community mobilization, reinvigorate behavior change communication, and conduct operations research to scale up innovations to improve nutrition.

HIV/AIDS: USAID programs provide HIV prevention services for the most at risk populations (MARPs); programs reach approximately one fourth of the MARPs in Bangladesh. With FY 2011 funding, USAID will continue to work with MARPs to keep the rate of HIV/AIDS prevalence below five percent among this group and below one percent among the general population.

Tuberculosis (TB): Bangladesh has one of the highest rates of TB in the world. With FY 2011 funds, USAID will expand U.S. support to the Bangladesh TB Control Program to increase capacity of existing clinics for TB detection and treatment; increase public, non-government, and private sector collaboration on TB control; improve programmatic management of drug resistance; and strengthen integration of TB/HIV activities.

Development Assistance (DA): The United States has a strategic interest in strengthening basic education in Bangladesh, not only as a prerequisite of long-term development, but also as an investment towards mitigating the country's vulnerability to extremism.

**Basic Education:** Although the school enrollment rate in Bangladesh is improving, an alarmingly high dropout rate has virtually negated this progress. FY 2011 funds will be used to support early childhood learning initiatives, which focus on school readiness preparation - especially in highly vulnerable populations - in order to promote school retention. USAID will provide pre-primary education through its network preschools, as well as work with primary schools to encourage a student-oriented teaching methodology.

**Food for Peace Title II:** FY 2011 funding will 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. As much as half the population lacks clean, safe drinking water, and access to sanitation facilities. To address these issues, U.S. assistance will help test for arsenic and other forms of contamination and improve access to safe water and sanitation.

**Maternal and Child Health (MCH):** With Food for Peace Title II funds, the United States will implement the Prevention of Malnutrition under Two Approach (PM2A) which focuses on prevention of malnutrition among children under the age of two. PM2A is a food-assisted approach that reduces the prevalence of child malnutrition in a targeted area by providing a comprehensive package of preventive health and nutrition interventions to all pregnant and lactating women and children under the age of two.

**Water Supply and Sanitation:** In FY 2011, USAID will test existing tube wells for arsenic and mark them accordingly, cap springs, protect wells, repair pumps, install basic low-cost latrines, and repair or relocate existing latrines to make them functional. In addition, Food for Peace Title II funds will be used to promote improved hygiene practices that include proper hand washing at critical times, sanitary disposal of human waste, and protection of drinking water from contamination in the household.

**Social Assistance:** FY 2011 Food for Peace Title II funds, along with some DA funds, will support alternative income generating activities such as food-for-work and cash-for-work to provide employment and income for people in seasonally food insecure areas. These projects will support infrastructural improvements in the targeted areas, ensuring benefits to the entire community.

### **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 survive on less than one dollar a day. Food security is a major concern, with domestic crop production unable to meet demand; a growing population, together with shrinking arable land due to climate change-induced land degradation and urbanization, is compounding this situation. U.S. assistance programs seek to improve food availability, help the most vulnerable communities adapt to global climate change, and reduce poverty by removing barriers to growth in sectors of the economy that have the greatest benefit for the poor. The United States will also promote policy and legislative changes which support both the expansion of clean energy and access to affordable electricity, as well as a sustainable co-management approach in environment where the Government and local communities work together to achieve sustainable management of natural resources.

**Development Assistance (DA):** U.S. assistance will continue to address extreme poverty by supporting programs that create jobs for the poor by improving training and skills of youth and women, and increase the number of small and medium enterprises. USAID's environment program will continue to sustain biodiversity and enable communities to better adapt to the effects of climate change. Programs will assist the GOB in mapping natural resource landscapes, and plan for their sustainable management; draft legislation and the help lobby for changes in the overlapping role of various Government ministries; and help communities manage their resources as well as adapt to detrimental effects of climate change by providing alternative sources of incomes and coping mechanisms. FY 2011 funds will expand access to affordable electricity and promote clean energy

through solar systems and biogas in rural areas. As part of the Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, the United States will also help Bangladesh implement a comprehensive country-led food security strategy to improve food policies and increase agricultural productivity and improve economic development. This includes promotion of better water management and agricultural production practices such as deep urea placement which increases yields and reduces costs while being environmentally friendly; policy analysis that will help the Government make informed decisions; market development that promotes greater private sector involvement; and research and extension including promotion of biotechnology advances. Activities will also help expand livelihood opportunities for the poor and extreme poor, and mitigate the effect of natural disasters on food security.

Food for Peace Title II: Food for Peace Title II resources will help small and marginal farmers increase their food production and cash income by improving agricultural technology, expanding market facilities, providing on-farm demonstrations, and improving outreach to diversify food production.

### **Humanitarian Assistance**

Natural disasters are an ever-present risk in Bangladesh with the potential to adversely affect the entire population, while the poor and extreme poor are often in the hardest hit areas. In addition to supporting emergency response, U.S. assistance in this area focuses on support for disaster risk management and mitigation activities.

Development Assistance (DA): The United States will use funds to support capacity building regarding disaster prevention, rebuild disaster-impacted communities, and construct disaster shelters, flood barriers, and other mitigation measures.

Food for Peace Title II: Funds will be used to minimize the devastating impacts of a natural disaster after it occurs. U.S. assistance programs help increase the resilience of poor communities and households to natural disasters. Activities will target economically and socially disadvantaged communities, and will focus on protecting lives and livelihoods through measures such as building flood barriers to protect homes and community places, means of production, and livelihoods; constructing and maintaining disaster shelters; developing early warning systems; and building community capacity to respond to disasters.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

The U.S. Mission in Bangladesh informs its budget allocations and strategic planning by reviewing annual performance through the preparation of the annual Performance Plan and Report, in which all U.S. agencies implementing foreign assistance programs review and report on prior performance and set targets for the upcoming year. The Mission also utilizes the annual Mission Strategic Plan process as an opportunity to engage in a strategic review of foreign assistance allocations. Furthermore, USAID conducts Semiannual Portfolio Reviews in which it conducts a financial and programmatic review of all activities during the preceding six months. Finally, USAID conducted 10 evaluations in FY 2009 spanning areas such as food security and agriculture productivity, democracy and governance, maternal child and health, and humanitarian assistance. Highlighted below examples of how the U.S. Mission utilized these processes to inform budget and planning decisions.

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: In Bangladesh, a country with extreme poverty and frequent natural disasters, U.S. assistance has played a significant role in supporting disaster recovery and development. In FY 2009, an evaluation assessment was conducted under the Humanitarian Assistance program objective to evaluate the impact of one of USAID's programs in reducing the loss of lives and property in the program areas. As compared to neighboring areas without the program, the assessment results showed that the U.S. disaster prevention program successfully contributed in protecting assets and providing households with food and other essential items over the three months following Cyclone Sidr, a devastating category-four cyclone that hit Bangladesh in November 2007.

One evaluation that strongly influenced USAID's programmatic decisions was the final data analysis and reporting of the findings from the fifth Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey (BDHS), which was funded by USAID. The survey measured fertility, child mortality, and child nutritional status, which are the outcome indicators for the Government's national family planning, health, and nutrition programs. The Government of Bangladesh, USAID, and other development partners used the findings to monitor Bangladesh's progress in meeting some of the Millennium Development Goals and the performance of the national health and population program, including selected USAID-supported activities. BDHS findings showed a high disparity in maternal health service use by the poor and rich. The Mission also funded an analysis of BDHS and other data to develop four policy briefs on family planning, maternal health, child health, and nutrition.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: The assessment results of the disaster management intervention led USAID to continue to emphasize developing community preparedness and broadening the capacity of existing community institutions through activating different groups, such as disaster management committees, at different local and Government administration levels.

As a result of the BDHS findings, the Mission expanded interventions that provide poor women with vouchers for free or subsidized maternal health services. BDHS data also showed that nutritional status of children under five years of age remained poor, with four in ten children being underweight. USAID is planning to utilize resources to conduct several nutritional initiatives to improve breastfeeding, complementary feeding during infancy, nutrition during pregnancy, and micronutrient intake in its health and food security programs.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: USAID is currently in the process of conducting assessments in the environment, economic growth, and agriculture sectors. The Mission will utilize these findings, as well as results from evaluations such as the BDHS to incorporate lessons-learned to improve its ongoing programs. Evaluation and assessment findings also will inform programming decisions in sectors where this request includes significant increases in resources, such as in health, food security, and global climate change. The U.S. Mission in Bangladesh will increase its FY 2011 targets for indicators in the impacted sectors, in programs in the areas of agriculture, maternal and child health, nutrition, and climate change mitigation.

## India

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

India is a mature democracy with an impressive record of peaceful political transition, and has one of the fastest growing economies in the world due to information technology and other investments. Yet, over 456 million people in India, or one-third of the world's poor, live on less than \$1.25 a day. Reducing poverty in India is critical to U.S. foreign policy interests. A growing middle class in India will strengthen democracy and development, promote regional stability, and increase mutually beneficial U.S. trade. In July 2009, the United States and India launched a multifaceted Strategic Dialogue that lays out an ambitious set of cooperation objectives; FY 2011 resources will be required to implement these objectives fully.

U.S. foreign assistance, coupled with Government of India (GOI) and private sector resources, will improve India's ability to fight extreme poverty, achieve Millennium Development Goals, improve the quality and relevance of education, combat HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis (TB), improve health delivery systems, support food security, mitigate and adapt to the challenges of a changing climate, influence water use policies, and increase India's ability to prevent and react to acts of terror, including weapons of mass destruction (WMD) terrorism. U.S. foreign assistance will serve as a catalyst, source of innovation, model, and pilot for more effective and efficient use of GOI funds.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	103,480	126,850	145,300	18,450
Development Assistance	11,000	31,250	34,000	2,750
Food for Peace Title II	13,466	4,000	4,000	0
Global Health and Child Survival - State	6,450	9,000	9,000	0
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	69,500	78,200	91,700	13,500
International Military Education and Training	1,364	1,200	1,400	200
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,700	3,200	5,200	2,000

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>India</b>	<b>103,480</b>	<b>126,850</b>	<b>145,300</b>	<b>18,450</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	3,064	4,400	6,600	2,200
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	1,364	1,200	1,400	200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,364	1,200	1,400	200
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	1,700	3,200	5,200	2,000
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,000	2,500	4,500	2,000
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	700	700	700	0
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	1,000	0	0	0
<b>Development Assistance</b>	1,000	0	0	0
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,000	0	0	0
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	96,416	97,450	104,700	7,250
<b>Development Assistance</b>	7,000	6,250	0	-6,250

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
3.1 Health	2,000	1,250	0	-1,250
3.2 Education	5,000	5,000	0	-5,000
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	13,466	4,000	4,000	0
3.1 Health	13,466	4,000	4,000	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - State</b>	6,450	9,000	9,000	0
3.1 Health	6,450	9,000	9,000	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - USAID</b>	69,500	78,200	91,700	13,500
3.1 Health	69,500	78,200	91,700	13,500
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	3,000	25,000	34,000	9,000
<b>Development Assistance</b>	3,000	25,000	34,000	9,000
4.4 Infrastructure	1,000	0	0	0
4.5 Agriculture	2,000	10,000	15,000	5,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	0	1,000	0	-1,000
4.8 Environment	0	14,000	19,000	5,000

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>India</b>	<b>103,480</b>	<b>126,850</b>	<b>145,300</b>	<b>18,450</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	3,064	4,400	6,600	2,200
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,000	2,500	4,500	2,000
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	700	700	700	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,364	1,200	1,400	200
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	1,000	0	0	0
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,000	0	0	0
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	96,416	97,450	104,700	7,250
3.1 Health	91,416	92,450	104,700	12,250
3.2 Education	5,000	5,000	0	-5,000
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	3,000	25,000	34,000	9,000
4.4 Infrastructure	1,000	0	0	0
4.5 Agriculture	2,000	10,000	15,000	5,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	0	1,000	0	-1,000
4.8 Environment	0	14,000	19,000	5,000
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	4,626	6,875	7,325	450
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,077	1,500	1,350	-150
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,549	5,375	5,975	600

### Peace and Security

India has been the victim of attacks by international terrorist groups that are also hostile towards the United States. The new Counterterrorism Cooperation Initiative framework, launched as a part of the United States-India Strategic Dialogue, will enhance coordination between U.S. and Indian law enforcement authorities better to protect both countries' citizens and interests. India possesses nuclear weapons, advanced nuclear capabilities, experience with chemical weapons development, and rapidly growing chemical and biotechnology sectors. Strengthening India's strategic trade control systems and building greater Indian military capacity will create a stronger partner to address regional and global challenges.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): Department of State programs will improve India's capabilities to counter terrorism, address terrorism finance and support,

and prevent the proliferation of WMD. Counterterrorism 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 partnering with Indian law enforcement. The export control and border security program will bring strategic trade control systems up to international standards to prevent the proliferation of WMD and related technologies. Assistance will stem the spread of weapons of mass destruction and increase cooperation in the high technology, civil space, and civil nuclear areas.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): U.S. foreign assistance will support programs to enhance military professionalism and facilitate cooperation during joint exercises and humanitarian operations between the United States and India. The program will favorably impact India's military leadership, doctrinal developments, and perception of the United States, which are all crucial to U.S. national security. Funding will support increased interoperability and understanding to ensure regional stability. The program, implemented by the Department of Defense, provides superb access and leverage for U.S. military and U.S. regional objectives.

### **Investing in People**

India, whose current population is over 1.1 billion, will overtake China as the world's most populous country by 2050. India's ability to achieve sustainable growth and reduce poverty will depend greatly on its ability to stabilize population growth and strengthen systems that reach the poorest of the poor with crucial services, information, and opportunities. Almost half of all Indian children under the age of five are malnourished, and maternal deaths in India account for about a quarter of the world's childbirth-related deaths. Child mortality in India represents a quarter of the worldwide deaths of children under five. India is also one of the world's last reservoirs of polio. Though India has an overall HIV zero-prevalence rate of 0.3 percent, there are pockets with a significantly higher rate of up to four percent. One third of the world's TB cases are in India, where the disease kills more than 1,000 people every day, and where the numbers of drug-resistant TB cases are the highest in the world. Increased access to quality health services promotes improved maternal, infant, and child health, while ultimately contributing to population stabilization. The India health program will align with the Global Health Initiative.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS): Tuberculosis (TB): Recognizing the tremendous obstacle to India's development posed by TB, as well as global implications of India being a conveyor of infectious disease, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) has positioned itself to be a key partner of the GOI in addressing TB control. High-level technical assistance will bolster the national TB program, focusing on critical priority areas: sustaining and improving the quality of Directly Observed Treatment Short courses, expanding services for diagnosis and treatment of multi-drug resistant TB, and strengthening linkages between TB and HIV/AIDS services and control activities. This technical focus will support the GOI in coming years, as drug resistance and TB/HIV co-infection threaten to reverse progress made in TB control in India globally. The increased funding 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.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health: U.S. foreign assistance will focus on improving the quality and access to voluntary reproductive health services in the poverty belt of northern India, reaching more than 100 million people while influencing programs and policies to reach millions more. The program will encourage the GOI and state governments to adopt innovative reproductive and child health services. The objective is to 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 the timing of a first birth. The program will also make substantial contributions to reducing abortions, maternal and child mortality, and morbidity; and to mitigating adverse effects of population dynamics on natural resources, economic growth, and state stability.

Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition: In cooperation with the GOI and private sector partners, and in conjunction with the United States' efforts to promote food security, U.S. foreign assistance will continue to integrate health services and nutrition to improve the survival of children and their mothers. To help India

in its polio eradication efforts, U.S. assistance supports the GOI's National Polio Surveillance Project, which conducts high quality surveillance, provides technical advice for immunization activities, builds a network of volunteers to educate and mobilize communities, and strengthens laboratories. To improve the effectiveness of child survival interventions, the program will help local governments develop urban health plans in three Indian cities, and support child-health research activities. Integrated nutrition and health efforts will improve maternal and child health through immunizations, food aid, family health care education, and other preventive measures. In line with the Global Health Initiative, the program will emphasize increased integration of family planning and maternal and child health programming to promote more effective and strategic use of resources to address the pressing need of building and strengthening the overall integrated health system. In addition, GHCS resources will be used for an integrated program to address India's strategy on water management that will improve access to water and sanitation services for urban poor.

**HIV/AIDS:** As part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, India will receive significant support to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.

USAID will implement the maternal and child health, TB, and family planning and reproductive health programs. The Department of State, USAID, U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Department of Defense, and Department of Labor will jointly implement the HIV/AIDS program.

### **Economic Growth**

India's enormous population and rapidly rising demand for energy has put incredible strain on the environment, making it particularly vulnerable to climate change. India is already the fifth largest emitter globally of greenhouse gases (GHG). While India aims to develop an efficient and modern energy system to sustain its economic growth and social development, the country also strives to reduce its GHG emissions and other negative impacts on the environment.

India is home to 17 percent of the world's population, but only 3 percent of the world's arable land. Sixty percent of the population is dependent on agriculture for their livelihood. Consistent with the new Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, a renewed effort to develop agriculture is needed to help improve India's food security and reduce the number of poor. Moreover, because India's agricultural purchases on the world market significantly influence world prices and availability, improving agricultural productivity in India will mitigate global food shortages and price fluctuations.

**Development Assistance (DA):** A new program will support the GOI in tackling the causes and negative impacts of global climate change. U.S. foreign assistance will advance the rapid application of energy efficiency in key growth sectors in India, scale up commercially viable renewable energy technologies, accelerate the development of low-carbon and cleaner technologies, and deploy relevant adaptation strategies and approaches. The program, run by USAID, will foster institutional and commercial partnerships that emphasize working models and collaborative programs with federal, state, and city groups; agencies; and bodies in the United States and India. This program will contribute to the Global Climate Change Initiative.

U.S. foreign assistance will also support the Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative through a new food security program that will expand the use of appropriate practices, innovations, and research by farmers to extend technological modernization to states, areas, and farmer groups lacking appropriate technologies; increase agricultural productivity to increase farmer incomes, reduce prices to consumers, and ensure food security; link farmers to markets and reduce transaction costs; expand trade both regionally and globally through adoption of international grades and standards as well as improved regulations and policies; and improve nutrition through health services delivery. Under the Initiative, India is viewed as a "strategic partner" country where certain activities, especially research, technology development, and policy analysis, are expected to have regional impacts and benefits to strengthen food security in the South Asia region.



## **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: To evaluate FY 2009 programmatic and financial performance, USAID/India conducted in-depth portfolio reviews in November 2009. These reviews assessed every activity implemented by the Operating Unit during FY 2009 in terms of accomplishments, challenges, and the way forward, as well as the status of their pipelines. One major finding from the reviews concludes that activities need to assess impact by measuring return on investment and using impact-level indicators. Project logframes, evaluations, data quality assessments, and financial reviews for each activity will serve as critical monitoring tools. Two program evaluations were completed in FY 2009. The family planning and reproductive health program was evaluated to guide and provide information for the design of a new technical assistance activity for this sector. A mid-term evaluation was completed of a maternal and child health activity that supports the GOI's National Rural Health Mission by providing critical technical assistance to strengthen the capacity of the GOI and state governments in implementation. Six evaluations are planned in FY 2010 to evaluate performance and guide future programmatic choices in disaster management, basic education, agriculture, polio, food aid, and child and maternal anemia sectors. All U.S. foreign assistance funded activities in India contribute to achievement of results as measured by the U.S. foreign assistance standard indicators. The Operating Unit conducts quarterly pipeline analyses to re-allocate or de-obligate funds no longer needed and guide future budget allocation decisions.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: Based on the FY 2009 performance, USAID/India has decided to conclude six activities, including financial institution reform, micro insurance reform, and strengthening agricultural marketing systems programs. An additional 15 activities, in which pipeline or set targets were not on track, will be closely scrutinized and monitored. In addition, to increase management efficiency, a greater reliance on bilateral agreements as opposed to large central umbrella contracts will be emphasized. Performance data, return on investment, and strategic and emerging opportunities will be the basis for allocation of additional resources in the future.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: With FY 2011 funding, the U.S. foreign assistance program in India will have the largest programmatic impacts in improving the health of vulnerable populations, and reducing morbidity and mortality in support of India's contribution toward achievement of Millennium Development Goals; tackling the causes and negative impacts of global climate change by advancing the rapid application of energy efficiency in key growth sectors in India, scaling-up commercially viable renewable energy technologies, and deploying relevant adaptation strategies and approaches; and working towards the Millennium Development Goal of halving the proportion of people living in extreme poverty and hunger by 2015 by increasing India's poor population's sustainable access to sufficient and nutritious food.

## Kazakhstan

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States' strategic aim in Kazakhstan is to help the country develop into a stable, secure, democratic, and prosperous partner that maintains freedom of action on the international stage, embraces free-market competition and the rule of law, and is a respected regional leader. Over the past 18 years, Kazakhstan has made significant progress toward these goals, and U.S. assistance has played a significant supporting role.

For FY 2011, the United States will continue to focus assistance funds toward projects that support Kazakhstan's evolution into a stronger partner state. Expanded security cooperation to strengthen the Government of Kazakhstan's (GOK) ability to combat illicit trafficking and terrorist activity remains a top priority. Continued development of democratic institutions, along with promotion of a more open media environment and civil society, remains the second key area of support. The United States will also continue to help the GOK develop more effective health services, including programs to control the spread of infectious diseases. The jointly funded Program for Economic Development will continue in FY 2011 to promote economic diversification, support the development of small and medium-sized businesses, and facilitate regional cooperation in the electricity sector. The GOK has committed to contribute two dollars for every dollar contributed by the United States for economic growth programs.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	22,422	18,885	18,300	-585
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	13,500	10,400	10,400	0
Foreign Military Financing	4,500	3,000	2,400	-600
Global Health and Child Survival - State	600	600	600	0
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	1,064	2,200	2,200	0
International Military Education and Training	858	785	800	15
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,900	1,900	1,900	0

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Kazakhstan</b>	<b>22,422</b>	<b>18,885</b>	<b>18,300</b>	<b>-585</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	8,478	7,766	7,181	-585
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	1,220	2,081	2,081	0
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	0	50	50	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	300	516	516	0
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	760	668	668	0
1.5 Transnational Crime	160	847	847	0
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	4,500	3,000	2,400	-600
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,500	3,000	2,400	-600
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	858	785	800	15
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector	858	785	800	15

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
Reform				
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	1,900	1,900	1,900	0
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	400	500	500	0
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,500	1,400	1,400	0
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	5,097	4,189	4,189	0
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	5,097	4,189	4,189	0
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,019	1,054	1,054	0
2.2 Good Governance	346	385	385	0
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	899	587	587	0
2.4 Civil Society	2,833	2,163	2,163	0
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	2,998	4,600	4,600	0
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	1,334	1,800	1,800	0
3.1 Health	1,284	1,800	1,800	0
3.2 Education	50	0	0	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - State</b>	600	600	600	0
3.1 Health	600	600	600	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - USAID</b>	1,064	2,200	2,200	0
3.1 Health	1,064	2,200	2,200	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	5,849	2,330	2,330	0
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	5,849	2,330	2,330	0
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,163	568	568	0
4.2 Trade and Investment	669	643	643	0
4.3 Financial Sector	812	0	0	0
4.4 Infrastructure	491	568	568	0
4.5 Agriculture	100	125	125	0
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,614	426	426	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Kazakhstan</b>	22,422	18,885	18,300	-585
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	8,478	7,766	7,181	-585
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	400	500	500	0
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,500	1,450	1,450	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,658	4,301	3,716	-585
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	760	668	668	0
1.5 Transnational Crime	160	847	847	0
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	5,097	4,189	4,189	0
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,019	1,054	1,054	0
2.2 Good Governance	346	385	385	0
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	899	587	587	0
2.4 Civil Society	2,833	2,163	2,163	0
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	2,998	4,600	4,600	0
3.1 Health	2,948	4,600	4,600	0
3.2 Education	50	0	0	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	5,849	2,330	2,330	0

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,163	568	568	0
4.2 Trade and Investment	669	643	643	0
4.3 Financial Sector	812	0	0	0
4.4 Infrastructure	491	568	568	0
4.5 Agriculture	100	125	125	0
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,614	426	426	0
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>2,737</b>	<b>2,696</b>	<b>2,714</b>	<b>18</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	677	552	552	0
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,060	2,144	2,162	18

### Peace and Security

The United States will use funds under this heading to improve the capability of the GOK to secure its borders, combat the illegal traffic of drugs and persons, and improve the professionalism of its military forces.

Assistance for Europe Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): FY 2011 funds will continue to support the full-time, in-country presence of a U.S. law enforcement advisor to consult with the government on a range of law-enforcement-related issues, and to manage various capacity-building projects. Specific Department of State projects will likely include providing training courses and equipment to support mobile patrols and counternarcotics officers working at internal checkpoints, assistance to secure the southern border of Kazakhstan, and continued support for canine narcotics detection. The Department of State will provide legal training programs to increase the effective prosecution of human traffickers and to encourage protection of victims of trafficking. Assistance will also be provided to conduct governmental and non-governmental information campaigns to prevent the trafficking of at-risk populations and to discourage drug use. Assistance programs will increase the GOK's ability to prevent and investigate money laundering and terrorism financing.

U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) programs under this objective will focus on increasing the public's awareness of human trafficking and improving services for trafficking victims.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): The United States will support projects to solidify a professional, rapidly deployable North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)- and U.S.-interoperable military, capable of protecting its territory and operating alongside U.S. and Coalition forces in peacekeeping and stability operations. A top priority will be the continued development of Kazakhstan's nascent Huey II helicopter fleet, which will enhance the military's ability to protect significant energy infrastructure and to respond to threats in Kazakhstan and the Caspian Sea region. FY 2011 funding will be combined with prior-year funds to refurbish an additional helicopter, provide spare parts, and train aircrew and maintenance personnel.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): U.S. support in this area seeks to improve the professionalism and management of Kazakhstan's military forces in order to increase cooperation on transnational threats, and to facilitate Kazakhstani participation in NATO operations. The program for FY 2011 will include senior-level professional military education, as well as training programs in infantry tactics, logistics, joint staff operations, maritime operations, and peacekeeping for approximately 20 Kazakhstani military personnel. The program also will provide English-language enhancement courses and support Kazakhstani language training facilities.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): The United States will assist Kazakhstan through cooperative activities to combat terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and by providing equipment necessary for those missions under the stabilization operations program area.

Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) training courses and equipment provided by the Department of State play a vital role in the Administration's effort to build and sustain the global coalition of partner nations prosecuting the war on terrorism. ATA will provide advanced, needs-based counterterrorism training and equipment to increase Kazakhstan's capacity to find and arrest terrorists.

Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) assistance provided by the Department of State seeks to improve the GOK's capacity to control its borders through improved training programs and modern equipment. For FY 2011, EXBS programs will provide modular shelters and ground-sensing equipment to support the GOK's efforts to patrol larger sections of its land and sea borders. The Department of State will also work to improve training standards at national academies, and to provide advanced courses to Kazakhstani officers at U.S. border training academies.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

The United States will continue to advise the GOK on ways to strengthen its legislative system, to increase governmental accountability and transparency, and to encourage the continued growth of independent media and civil society.

Assistance for Europe Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): USAID programs will contribute to the development and implementation of democratic reforms by strengthening local governance and community organization, 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 needed to develop civil society and the media. To strengthen the rule of law, USAID programs will support judicial reform, as well as encourage respect for freedom of association, religion, speech, and democratic dissent.

### **Investing in People**

U.S. investment, increased government health spending, and significant reform have increased the Ministry of Health's ability to manage its programs and to provide improved healthcare for more citizens. Despite advances, the quality of health care, the efficiency of health facilities, and the overall system require continued technical assistance to guide reform and future spending.

Assistance for Europe Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): The GOK's recent agreement with the World Bank to co-finance a major technology transfer project is an important public commitment to health. USAID will continue its partnership with both the GOK and the World Bank, and will act as a key source of technical assistance to direct this initiative. USAID will focus on institutionalizing quality-improvement measures in the public health sector, particularly in client-oriented, cost-effective primary health care services. USAID will increase outreach to vulnerable groups to prevent and control infectious diseases such as tuberculosis, as well as build capacity in the public health sector for a systems-wide approach to the growing problem of infection prevention and control in health facilities. Funds from this account support a wide range of health-related projects, but do not fund projects designed to control the spread of HIV/AIDS. Funds under this objective will also support a Department of Agriculture program to bring a limited number of university agricultural professors to the United States for long-term training programs and teaching exchanges.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS): GHCS funds, which are used in close concert with AEECA funds, focus primarily on HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis-control projects. With these funds, USAID will increase outreach to vulnerable groups and the general public to raise awareness of the risks of HIV/AIDS infection. USAID will also build capacity in the public health sector to support a system-wide approach to the growing problem of infection prevention and control in health facilities. USAID, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and other U.S. Government agencies will collaborate with the GOK to support the priorities of the Ministry of Health, and in coordination with other U.S. health initiatives to strengthen HIV prevention and services. In addition, targeted technical assistance will help Kazakhstan manage and improve results from the roughly \$38 million in remaining grants from the Global Fund for AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria. Increased HIV/AIDS

resources engaged at the regional level will augment system-strengthening and care and treatment activities in Kazakhstan. In some cases, these funds will be integrated into broader health initiatives also funded by other accounts.

### **Economic Growth**

The United States will continue its Program for Economic Development in FY 2011, with two thirds of the program's funding provided by the GOK.

Assistance for Europe Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): The USAID-administered program will focus on macroeconomic advice to help the GOK chart a course out of its financial crisis, projects to simplify trade and business registration regulations, and other activities dedicated to economic diversification and small-business support. USAID energy-sector assistance will continue, although funding will largely come from the Central Asia Regional budget. In addition to the above-mentioned areas, funding will also support the continuation of successful agricultural and business-exchange programs implemented by the Departments of Agriculture and Commerce.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: The proposed budget priorities and areas of focus are derived from annual portfolio reviews, consultations with the GOK, stakeholders, and interagency discussions. Performance monitoring plans are regularly used in all projects as a tool for project monitoring and refocusing as circumstances warrant. The Mission closely monitors project performance versus funding, and programmatic changes are being contemplated in preparation of a new strategy. Program managers conduct pipeline analyses of each of their program expenditures on a quarterly basis.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: During FY 2009, USAID conducted several reviews in preparation for strategy development, including a gender analysis, a biodiversity review, a blood-borne infection prevention and control situational analysis, energy and water assessments, and governance and local governance assessments. The Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA) also conducted a Security Assistance Review of all security cooperation programs in Kazakhstan, with particular focus on the FMF-funded Huey II helicopter program, and stability and peacekeeping operations capacity-building programs for the Kazakhstani Peacekeeping Brigade. DSCA identified problems and requirements to provide solutions to issues impeding FMF and related equipment deliveries and sustainment.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: Results for projects that underwent assessment or evaluation in FY 2009 are expected to improve for FY 2011 and subsequent years. The expected result of the decision to focus AEECA resources on canine and law enforcement training is an increase in narcotics seizures and an increase in the annual number of successful drug trafficking prosecutions. The immediate impact of the evaluation of the FMF program was an increase in funding for FY 2010. The longer-term expected impact is improved relations with the Ministry of Defense that will help support operations in Afghanistan, and could result in future purchases of U.S. military equipment.

## Kyrgyz Republic

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The primary goals of U.S. assistance to the Kyrgyz Republic are to enhance the country's security, bolster its capacity to confront violent extremists, help create economic prosperity, and strengthen democratic freedoms. U.S. assistance resources will focus on three main areas: expanding cooperation with Kyrgyz security forces; supporting economic reforms and competitiveness, particularly to improve food security; and fostering political reform to protect individual freedoms, while at the same time encouraging more active, constructive participation by individual citizens. Achieving U.S. goals will require continued close collaboration with the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic to identify common interests, active coordination with international donors, and a robust public diplomacy outreach program.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	58,932	53,765	46,925	-6,840
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	54,400	46,000	40,300	-5,700
Foreign Military Financing	800	3,500	2,400	-1,100
Global Health and Child Survival - State	475	475	475	0
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	795	1,200	1,200	0
International Military Education and Training	872	1,000	1,000	0
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,590	1,590	1,550	-40

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>58,932</b>	<b>53,765</b>	<b>46,925</b>	<b>-6,840</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	4,252	7,228	6,535	-693
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	990	1,138	1,585	447
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	0	100	0	-100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	384	1,038	1,038	0
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	606	0	547	547
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	800	3,500	2,400	-1,100
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	800	0	0	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	3,500	2,400	-1,100
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	872	1,000	1,000	0
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	622	0	0	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	250	1,000	1,000	0
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	1,590	1,590	1,550	-40
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	650	650	650	0
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	940	940	900	-40
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	7,619	9,914	9,914	0

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	7,619	9,914	9,914	0
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,875	2,092	2,092	0
2.2 Good Governance	1,128	3,002	3,002	0
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,150	1,701	1,311	-390
2.4 Civil Society	3,466	3,119	3,509	390
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	5,442	7,351	6,986	-365
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	4,172	5,676	5,311	-365
3.1 Health	2,479	3,376	3,011	-365
3.2 Education	1,693	2,300	2,300	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - State</b>	475	475	475	0
3.1 Health	475	475	475	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - USAID</b>	795	1,200	1,200	0
3.1 Health	795	1,200	1,200	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	40,719	28,072	22,372	-5,700
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	40,719	28,072	22,372	-5,700
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,451	1,288	1,288	0
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,624	1,644	1,341	-303
4.3 Financial Sector	0	9,033	2,900	-6,133
4.4 Infrastructure	31,083	1,500	2,236	736
4.5 Agriculture	2,901	10,607	10,607	0
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	3,141	4,000	4,000	0
4.7 Economic Opportunity	519	0	0	0
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	900	1,200	1,118	-82
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	900	1,200	1,118	-82
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	900	1,200	1,118	-82

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>58,932</b>	<b>53,765</b>	<b>46,925</b>	<b>-6,840</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	4,252	7,228	6,535	-693
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,072	650	650	0
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	940	1,040	900	-140
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	634	5,538	4,438	-1,100
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	606	0	547	547
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	7,619	9,914	9,914	0
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,875	2,092	2,092	0
2.2 Good Governance	1,128	3,002	3,002	0
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,150	1,701	1,311	-390
2.4 Civil Society	3,466	3,119	3,509	390
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	5,442	7,351	6,986	-365
3.1 Health	3,749	5,051	4,686	-365
3.2 Education	1,693	2,300	2,300	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	40,719	28,072	22,372	-5,700
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,451	1,288	1,288	0
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,624	1,644	1,341	-303
4.3 Financial Sector	0	9,033	2,900	-6,133



(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
4.4 Infrastructure	31,083	1,500	2,236	736
4.5 Agriculture	2,901	10,607	10,607	0
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	3,141	4,000	4,000	0
4.7 Economic Opportunity	519	0	0	0
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,118</b>	<b>-82</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	900	1,200	1,118	-82
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>3,423</b>	<b>4,193</b>	<b>4,276</b>	<b>83</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	298	536	534	-2
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,125	3,657	3,742	85

### **Peace and Security**

The United States will expand its cooperation in the security sphere to help the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic control its borders, maintain a professional military, build the capacity of its law enforcement agencies, and contribute to the overall stability of the region. Programs will also work with the Government and non-governmental organizations to address human trafficking and problems associated with the trade in illegal narcotics.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): The Department of State will use funds under this heading to reduce corruption, sharpen investigation skills, enhance forensics capabilities, and improve hiring practices of Kyrgyz law enforcement. Projects will also work to improve the Government's ability to secure its borders and combat the trafficking of narcotics. FY 2011 funds will continue to support the full-time, in-country presence of a Senior Law Enforcement Advisor to consult with the Government on a range of law enforcement issues and manage various capacity-building projects. Specific Department of State projects will likely include the renovation and equipping of police training facilities, the provision of specialized forensics and police equipment, and direct consultations with drug control related agencies.

In addition, the Civilian Research and Development Foundation will engage former weapons scientists and researchers with weapons of mass destruction-applicable skills in civilian research through support for the Joint United States-Kyrgyz Geographic Information System Center.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): These funds will be used to provide equipment to military forces to enhance their ability to protect the country from terrorist threats. The Office of Military Cooperation at the U.S. Embassy in Bishkek works directly with Kyrgyz Security Forces to identify shortfalls in equipment necessary to complete the security mission. In the recent past, these funds have been used to procure communications equipment and individual soldier gear for mountain terrain operations.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): These funds are used to provide basic military tactical and strategic training to qualified Kyrgyz military officers. Most courses are geared toward increasing the tactical proficiency of officers in the rank of Captain and Major. The program seeks to improve technical war fighting skills, resource management, and strategic planning. A portion of funding will also support English language training.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): Department of State-provided Antiterrorism Training will improve the operational and tactical capabilities of Kyrgyz security services to confront and defeat terrorist threats in the region. The requested resource level supports training for just over 100 officers and provides multiple opportunities for Kyrgyz and U.S. counterterrorism experts to work and learn together. Courses offered in the recent past include training on police executives' role in combating terrorism, preventing attacks on soft targets, interdicting terrorist activity, explosive incident countermeasures, and border control management.

The Department of State Export Control and Border Security program works to improve the capacity of the Kyrgyz border security agencies to combat numerous cross-border threats through improved training and the correct use of modern equipment. In FY 2011, programs will provide modular shelters and communications equipment to support Government efforts to patrol larger sections of the border, and continue efforts to improve procedures for the management of controlled items. The United States will also host Kyrgyz officers at U.S. border-training academies for advanced courses and provide legal and regulatory technical assistance to address deficiencies in the Kyrgyz Republic's strategic trade control legislation and implementing regulations.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

Over the last year, the political environment in the country has become more challenging, and there has been increased pressure on the political opposition, civil society, and the media. The United States will continue to fund key projects in the areas of media, civil society, elections, rule-of-law, human rights, and good governance.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): U.S. assistance in this area will keep open a constructive dialogue with the Government, and will expand opportunities to work with youth and citizens on productive engagement in civic life, building communities, and participating in electoral and political processes.

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will work to improve the capacity of local human rights groups through training and grants. In addition, USAID and the Department of State will continue work to improve the organization and skills of defense lawyers. Another significant USAID program will work to improve community access to decisions of local governments, and work with local officials to strengthen their ability to respond to citizen concerns and seize upon economic opportunities. Building on the work of the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) under its Threshold Program that ends in 2010, USAID and the Department of State will continue to support judicial reforms and combat corruption. The Department of State will work to strengthen the professional skills of prosecutors. 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 Kyrgyz Government, and greater access to information, civic education, and participation opportunities.

USAID will support training and technical assistance for independent election observation and local polling capacity, with an emphasis on engaging youth as participants. The Department of State and USAID will support 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**

Programs under this heading will focus on improving the control and prevention of infectious disease and continuing improvements to the educational system. Projects will also address the crosscutting concerns of corruption and governmental transparency. Projects under this heading are often funded with more than one account, and are closely coordinated with projects undertaken by other bilateral and multilateral donors, consistent with the principles of the President's Global Health Initiative.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): USAID will continue to advise Kyrgyz Government efforts targeted at institutionalizing health system reforms to ensure the provision of quality, client-oriented, and cost-effective primary health care services, with an emphasis on increased outreach to vulnerable groups to control infectious diseases like tuberculosis, as well as broader outreach to the general public to improve access to information on health options and care. U.S. assistance will help better integrate the Kyrgyz Republic's tuberculosis program into routine primary healthcare that will help identify new cases and ensure proper treatment follow-up.

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 explore ways to build upon the USAID pilot university loan program that includes increasing employment opportunities for youth in the Kyrgyz Republic, and work to improve the quality and effectiveness of vocational education to help connect more youth to jobs.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS): These funds are used in close coordination with other programs focusing primarily on HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis control projects. Using these funds, USAID will increase outreach to vulnerable groups and the general public to increase awareness of the risks of HIV/AIDS infection, and will build capacity in the public health sector to support a system-wide approach to the growing problem of infection prevention and control in health facilities.

USAID, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and other U.S. agencies will collaborate with the Kyrgyz Republic Government on the priorities of its Ministry of Health to strengthen HIV prevention and services. In addition, targeted technical assistance will help the Kyrgyz Republic manage and improve results from the roughly \$22 million in remaining grants from the Global Fund for AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria.

### **Economic Growth**

The United States will use funding under this heading to address the many challenges facing the Kyrgyz economy in its effort to establish an economic environment more conducive to business, create jobs, and strengthen the country's food production. The request includes a continuation of expanded agricultural competitiveness and local economic development projects aimed at increasing food security through improved production and reform of the agricultural system, as well as developing other economic sectors to provide more opportunities for jobs and investment.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): The comprehensive local economic development program will expand in FY 2011. It is designed to strengthen the agricultural and other economic sectors, as well as to improve the capacity of local government to provide necessary services and attract investment. Work in the agriculture sector will seek to improve productivity and meet core agricultural needs including improved land usage, access to inputs, irrigation, and technologies, as well as agribusiness and downstream value chain developments. Analysis of past programming showed that it was ineffective to support multiple projects addressing various aspects of rural development. Consequently, the rural development portfolio will be consolidated and expanded to other related economic sectors and will focus on crosscutting issues such as workforce education, targeted vocational development, and more efficient support for micro, small, and medium sized businesses.

USAID will also continue to support reforms of the business environment. As part of this broader support, USAID and other U.S. agency programs will continue to help the Kyrgyz Republic develop a more transparent and flexible economic framework that will promote global competitiveness, foster regional cooperation in trade policy to lower trade barriers, reduce trade associated costs, and increase the gains from international trade.

USAID will also work to expand economic opportunities and access to financing and business services to enable broader participation in local and international trade - especially outside of Bishkek. USAID programs will continue to work closely with the Kyrgyz Government to promote policy and institutional reforms, as well as strategic planning needed to improve energy sector performance, plan for and manage electricity supply and consumption, and enable Kyrgyz participation in external energy markets while still ensuring adequate domestic supply.

### **Humanitarian Assistance**

Due to a lack of funding, most Kyrgyz health and social welfare agencies are unable to meet the needs

of the country's most vulnerable populations. In the case of an emergency, deficiencies become critical. Programs under this heading are designed to alleviate the suffering of these groups in remote areas of the country with special focus on disaster preparedness.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): Humanitarian assistance provided by the Department of State will help to meet some of the basic needs of orphans, the elderly, and other institutionalized populations. In addition, humanitarian assistance will include disaster preparedness activities to improve the Kyrgyz Government's response capabilities in the event of an emergency.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: During FY 2009, USAID conducted several evaluations in preparation for strategy development, including gender analysis, biodiversity review, and democracy assessment. USAID also undertook internal reviews of two programs in the democracy portfolio: civic advocacy and legal education in secondary schools. The Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL) staff similarly monitors use of AEECA funds for law-enforcement facility renovations and training programs, as well as collecting performance data as it becomes available from the host government. Assistance-implementing organizations, such as U.S. Department of Justice, provided reports to INL on a biweekly or quarterly basis. Throughout the year, INL personnel also performed periodic end-use monitoring of all equipment provided in order to ensure its use in accordance with bilateral agreements.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID adjusted several program designs based on the results, best practices and lessons learned, and consultations with the Government, civil society, and private sector leaders in the programs that ended during FY 2009. In addition, the Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) program conducted a Strategic Trade Control Table Top Assessment of 21 political entities to gauge the performance of the Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Proliferation and Combating Terrorism project. Each assessment consisted of narrative and quantitative evaluations of the entity's laws, institutions, implementation, and training in the areas of licensing, enforcement, government outreach, and international commitments. Systems were evaluated based on the 2006 EXBS Revised Evaluation Tool methodology to determine non-existence, partial implementation, or full implementation, and an absolute standard was established to determine the progress of the Kyrgyz Republic.

In September, INL personnel from the U.S. Embassy in Bishkek and from Washington, D.C. conducted a weeklong assessment of AEECA-funded INL assistance programs. Because of this assessment and previous evaluations, INL-Bishkek will work to meet a demonstrated need for professional training and facility renovation in the Ministry of Justice's forensics laboratory, which will result in improved investigation and prosecution of criminal cases. INL will also redirect resources to provide ongoing training for defense attorneys in preparation for the introduction of jury trials in Bishkek and Osh, which will help to ensure outcomes that protect the rights of Kyrgyz citizens.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: The largest programmatic impact with the FY 2011 funding is expected in the area of economic growth resulting in improved productivity and efficiency in the agricultural sector to improve food security, and more attractive investments and trade environment.

## Maldives

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States seeks to ensure that the Maldives, a small pro-American Muslim nation, completes its historic democratic reforms, addresses its social problems, and maintains its pro-Western, moderate orientation by taking steps to prevent radical Islam from taking root. In FY 2011, U.S. assistance will promote and enhance maritime security, counterterrorism, law enforcement, and antinarcotics cooperation with Maldivian forces, and help the Maldives adapt to the negative effects of global climate change, specifically rising sea levels.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	145	1,195	1,695	500
Development Assistance	0	1,000	1,500	500
International Military Education and Training	145	195	195	0

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Maldives</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>1,195</b>	<b>1,695</b>	<b>500</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	145	195	195	0
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	145	195	195	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	145	195	195	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	0	1,000	1,500	500
<b>Development Assistance</b>	0	1,000	1,500	500
4.8 Environment	0	1,000	1,500	500

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Maldives</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>1,195</b>	<b>1,695</b>	<b>500</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	145	195	195	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	145	195	195	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	0	1,000	1,500	500
4.8 Environment	0	1,000	1,500	500

### Peace and Security

Maldivian defense officials have consistently welcomed all cooperation with U.S. military counterparts. In FY 2011, the United States will encourage increased military-to-military cooperation with the Maldives through joint exercises, training opportunities including International Military Education Training (IMET) programs, and ship visits. U.S. assistance will seek to maintain Maldivian willingness to provide expeditious flight and sea clearances to U.S. military vessels.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): FY 2011 resources will increase the capacity of the Maldives' National Defense Force (MDNF) to mount counterterrorism operations. IMET-supported training will strengthen adherence by the MDNF Marines, Special Forces, and Coast Guard to professional military standards, rules of warfare, and civilian authority. IMET will support

training in maritime security, counterterrorism, and leadership skills to ensure that MNDF Marines, Special Forces Units, and the Coast Guard have the capability to maintain and use its defensive assets. To help the Maldives meet the challenges of current and future domestic and international threats, U.S. assistance will build more effective counterterrorism and counternarcotics capacity throughout the Government, with particular focus on enhanced maritime domain awareness through the transformation of the MNDF to a more Coast Guard- and Marine Corps-centric amphibious force.

### **Economic Growth**

Development Assistance (DA): The Maldives - a nation comprised of over 1,000 coral islands - is grappling with the very likely possibility that it will eventually be subsumed by water, and in the nearer term become even more vulnerable to devastating natural disasters, should the current pace of climate change continue to raise sea levels. In FY 2010, a new program will be launched in the Maldives under the President's Global Climate Change Initiative, which will help mitigate the effects of rising sea levels by protecting coastal areas, maintaining scarce drinking water supplies, and implementing disaster-risk reduction programs. FY 2011 funding will be used to expand upon these programs, and help ensure that the Maldives is equipped to adapt to the negative effects of climate change.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: The Office of Defense Cooperation (ODC) monitors and evaluates the IMET program for the Maldives. As part of this evaluation, ODC conducts a yearly Campaign Planning Workshop that monitors and assesses the programs executed in the previous fiscal year and makes changes for the following fiscal year. After the Maldives' transition to multiparty democracy in October 2008, FY 2009 assistance programs, planned under former President Gayoom, were significantly re-oriented to reflect the changed strategic environment and the goals and objectives of the new Maldives administration.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: Embassy Colombo, the U.S. post that oversees assistance programs in the Maldives, has used recent events and demonstrations of capabilities to assess current programs and budgets to inform this and future budgets and security assistance programs. Post has used the findings of the September 2008 Counterterrorism Assessment and subsequent Special Operations Command-Pacific engagement to inform programmatic adjustments and budget requests.

The November 2008 attacks by violent extremists in nearby Mumbai reinforced the threat assessment of Post and the Maldivians. When ordered to full alert following reports in the spring of 2009 that former Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam leader Prabhakaran might attempt to flee Sri Lanka and move to the Maldives, the MNDF Coast Guard realized it lacked adequate capacity to defend its more than one million square kilometers of Economic Exclusive Zone territorial waters. Subsequently, December 2009 encounters with possible Somali pirates in the Maldives underscored the need to enhance maritime security and maritime domain awareness.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: Funding for IMET in FY 2011 is expected to facilitate basic, mid-, and senior-level courses for the MNDF Marines and MNDF Coast Guard. Historically, U.S. security assistance has enabled capacity building at the tactical level to a limited extent.

## Nepal

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

After struggling through a decade-long insurgency, Nepal's leading political parties must overcome multiple challenges to implement the Comprehensive Peace Agreement that was signed over three years ago. Foremost among the challenges is the drafting, promulgation, and implementation of a new constitution. With ongoing changes in government leadership, interest groups are jostling for power through nationwide strikes and by blocking government functions. Maoist splinter groups and other armed groups will likely continue to pursue political gain through low-level but sustained violence. Due to its porous borders between India and China, vast biodiversity, immense glacial areas, and water sources for multiple countries, Nepal holds a critical position in the region. Even amid these challenges, the United States has helped advanced significant peace and development achievements by working with the private sector, civil society, other donors, and government officials at national and local levels.

U.S. assistance will cement recent gains in peace and security, stabilize the newly elected transitional Government, support the continued delivery of essential social services to help establish a firm foundation for economic recovery and political stability, scale up health activities as part of the Global Health Initiative, and address the challenges of food insecurity and climate change. New programs under the Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative and Global Climate Change initiative will focus on nutrition, environmental health, agricultural productivity and trade, and climate change. In each program area, there will be a special focus on supporting Nepal's youth (ages 16-30) and socially disadvantaged through activities that promote peace and reconciliation, provide skills training, and create new job opportunities.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	54,917	58,300	86,835	28,535
Development Assistance	0	0	6,000	6,000
Economic Support Fund	22,151	27,000	34,335	7,335
Food for Peace Title II	8,793	0	0	0
Foreign Military Financing	0	800	900	100
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	22,200	25,000	40,000	15,000
International Military Education and Training	743	900	1,000	100
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	330	3,700	3,700	0
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	700	900	900	0

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Nepal</b>	<b>54,917</b>	<b>58,300</b>	<b>86,835</b>	<b>28,535</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	6,548	8,200	12,235	4,035
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	4,775	3,000	6,835	3,835
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,500	2,000	1,500	-500
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	3,275	1,000	5,335	4,335
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	0	800	900	100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	800	900	100

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	743	900	1,000	100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	743	900	1,000	100
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	330	2,600	2,600	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	330	2,600	2,600	0
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	700	900	900	0
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	700	900	900	0
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	9,925	4,100	6,100	2,000
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	9,925	3,000	5,000	2,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,500	0	0	0
2.2 Good Governance	3,140	1,000	2,000	1,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,285	2,000	3,000	1,000
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	0	1,100	1,100	0
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	1,100	1,100	0
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	22,200	26,500	41,500	15,000
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	0	1,500	1,500	0
3.2 Education	0	1,500	1,500	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - USAID</b>	22,200	25,000	40,000	15,000
3.1 Health	22,200	25,000	40,000	15,000
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	6,600	19,500	27,000	7,500
<b>Development Assistance</b>	0	0	6,000	6,000
4.8 Environment	0	0	6,000	6,000
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	6,600	19,500	21,000	1,500
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	900	1,000	1,700	700
4.2 Trade and Investment	900	1,000	1,700	700
4.5 Agriculture	3,000	9,000	12,000	3,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	800	2,500	5,600	3,100
4.8 Environment	1,000	6,000	0	-6,000
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	9,644	0	0	0
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	851	0	0	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	851	0	0	0
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	8,793	0	0	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	8,793	0	0	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Nepal</b>	<b>54,917</b>	<b>58,300</b>	<b>86,835</b>	<b>28,535</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	6,548	8,200	12,235	4,035
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	700	900	900	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,073	4,300	4,500	200
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,500	2,000	1,500	-500
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	3,275	1,000	5,335	4,335
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	9,925	4,100	6,100	2,000



(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,500	1,100	1,100	0
2.2 Good Governance	3,140	1,000	2,000	1,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,285	2,000	3,000	1,000
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>22,200</b>	<b>26,500</b>	<b>41,500</b>	<b>15,000</b>
3.1 Health	22,200	25,000	40,000	15,000
3.2 Education	0	1,500	1,500	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>6,600</b>	<b>19,500</b>	<b>27,000</b>	<b>7,500</b>
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	900	1,000	1,700	700
4.2 Trade and Investment	900	1,000	1,700	700
4.5 Agriculture	3,000	9,000	12,000	3,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	800	2,500	5,600	3,100
4.8 Environment	1,000	6,000	6,000	0
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>9,644</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	9,644	0	0	0
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>2,775</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	716	0	0	0
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,059	0	0	0

### Peace and Security

In order to help 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 Government of Nepal (GON). U.S. resources will continue to be used to develop professional military skills, including the promotion of human rights, that 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 United States will support GON peace structures such as the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction, Nepal Transition to Peace Forum, and the Truth and Reconciliation Commission. In addition, U.S. programs will address the underlying causes of conflict by promoting development at the local level, including youth employment, service delivery, rehabilitation of small-scale infrastructure, and community level reconciliation.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): Department of State Antiterrorism Assistance programs will focus on enhancing the counterterrorism capabilities of Nepal's law enforcement entities in an effort to help achieve and sustain a peaceful and secure environment in which terrorists cannot establish a presence. Resources will be used to conduct a series of trainings that focus on investigation techniques, combating domestic and transnational terrorism, and airport and infrastructure security. These training initiatives will provide law enforcement personnel with the knowledge to deter, detect, and respond to terrorist activity. Instruction in this area complements other training courses conducted for stabilization and security sector reform described below. Terrorist Interdiction Programs will help secure Kathmandu International Airport, where overall security and border protection systems remain poor, by conducting initial site surveys and installation of a Personal Identification, Secure Comparison, and Evaluation System.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): The Department of Defense will continue ongoing efforts to enhance the professional skills and respect for human rights within the Nepal Army through basic and mid-level military courses for enlisted soldiers and officers. Activities will include a series of workshops and seminars that bring together politicians, bureaucrats, and uniformed security officers to develop civil-military relations and practical steps for security sector reforms. These workshops will focus on key security sector reform issues outlined in the Comprehensive Peace Agreement. Additional courses will be offered on disaster management.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): The Department of Defense will support the Nepal Army in its role as the principal organization responsible for domestic disaster response. The Department will augment the Nepal Army's response capacity by purchasing equipment for floods, earthquakes, and other disasters prevalent in Nepal.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): Department of State programs will focus on improving the quality and transparency of the criminal justice system through assistance to the national police forces. The program will assist police and the Ministry of Home Affairs in adopting and implementing national police standards and training programs that include management leadership, organizational development, election security support, and capacity building of the police and security forces. The program will incorporate human rights material into training curricula that emphasize the appropriate use of force. The program will seek to improve the capacity of law enforcement services to protect persons, property, and democratic institutions against criminal elements by providing equipment, training, and infrastructure development to the police. U.S. assistance to address gender-based violence will enhance police training modules and human rights training. The program will also support community security initiatives and promote the expansion of services in locations throughout Nepal.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): USAID will continue to support the peace process by providing targeted technical assistance and training for GON and civil society organizations to address contentious issues, such as ethnic violence. Technical support will be provided to strengthen transitional peace structures in support of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, including the Truth and Reconciliation Commission and a commission to investigate disappearances. These activities will complement ongoing U.S. assistance efforts at the local level that address the underlying causes of conflict, such as poverty, identity politics, and lack of services. Activities that bring communities together to address development priorities such as rehabilitating small-scale infrastructure, building the capacity of communities to mediate local-level conflict, and assisting government and local organizations to improve service delivery will be expanded to additional geographic locations along the border with India and in the hill regions; funds will also be used to continue efforts to combat trafficking in persons.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

U.S. assistance will continue to focus on consolidating democracy in Nepal by supporting Nepal's executive, legislative, and judicial institutions as they prepare for and implement the new constitution. The United States will support the protection of human rights by enhancing the capacity of targeted national institutions and non-governmental organizations focused on human rights issues. 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. National and sub-national elections are planned following the promulgation of a constitution. The United States will provide technical assistance and training support to the Election Commission, political parties, and civil society organizations to help Nepal conduct free, fair, and credible elections. In addition, U.S. assistance will support the development of transparent and democratic political parties that are committed to peaceful, competitive political processes. Support will also be provided to improve citizen access to the formal justice system and to alternative dispute resolution mechanisms where the formal system is inadequate.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): USAID will assist the Constituent Assembly in the constitution drafting process, including technical advice and training for administrative, thematic, and drafting committees, and selected Government ministries, depending on where Nepal is in the process at that time. Once the constitution is promulgated, activities will support its implementation focusing on the quality and effectiveness of the legislative process and increasing the legislature's capacity to be responsive to the people it serves. U.S. assistance will be used to train legislators and to build the capacity of Government institutions involved in the legislative process, such as the Law Commission and the Ministry of Law and Justice and Constituent Assembly Affairs. USAID will support local government and community-based organizations to engage youth in efforts to improve governance and to ensure basic service delivery at the local level, especially in conflict-prone areas where government remains weak or absent. Local civil society organizations that provide democratic oversight will be

supported to help communities effectively communicate concerns to elected officials. Funds will also be used to assist political parties with internal democratization, transparency, representation of constituent needs, and inclusion of historically disadvantaged groups.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): The Department of State will assist the GON in improving the professional skills of judicial personnel and will support the development of a more effective way for police and prosecutors jointly to pursue the strengthening of national security, justice, and the rule of law. Programs will assist law reform efforts by providing technical assistance to the Office of the Attorney General. The Department of State will also provide community-policing assistance at a local level to help reduce crime and insecurity through interactions between civil society and police that promotes rule of law principles and respect for human rights.

### **Investing in People**

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will continue to be a lead donor in Nepal's health sector and to provide technical leadership in the development of GON policies and programs. USAID programs will improve the survival rate and quality of life of all Nepalese with the goal of establishing equitable and well-governed health and education systems. Resources will support the GON to provide sustainable, accessible, and quality basic health and education services and strengthen its delivery systems in order to achieve its 2015 Millennium Development Goals. Health programs will continue to advance the remarkable progress that has been made in reducing under-five and maternal mortality, and increasing access to voluntary family planning and HIV/AIDS services. Programs will target disadvantaged groups including women and traditionally excluded castes and ethnic groups. Support for basic education will strengthen and expand the national Early Childhood Education and Development (ECED) program under Nepal's Ministry of Education. All programs will be coordinated with the GON and other donors to ensure that they are complementary and improve service delivery.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS): HIV/AIDS: Nepal will receive funding to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief. USAID's HIV/AIDS program will continue to reduce transmission through prevention services and will provide testing, counseling, care, and treatment services to vulnerable populations and to people living with HIV/AIDS. Additionally, USAID's social marketing program will promote HIV prevention through targeted social marketing of condoms in "hot zones" where high-risk behavior is prevalent. In support of the GON's National Action Plan on HIV/AIDS, activities will focus on capacity building of government and civil society.

Maternal and Child Health: USAID will focus on maintaining the quality and efficacy of health programs that are being scaled up throughout the country by the GON with donor support. USAID will focus on quality assurance and sustainability as the community-based integrated management of childhood illness program completes scale-up to all 75 districts. Community health workers have been instrumental in the delivery of health services, especially to mothers and children. USAID will continue to support them through training which builds skills to maintain service quality. Furthermore, USAID will assist the GON to expand a newly developed community-based newborn care program as well as three proven life-saving health interventions: misoprostol to prevent post-partum hemorrhage, the application of chlorhexadine for prevention of umbilical cord infection, and the distribution of calcium to pregnant women to prevent eclampsia and pre-eclampsia. Additionally, USAID funds will be utilized to ensure accessibility and availability of Maternal and Child Health services through social marketing activities and public-private partnerships to reach underserved populations. Near the border with India, USAID will support the prevention of new cases of polio through surveillance and immunization campaigns.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health: USAID will assist the GON to bolster the national family planning program by further expanding access to and information about high-quality voluntary family planning services and reproductive health care. Funds will be used to support the expansion of new interventions aimed at reducing unmet family planning needs, maternal and child mortality, and

abortions. USAID will support social marketing activities to enhance sustained availability of comprehensive family planning information, products, and quality services to underserved populations.

Nutrition: A new program will support efforts to improve nutrition nationally with a special focus on food insecure areas. USAID nutrition efforts will be closely integrated with the food security initiative.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): Basic Education: USAID will strengthen and expand the GON's national Early Childhood Education and Development (ECED) program to ensure enrollment and school readiness. With the GON, USAID will develop a training curriculum and support training for ECED educators in several underserved districts in the country. USAID will also work with the Ministry of Education to expand the national ECED program.

### **Economic Growth**

With a gross domestic product per capita of U.S. \$470 (estimated 2009), Nepal remains the poorest country in South Asia and the 13th poorest country in the world. More than 80 percent of the population works in the agriculture sector, while recent declining agricultural production has depressed rural economies and increased widespread hunger and urban migration throughout Nepal. Increasing degradation of fragile ecosystems and climate change are threatening the natural resource dependent livelihoods of communities throughout Nepal. USAID will assist the GON to achieve its economic growth goals by implementing programs in areas where the United States has a comparative advantage. Economic growth funds will support programs that increase food security; strengthen the foundation for rapid, sustained, and inclusive economic growth; and conserve biodiversity and mitigate the impacts of climate change in Nepal.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): USAID's economic growth program will improve trade and fiscal policies and practices, improve the business environment, and increase the competitiveness and exports of goods and services. Furthermore, USAID's efforts will strengthen the microfinance sector to enhance access to financial services. U.S. funds will support efforts to engage disadvantaged youth in the conflict affected areas along the Indian border, targeting internally displaced persons, low-caste groups, ethnic minorities, and girls. Programs will include literacy development, vocational education, agricultural productivity and enterprise training, and scholarships.

USAID will reduce threats to biodiversity and mitigate climate change in Nepal through a set of interventions targeted at priority landscapes. Specifically, the program will promote sustainable natural resources management and biodiversity conservation and will address climate change by improving the internal governance of organizations; diversifying livelihood options that help poor communities adapt to climate change; building technical knowledge and skills, including pilot payment for environment services; and fostering an enabling policy and planning environment.

Development Assistance (DA): As part of the new Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, the United States will help Nepal design and implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy. USAID will continue to build the national capacity to respond to growing food security concerns by supporting the GON to increase agricultural productivity, expand trade and market linkages, address acute food insecurity, and increase incomes through livelihood development. Specifically, USAID will increase food security by enhancing the productivity and yield of staple crops such as rice, wheat, and maize through microfinance programs and the increased participation of youth and disadvantaged groups in agricultural production. USAID will also introduce new agriculture technologies to increase the productivity of staple crops and improve the competitiveness and production of selected exportable agricultural products. Lessons learned from previous U.S. programs will be applied to the development of integrated activities in which agriculture components complement nutrition activities funded by other accounts.

## **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

**Performance Monitoring and Evaluation:** In FY 2009, the U.S. Mission to Nepal conducted continuous monitoring and evaluation to ensure that current and future programs strategically address the most critical U.S. foreign assistance goals and achieve the greatest possible impact. Specifically, the U.S. Mission held monthly progress meetings on the seven goals outlined in the Department of State annual Mission Strategic Plan, and USAID conducted biannual portfolio reviews and quarterly pipeline analyses. In addition, USAID conducted a final evaluation of a five-year agriculture sector development program, an evaluation of rural employment generation, and an assessment of a highly successful five-year natural resources management program. USAID also developed results frameworks for all programs and is currently consolidating these into a comprehensive Performance Management Plan. In FY 2010, USAID will adjust programming based on the results of several analytical endeavors, to include mid-term evaluations of the flood recovery program and citizen peace-building activity and final evaluations of the ongoing rule of law program, an HIV/AIDS activity, and a social marketing program for AIDS, reproductive health, and child survival.

**Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices:** Resources will be strategically targeted in accordance with past successes to promote long-term sustainable development, while capitalizing on near-term opportunities. Given Nepal's ongoing political instability, USAID programs addressing conflict, governance, and development issues at the local level will be expanded to promote stability, particularly along the border with India. These programs have proven effective in fostering peace through bringing local communities together around common development interests, increasing access to justice at the local level, and restoring the legitimacy of local government. Among donors, USAID has a comparative advantage in this type of programming in Nepal, and will expand activities to cover more districts.

The results from recent USAID activities reposition the United States to support the GON in managing immediate food shortages and climate change concerns, while simultaneously addressing the underlying causes. For example, in FY 2009, USAID completed an agriculture program that used an innovative value-chain approach that led over 400,000 people to increase their incomes by more than 50 percent, lifting the majority out of poverty. In addition, USAID's current vocational education program has resulted in increased employment and incomes for over 80 percent of the beneficiaries. Lessons learned from these agriculture and livelihoods activities, along with data gained from a USAID-led multi-donor comprehensive nutrition analysis, will be applied to the implementation of a new food security program. In addition, USAID's recently completed innovative natural resource management program has been hailed by the GON and other donors as a model. The large and active network of community forest user groups and the community-based approaches fostered under this program will be key components of future climate change programs.

USAID health programs in Nepal have been continually recognized by international and non-governmental organizations for their innovation and effectiveness in influencing worldwide best practices in public health, such as the distribution of vitamin A supplements. Successful pilot programs that support the GON's health priorities will be applied throughout the country. For example, several pilots that tested new treatments for some of the most common causes of maternal and child illness and death will be combined into the provision of a broad package of maternal and infant health services delivered by community health workers and expanded to all 75 districts by the GON with U.S. support. In addition, family planning programs will be further expanded to rural areas based on the achievements of a recent urban social marketing program and the results of a positive feasibility assessment.

**Relationship Between Budget and Performance:** The U.S. Mission to Nepal expects that the largest impacts will be in consolidating peace and addressing the global concerns of universal healthcare, food insecurity, and climate change. As such, the U.S. Mission has targeted its resources in these areas. U.S. resources will increase the likelihood of sustained peace and further consolidate democratic gains in Nepal. Activities aimed at the community level will help to maintain and promote stability while also pre-empting an escalation of dangerous identity politics. Integrated

health programs that support Government initiatives to strengthen health systems will contribute significantly to reducing maternal and child mortality, thereby keeping Nepal on track to meet its Millennium Development Goals in those areas. In addition, great strides will be made toward supporting the GON to achieve immediate and long-term food security goals while mitigating the effects of climate change.

## Pakistan

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The recent transition to civilian rule and broad political support across Pakistan for military operations against extremists creates a window of opportunity for the United States and the international community to help Pakistan overcome the political, economic, and security challenges that threaten its stability, and the stability of the region. The United States seeks a long-term strategic partnership with Pakistan based on trust, cooperation, and common interests, including the imperative to deny safe havens in Pakistan for terrorists whose location is known and whose intentions are clear.

U.S. foreign assistance funds in FY 2011 will be used to foster that partnership by supporting the Government of Pakistan's efforts to build a stable, secure, and prosperous Pakistan. U.S. assistance will be directed toward assisting the Government of Pakistan in addressing the country's most critical infrastructure requirements; helping the Government of Pakistan improve provision of basic services, such as health and education, in areas most vulnerable to extremism; supporting Pakistan's social safety net and urgent humanitarian programs to help enable the government to pursue economic and political reforms essential to long term economic growth and stability; and providing counterinsurgency support and other assistance to Pakistan's security forces to build on their success against insurgents and facilitate the government's efforts to restore basic services and rehabilitate infrastructure.

To provide tangible benefits to Pakistani citizens and help Pakistan ameliorate energy and water shortages, U.S. assistance in FY 2011 will include a continuing focus on high impact, high visibility infrastructure projects. Over time, this assistance is intended to strengthen ties between the American and Pakistani people by demonstrating that the United States is committed to helping address some of the problems that most affect the everyday lives of Pakistanis. Investments in infrastructure will be accompanied by a sustained dialogue with the Government of Pakistan on the broader economic and political reforms that are necessary to put Pakistan on a path towards sustainable job creation and economic growth. The United States will also work with other donors to help the Government of Pakistan meet the post-crisis, humanitarian, and socioeconomic needs, particularly in conflict-affected areas and areas of high poverty. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will expand its efforts in areas significantly affected by military actions against extremists such as the Northwest Frontier Province (NWFP) and in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), as well as other areas vulnerable to extremism like northern Sindh and southern Punjab, prioritizing work on energy, agricultural, and basic services such as health and education.

U.S. assistance will strengthen the Government of Pakistan's capacity to effectively provide services to its citizens and reduce the appeal of extremist elements. Progress toward this goal will result in better delivery of basic services to the population in the near term, and enhanced sustainability of development efforts that Pakistan needs for long-term political stability. In FY 2011, the United States will continue to promote the delivery of its assistance through Pakistani governmental and non-governmental institutions in order to help the Government of Pakistan regain citizen confidence and to ensure that U.S. investments are effective and sustain results.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2010 Supp	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	2,305,866	1,457,872	344,000	3,053,600	1,595,728
Economic Support Fund	1,114,000	1,033,000	244,000	1,321,700	288,700
Food for Peace Title II	55,387	0	0	0	0
Foreign Military Financing	300,000	238,000	60,000	296,000	58,000
Global Health and Child Survival -	33,468	29,722	0	67,000	37,278

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2010 Supp	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
USAID					
International Military Education and Training	2,261	5,000	0	4,100	-900
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	87,500	130,000	40,000	140,000	10,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	13,250	22,150	0	24,800	2,650
Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund	700,000	0	0	1,200,000	1,200,000

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2010 Supp	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Pakistan</b>	<b>2,305,866</b>	<b>1,457,872</b>	<b>344,000</b>	<b>3,053,600</b>	<b>1,595,728</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>1,116,377</b>	<b>393,050</b>	<b>96,000</b>	<b>1,661,800</b>	<b>1,268,750</b>
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	15,000	0	0	0	0
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>238,000</b>	<b>60,000</b>	<b>296,000</b>	<b>58,000</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	300,000	238,000	60,000	296,000	58,000
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	<b>2,261</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,100</b>	<b>-900</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,261	5,000	0	4,100	-900
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	<b>85,866</b>	<b>127,900</b>	<b>36,000</b>	<b>136,900</b>	<b>9,000</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	82,054	120,600	36,000	127,050	6,450
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	3,812	7,300	0	9,850	2,550
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	<b>13,250</b>	<b>22,150</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>24,800</b>	<b>2,650</b>
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	12,500	21,325	0	23,850	2,525
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	750	825	0	950	125
<b>Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund</b>	<b>700,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,200,000</b>	<b>1,200,000</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	700,000	0	0	1,200,000	1,200,000
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>117,388</b>	<b>164,674</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>190,800</b>	<b>26,126</b>
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>115,754</b>	<b>162,574</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>187,700</b>	<b>25,126</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	9,733	22,119	0	37,300	15,181
2.2 Good Governance	97,482	60,035	0	70,000	9,965
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	6,539	15,210	0	15,200	-10
2.4 Civil Society	2,000	65,210	0	65,200	-10
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	<b>1,634</b>	<b>2,100</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>3,100</b>	<b>1,000</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,634	2,100	4,000	3,100	1,000
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>454,696</b>	<b>611,072</b>	<b>115,000</b>	<b>436,000</b>	<b>-175,072</b>
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>421,228</b>	<b>581,350</b>	<b>115,000</b>	<b>369,000</b>	<b>-212,350</b>



(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2010 Supp	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
3.1 Health	87,243	151,690	65,000	109,000	-42,690
3.2 Education	204,985	334,660	0	260,000	-74,660
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	129,000	95,000	50,000	0	-95,000
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - USAID</b>	33,468	29,722	0	67,000	37,278
3.1 Health	33,468	29,722	0	67,000	37,278
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	427,709	273,800	129,000	749,700	475,900
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	427,709	273,800	129,000	749,700	475,900
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	0	7,000	0	10,000	3,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	22,876	9,000	0	50,000	41,000
4.3 Financial Sector	0	20,000	0	30,000	10,000
4.4 Infrastructure	224,479	55,000	64,000	450,000	395,000
4.5 Agriculture	113,484	81,000	65,000	123,600	42,600
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	52,572	71,800	0	56,100	-15,700
4.7 Economic Opportunity	14,298	30,000	0	30,000	0
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	189,696	15,276	0	15,300	24
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	134,309	15,276	0	15,300	24
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	104,309	15,276	0	15,300	24
5.3 Migration Management	30,000	0	0	0	0
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	55,387	0	0	0	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	55,387	0	0	0	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2010 Supp	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Pakistan</b>	<b>2,305,866</b>	<b>1,457,872</b>	<b>344,000</b>	<b>3,053,600</b>	<b>1,595,728</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	1,116,377	393,050	96,000	1,661,800	1,268,750
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	27,500	21,325	0	23,850	2,525
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	750	825	0	950	125
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,084,315	363,600	96,000	1,627,150	1,263,550
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	3,812	7,300	0	9,850	2,550
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	117,388	164,674	4,000	190,800	26,126
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	11,367	24,219	4,000	40,400	16,181
2.2 Good Governance	97,482	60,035	0	70,000	9,965
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	6,539	15,210	0	15,200	-10
2.4 Civil Society	2,000	65,210	0	65,200	-10
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	454,696	611,072	115,000	436,000	-175,072
3.1 Health	120,711	181,412	65,000	176,000	-5,412
3.2 Education	204,985	334,660	0	260,000	-74,660
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	129,000	95,000	50,000	0	-95,000
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	427,709	273,800	129,000	749,700	475,900

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2010 Supp	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	0	7,000	0	10,000	3,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	22,876	9,000	0	50,000	41,000
4.3 Financial Sector	0	20,000	0	30,000	10,000
4.4 Infrastructure	224,479	55,000	64,000	450,000	395,000
4.5 Agriculture	113,484	81,000	65,000	123,600	42,600
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	52,572	71,800	0	56,100	-15,700
4.7 Economic Opportunity	14,298	30,000	0	30,000	0
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>189,696</b>	<b>15,276</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15,300</b>	<b>24</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	159,696	15,276	0	15,300	24
5.3 Migration Management	30,000	0	0	0	0
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>29,256</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	3,964	0	0	0	0
6.2 Administration and Oversight	25,292	0	0	0	0

### Peace and Security

Consistent with President Obama's commitment to strengthen Pakistan's capacity to target extremist groups, the United States will continue to assist Pakistan's efforts to eliminate safe-havens for terrorists that threaten Pakistan, Afghanistan, and global stability. Pakistan's military operations over the past year have helped reverse the insurgent momentum. Pakistan's military and police require significant additional training and support to build on these accomplishments. U.S. security programs are intended to deepen bilateral relations and reduce the trust deficit between the United States and Pakistan.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): FMF will help develop the professionalism and capabilities of Pakistan's military, and promote closer security ties with the United States. In addition to developing Pakistan's long-term counterinsurgency and counterterrorism capabilities, FMF will enhance the ability of Pakistan's military to mitigate existing and emerging threats, participate in international stability operations, achieve greater interoperability with U.S. forces, and meet its legitimate security needs.

FMF will be directed towards enhancing the capability of the Pakistan military to perform interdiction, including anti-smuggling missions, control Pakistan's borders, conduct counterterrorism and stability operations, and recapitalize its aviation fleet to improve support to ground troops.

Specifically, FY 2011 FMF will support the acquisition of utility helicopters and the refurbishment and upgrade of M113 series armored personnel carriers. Funding also may be used to upgrade the Pakistan Army's communications and night vision capabilities, and provide specialized U.S. produced small arms and armaments, such as match-grade sniper ammunition and TOW missiles. Funding will also focus on the acquisition of surface vessels for the Pakistan Navy, as available, or to procure or upgrade ship-borne helicopters and communications systems. Finally, FMF will support programs that are ancillary to F-16 procurement, such as continued development and operations of Shahbaz Air Force Base, air-to-ground armament, and U.S.-produced Combat Search and Rescue helicopters.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): Pakistan's FY 2011 IMET program will continue to enhance the professionalism of Pakistan's military leaders and develop respect for the rule of law, human rights, and democratic values, such as civilian control of the military. IMET will also help develop the Pakistani military to manage effectively its defense establishment through training in logistics, defense acquisition, and resource management. The majority of funding will support senior level professional military education courses at the Command and Staff and War Colleges, as well as mid-level professional military education courses including Captains Career Courses in a variety of fields. Professional military education courses are integral to the development and maintenance of a competent, well educated, and worldly officer corps. Bringing Pakistani officers to study and train

with U.S. counterparts will also build professional and personal ties that promote long-term respect and understanding between the two militaries. Additionally, FY 2011 IMET will continue to support a wide variety of technical courses (e.g. medical, aviation, underwater demolition and diver, etc.) to develop the Pakistan military's ability to operate and maintain U.S. origin equipment.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): During the previous year, the Government of Pakistan has taken important steps to reverse the momentum of insurgents operating in the border region. These steps included intensifying support to civilian law enforcement and border security agencies. Despite these efforts, security has worsened and attacks by militants have increased in the FATA, the NWFP, Balochistan, and in major population centers throughout Pakistan. The United States will directly support Pakistan's own efforts to build the capacity of its civilian law enforcement and border security agencies by providing training, equipment, infrastructure, and aviation assistance. U.S. assistance will build the capacity of the police to hold areas cleared by Pakistan's military, protect local populations from militant attacks, and maintain law and order. Taken collectively, these efforts will enhance the counterinsurgency, law enforcement, and counternarcotics capacity of Government of Pakistan's civilian law enforcement and border security agencies. Improved security, in turn, will facilitate economic development, which is necessary for long-term Pakistani stability and progress.

**Border Security Program:** FY 2011 funds will build on the successful implementation of ongoing commodity support, training, and technical assistance programs. The Border Security Program expands law enforcement capacity to secure frontier areas against militants, narcotics traffickers, and other criminal elements. Beneficiaries include the Ministry of Interior, Anti-Narcotics Force, Frontier Corps - Balochistan and NWFP, the Federal Investigation Agency, Pakistan Coast Guards, Customs, and Home Departments. The Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) will continue to coordinate its assistance with the Department of Defense and other U.S. Government entities through an Embassy Border Coordinator, as well as other coordinating mechanisms in Washington and in Pakistan.

The United States will continue to support the Ministry of Interior Air Wing, which provides operational support - including surveillance and reconnaissance, troop transport, resupply, and medevac - to border security agencies fighting the insurgency and criminality in challenging terrain. The United States will support the pre-positioning of aircraft at a forward operating location in the NWFP in order to more efficiently launch operations into the FATA and NWFP and support the "hold" mission of law enforcement in these areas. These aircraft remain a powerful tool for Pakistani law enforcement by performing a critical surveillance function; supporting operations against traffickers, criminals, and militants; and playing a role in interdiction of illegal drug and weapons shipments. The operational tempo in 2009 was the highest in the history of the program and it is expected that Pakistan's requests for aviation support to law enforcement agencies will continue to grow.

**Law Enforcement and Judicial Program:** FY 2011 funds will support Pakistan's civilian law enforcement entities, sustaining ongoing U.S. technical assistance, training, equipment, and infrastructure assistance to the NWFP and Balochistan provincial police and other law enforcement entities such as the FATA Levies; and will expand programming to reach police in Punjab and Sindh provinces. Assistance will help strengthen law enforcement institutions and the capacity of the police to hold areas cleared of insurgents and to maintain law and order. Funding will be used to train and equip female police officers working throughout Pakistan, as well as to provide support for police advisors and trainers for program development, oversight, and training.

Training, technical assistance, and equipment will help expand investigative skills, build accountability and internal control structures, enhance police training institutions, improve managerial and leadership expertise, and continue successful initiatives in civil disturbance management and explosives recognition training in response to a changing security threat. Funds will also support courses on human rights, proper use of force, and professional standards pilot projects.

Counternarcotics Program: U.S. assistance will also support the efforts of the Government of Pakistan to decrease narcotics trafficking, cultivation, and abuse by supporting crop control, including joint Pakistan-United States poppy surveys, interdiction, and demand reduction programs.

Poppy cultivation in Pakistan has fallen due to efforts to accompany interdiction with rural development projects. To improve the economic potential of newly accessible areas and encourage the cultivation of high-value, legitimate crops, FY 2011 counternarcotics programs will support the construction of roads and bridges in current and former opium poppy cultivation areas, accompanied by small water schemes. On a limited scale, INL will continue to fund the introduction of alternative crops.

The Department of State will continue to provide operational support and in-service training opportunities to law enforcement agencies to improve their interdiction capabilities. Funding will also support improvements in ground and air mobility and communication capabilities for agencies engaged in interdiction operations. Aerial poppy verification surveys and demand reduction activities, including drug awareness and treatment and rehabilitation of addicts, will continue. These programs have a tangible, positive impact on communities and families and demonstrate the U.S. interest in meeting the needs of the Pakistani people.

Program Development and Support: Funds will pay salaries, benefits, and allowances of permanently assigned U.S. and foreign national direct-hire and contract personnel, International Cooperative Administrative Support Services costs, temporary duty assistance, and other general administrative and operating expenses for program planning, design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs: NADR funding requested for Pakistan will provide tactical training to law enforcement agencies operating in the NWFP, Balochistan, and Sindh Provinces. The focus of this training will be to improve the ability of these agencies to respond to terrorist attacks and bombings that have increased dramatically during 2009. Funds will support advanced courses in tactical deployment and leadership as well as investigative training to the Pakistani law enforcement's ability to collect investigative information and use it to identify, arrest, and prosecute successfully terrorist organizations operating throughout Pakistan. Additionally, funding will support training in infrastructure security, VIP protection, and crime scene forensics. The training will be leveraged by instructor development courses to ensure that law enforcement agencies use the U.S. training and assistance to inform their in-service training programs. Training and assistance should lead to increased and more effective deployment of tactical response teams and investigative units to terrorist crime scenes; improved security for critical infrastructure sites targeted by terrorist organizations, and more effective security for Government of Pakistan personnel and facilities.

In addition, NADR funds are requested to help enhance Pakistan's strategic trade control systems, including border control capabilities, to prevent the spread of weapons of mass destruction and transfers of advanced conventional weapons contrary to U.S. security interests. FY 2011 funds will support U.S. efforts to work with Pakistan to update its national control list, and maintain effective licensing procedures and practices and enforcement capabilities. In addition, FY 2011 funds will support needed software upgrades and associated training on the Personal Identification Comparison Evaluation System that the United States has provided at current points of entry in Pakistan to enhance Pakistan's ability to interdict terrorists. Equipment includes commercial off-the shelf computer workstations, passport readers, cameras, flatbed scanners, and fingerprint readers. NADR will also support training of the Government of Pakistan's Financial Investigations Unit to help counter the terrorist financing.

Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund (PCCF): The PCCF will assist the Government of Pakistan in building and maintaining the capability of its security forces to conduct counterinsurgency

operations and to clear and hold terrain in contested areas throughout the Frontier Region. Improved Pakistani military capabilities will reduce extremist access to safe havens from which attacks on Pakistan and U.S. and international forces operating in Afghanistan are planned and executed. In addition, better-trained and -equipped security forces will facilitate the Government of Pakistan's efforts in to help restore basic government services throughout the Frontier region.

The third year of PCCF funding will accelerate the development of the Government of Pakistan's capacity to secure its borders, deny safe haven to extremists, fight insurgents, and provide security for the indigenous population. PCCF increases significantly in FY 2011 in line with greater requirements for training and equipping of Pakistani military units involved in clearing and holding operations in the Frontier region. FY 2011 PCCF funding will expand upon ongoing counterinsurgency training and equipment programs and enhance the following capabilities of Pakistan's security forces: air mobility and air assault, night operations, counter-IED, command and control and intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance, close air support and joint fires, individual and unit level combat equipment, and counterinsurgency training.

PCCF will focus on the units that are involved in counterinsurgency operations in the FATA and Baluchistan, and those units that provide support to counterinsurgency operations in the FATA. As such, PCCF will be directed towards, but not exclusively available to, the Peshawar-based 11<sup>th</sup> Corps, Quetta-based Southern Command (12<sup>th</sup> Corps), the Special Services Group, Army Aviation Command, and the Frontier Corps. In addition, some funding will provide training for humanitarian relief in post-combat areas to Pakistani forces operating in the Frontier region.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

Promoting civilian democratic rule and effective governance is a key U.S. objective in Pakistan, and progress toward this objective will help provide the basis for improved social well-being and broader-based economic development. An intensified bilateral and multilateral dialogue on necessary economic and political reforms that bolster the Government of Pakistan's ability to provide basic services to its people, ensure accountable resource management, and strengthen opportunities for people to participate in a growing economy. Assistance will focus on parliamentary strengthening, elections and political processes, and enhancing civic participation. Assistance will also be provided to help build capacity of the executive and judicial branches of government. Locally, the United States will partner with provincial and district-level governments to improve service delivery, specifically targeting the most vulnerable areas, often where the Government's reach has been weakest.

An intensified bilateral and multilateral policy dialogue on key economic and political reforms has been launched to help persuade Pakistan to take the steps necessary to lay the groundwork for more sustained economic growth and political stability over the longer term.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): Working closely with Pakistani civil society, public institutions, and the government, FY 2011 assistance activities will seek to support the development of an accountable and transparent government that delivers basic services, enhanced parliamentary performance, effective dispensation of justice, advancement of women and girls, credible electoral processes, and an engaged and vibrant civil society.

Rule of Law: Programs will continue to focus on improving legal institutions. Funds will support programs to reduce court case backlogs, delays, and corruption within the legal system by focusing on court administration and case management support. Funds will also support an exchange program between the U.S. judges and Pakistani judges.

Good Governance: Programs will focus on building capacity of the Government of Pakistan to provide basic services. Support will be provided to national and provincial parliaments, local governments, and local non-governmental organizations engaged in parliamentary oversight, advocacy, and engagement.

**Political Competition and Consensus-Building:** Assistance will support strengthening the capacity of the Electoral Commission of Pakistan to conduct free and fair elections that meet international standards and support for improvement of the computerized voter registration system.

**Civil Society:** Assistance will support efforts to increase the role of civil society and the media in Pakistan. Support will be provided to Pakistani organizations working a wide range of issues, including women's empowerment, health, and education service delivery. Funds will also support training and education programs for Pakistani journalists.

**International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE):** FY 2011 assistance funds will develop the technical skills of prosecutors and enhance Pakistan's anti-money-laundering efforts. Technical assistance programs will focus, in particular, on strengthening prosecutorial services, and anti-money-laundering efforts.

### **Investing in People**

Pakistan faces significant challenges in the social sectors as evidenced by the country's high rates of population growth and maternal and child mortality, as well as low rates of literacy and school enrollment. The widespread lack of basic services contributes to a frustration felt by many Pakistanis, leaving them with not only a low quality of life, but also vulnerable to extremist ideology and recruitment. U.S. efforts in FY 2011 will continue to strengthen the Government of Pakistan's capacity to provide health and education services to the Pakistani people. Assistance will particularly focus on geographic areas where populations are relatively poor and disadvantaged, and service delivery is weak; and there is demonstrated susceptibility to extremist recruitment or extremist organizations are providing services to compete with the Government of Pakistan's provision of basic services.

**Economic Support Fund (ESF):** The United States will partner with the Government of Pakistan to broaden the scope and enhance the quality of services to poor and vulnerable communities. Assistance programs will help the Government of Pakistan to improve the quality of, and access to, basic and higher education, primary health care, and water and sanitation services. Support for social safety net programs such as cash for work programs, and income support to impoverished families, a majority of which are headed by women, will be done largely through vetted government programs.

**Education:** U.S. assistance is requested to support activities seeking to increase the level of access and quality of basic and higher education.

- **Basic Education:** The United States will continue to help Pakistan expand access to quality education for neglected groups, especially girls; adopt new educational technologies to improve learning; and develop teacher and school administrator skills. Key efforts will include financial and other incentives for needy families; construction of female-friendly infrastructure such as hostels, boundary walls, and latrines; rehabilitating and constructing public schools; supporting government-led public-private partnerships that can increase enrollment; strengthening school management to facilitate increased increasing parent and community involvement.
- **Higher Education:** Need- and merit-based scholarships for students to attend Pakistani colleges and universities will continue, as well as building linkages with U.S. institutions through partnerships and educational exchange opportunities, such as support for Fulbright scholarships.

**Health:** Assistance will support the Government of Pakistan to combat infectious disease, increase access to and quality of maternal and child health, and meet the demand for effective family planning.

- **Maternal and Child Health:** Programs will continue to focus on collaborating with the

Government of Pakistan to increase access to improved health care for mothers and children. Funds will further recruitment and training of female health workers to reach women and children in underserved rural and peri-urban areas.

- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health:** Assistance will continue ongoing collaboration with the Government of Pakistan to meet the demand for effective family planning. Funds will support training to Ministry of Health workers in managing national contraceptive purchase and inventory control including USAID purchased commodities and increased capacity building for local contraceptive manufacturers.
- **Tuberculosis:** U.S. assistance will expand the ongoing efforts to treat tuberculosis and strengthen the Government of Pakistan systems to collect and interpret statistics related to tuberculosis.
- **Other Public Health Threats:** Funds will expand efforts to combat health threats including swine influenza and hepatitis. Assistance will support the Government of Pakistan's systems to collect, interpret, and act upon statistics on infectious and other diseases, improve human resource planning and capacity, and develop logistic and procurement systems for basic medical supplies.
- **Water Supply and Sanitation:** FY 2011 funds will support the expansion of efforts to increase the availability of safe water in rural areas, and the adoption of hygienic practices that save lives. Helping the Government of Pakistan to provide of clean water and sanitation in clinics (including sinks or hand-washing stations) and in health facilities will bolster community or local government-based clean water initiatives.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS): In addition to programs funded with Economic Support Funds, GHCS funds will further Pakistan's efforts to combat infectious diseases, increase access to and quality of maternal and child health and meet the demand for effective family planning. These funds will continue to focus on assistance on strengthening the Government of Pakistan's efforts to control HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and other public health threats. FY 2011 GHCS funds will also seek to increase access to health care for mothers and children and meet the Pakistani demands for effective family planning. GHCS funds will promote the expansion of basic health services and strengthening national health systems, key investments that significantly improve people's health, especially that of women, children, and other vulnerable populations. USAID will continue to focus on scaling-up proven interventions in Pakistan 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.

**Maternal and Child Health:** USAID will continue to focus on increasing the availability and use of proven life-saving interventions. In 2011 these interventions will include newborn care, immunization, pneumonia and diarrhea prevention and treatment, oral rehydration, treatment and prevention of postpartum hemorrhage, antenatal care, nutrition, polio eradication, and micronutrient deficiencies

**Family Planning and Reproductive Health:** USAID will continue to focus 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. Increased access will reduce unintended pregnancies, pregnancy-related illness and death. 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.

**HIV/AIDS:** U.S. funds will support close partnerships with Pakistani NGOs and Pakistan's National and Provincial AIDS Control Programs to slow the increase in HIV transmission in Pakistan. 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.

**Tuberculosis:** 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.

**Other Public Health Threats:** Funds will enable USAID to assist Pakistan 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.

**Water Supply and Sanitation:** FY 2011 funds will complement the ESF funding in the health sector to support the expansion of efforts to increase the availability of safe water in rural areas, and the adoption of hygienic practices that save lives. Helping the Government of Pakistan to provide of clean water and sanitation in clinics (including sinks or hand-washing stations) and in health facilities will bolster community or local government-based clean water initiatives.

## **Economic Growth**

Pakistan's progress toward sustainable economic growth and long-term stabilization remains slow. The short-term political cost of economic reform remains a major disincentive for the government. Adverse security developments continue to damage domestic and foreign investor confidence, and rising security spending limits the domestic funds available for development. U.S. assistance objectives include helping the Government of Pakistan address basic needs, and providing improved economic opportunities in areas most vulnerable to extremism. The United States will expand this focus to reach vulnerable areas in southern Punjab, northern Sindh, and areas of Balochistan.

**Economic Support Fund (ESF):** Increased assistance for private sector development, investments in infrastructure, and technical assistance on economic policies to improve the investment and business climate in Pakistan is designed to help achieve U.S. policy goals for long-term economic stability in Pakistan. U.S. assistance will help Pakistan attract new investment, develop the skills and human capacities needed to create jobs, raise incomes, and build a market economy that will be a foundation for economic prosperity and a bulwark against extremism. Assistance will support work force development, firm-level assistance, trade capacity building, financial markets, and macroeconomic stability.

The United States will build upon commitments made in FY 2009 and FY 2010 to continue major investments in Pakistan's economic infrastructure, particularly in energy and agriculture, to help Pakistan increase opportunities for economic growth and improve per capita income through jobs and improved production.

**Infrastructure:** In the energy sector, in an effort coordinated with Pakistan's own planning and other donors, the United States intends to use FY 2011 funds to continue supporting the rehabilitation and efficiency programs that will reduce the gap between supply and demand in the power sector; improve management, oversight, and the administration of power distribution; and ensure that service improves and operations become more commercial and financially sustainable. Progress in these areas will make it easier for the United States to undertake investments that provide longer-term energy generation capacity and improve the overall primary energy mix available to Pakistan, with a focus on hydropower, wind generation, and liquid natural gas.



**Agriculture:** Investments in agricultural and water infrastructure will be aimed at improving efficiency and reducing waste, as well as improving the profitability of agricultural markets. These programs will be identified in collaboration with the Pakistani Government and are intended to be visible, long-term, and integrated for maximum developmental impact.

The United States' broader focus on agriculture looks beyond infrastructure. The program will link low-income farm families with the benefits of improved techniques and markets through support for education; agricultural research; and producer organization, extension, and marketing, especially in areas vulnerable to political disaffection. Assistance is designed to capitalize on opportunities to improve yields and productivity in the livestock and dairy industry, and of basic food grains and horticulture crops. Related processing and marketing enterprises to support those industries will also be supported.

**Trade and Investment:** USAID's Trade project streamlines border management and expands imports and exports through its support of bilateral and regional trade treaties. The project assists the Government of Pakistan to implement key provisions of the Afghanistan-Pakistan Transit Trade Agreement, special economic zones legislation, and other regional and international trade initiatives. The United States will assist the Government of Pakistan to expand its efforts to improve trade and investment performance through policy intervention, institutional and systems strengthening, and small-scale infrastructure development at key border crossings.

**Private Sector Competitiveness:** U.S. assistance will focus on assisting the Government of Pakistan to tackle impediments to private sector growth through technical innovation, productivity growth in key markets, and accelerating the growth of the middle class. The United States will work to stimulate employment by helping businesses and firms focus on value addition in key sectors and increasing accessibility to financial services and quality firm-level technical assistance.

Funding to support other areas within the economic growth objective will focus on increased assistance to support work force development, targeted vocational training, and building services to micro, small, and medium enterprises lending through credit enhancement support and by providing technical assistance to financial institutions for capacity building and macroeconomic stability. USAID will fund innovative workforce development systems in Pakistan to build local capacity, match demand for skills, and increase business and job opportunities. Funding will also continue to support the Competitiveness Support Fund to enhance competitiveness and innovation in agribusiness and regional business development, and implement an integrated investment strategy to attract investments. USAID will help build services to micro, small, and medium enterprises lending through credit enhancement support and by providing technical assistance to financial institutions for capacity building.

### **Humanitarian Assistance**

The United States is committed to assisting Pakistan stabilize vulnerable areas in the country, especially in the Malakand Division in the NWFP and in the FATA, with priority being placed on the restoration of basic services and livelihoods to those communities and individuals most directly impacted by the Government of Pakistan's military actions against extremist groups.

**Economic Support Fund (ESF):** U.S. assistance will support short-term efforts to rehabilitate basic water infrastructure, restore health and education services, build government capacity, and strengthen the agriculture sector in areas affected by natural disasters or Pakistani military operations to clear the insurgency. Assistance will continue to contribute to urgent humanitarian needs as they develop through contributions to international non-governmental organizations and local institutions that provide food and non-food items to populations. These efforts will reinforce the Government of Pakistan's role in meeting the basic needs of vulnerable populations in conflict-affected areas including areas along the Pakistan-Afghanistan border.

## Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: Challenges to effective implementation of U.S. and other donor assistance programs in Pakistan include the poor security situation and presence of extremist elements in many parts of the country, Pakistan's absorptive capacity for international assistance, and the need to strengthen accountability and transparency efforts. Pakistan has embarked on a difficult and lengthy path towards political and economic reforms, but requires ongoing support from the international community to stay the course. These challenges underscore the importance of designing programs that build implementation-capacity resource management, and performance monitoring to track expenditures and results. The United States and Pakistan are establishing a system through which both countries jointly track progress and implementation of U.S. development projects and programs. Current U.S. performance assessments include mid-term evaluations, post-award audits, impact evaluations, annual portfolio reviews, and quarterly pipeline reviews. As the United States seeks to provide assistance through Pakistani implementers, performance monitoring and evaluation is becoming increasingly a joint Pakistan-United States responsibility.

To ensure that Pakistani entities managing U.S. funds fully meet United States regulatory and accountability standards, the USAID Inspector General will conduct performance audits and oversee the conduct of periodic financial and compliance audits, provide training and oversight to Pakistani certified public accounting (CPA) firms, oversee and approve all locally performed audits, and work with the Pakistani Government's Supreme Audit Institute.

Joint program evaluations conducted by teams comprised of U.S. development specialists, Government of Pakistan counterparts, and, where appropriate, representatives of other interested donors will be an integral element of evaluation and oversight. These joint program evaluation teams will determine whether projects are achieving the desired impacts on the economy, stability in conflict-affected areas, the energy sector, or children's health, for example. These impact evaluations will identify project design and systemic issues (both U.S. and Pakistani) that are impeding the achievement of desired results and will serve as the basis for decisions on how to adjust programs to make them more effective. Likewise, INL will expand its efforts to track commodity and infrastructure assistance, which requires on-sight inspections, Government of Pakistan quarterly reporting, and day-to-day contact with Government of Pakistan counterparts. This close level of coordination with Government of Pakistan officials helps determine future programmatic requirements and budget choices.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: Budget and programmatic choices are based on the results of performance and financial assessments that evaluate the degree to which U.S.-funded development projects further Pakistan's priorities and developmental plans and advance the Pakistan-United States partnership. The United States determines future and continued activities through an analysis of contractor performance as specified in USAID programming policy. The selection of implementing organizations is also based on pre-award assessments of the potential contractor's ability to manage U.S. funds as well as assessments of actual performance.

Activities funded with FY 2011 assistance will be monitored via performance indicators across all sectors of work, such as average hours of daily power outages, energy sector supply, the Government of Pakistan's budget allocations to health and education, total employment in targeted vulnerable areas, and enactment of key policy reforms. Likewise, security will be monitored across performance indicators such as poppy cultivation trends ascertained by the joint Government of Pakistan-United States poppy crop survey, number of flight hours flown by the Ministry of Interior 50th Squadron, and number of law enforcement officers who successfully completed training. Progress across these indicators will weigh heavily in decisions to continue to fund projects and programs in out years and decisions to adjust the scopes of work of projects and programs.

## 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 United States, came to the end of its conventional warfare stage in May 2009. U.S. policy aims to promote a peaceful, equitable, and permanent settlement that will enable Sri Lanka to resume the development successes of its pre-conflict period. At the national level, U.S. assistance will train the police and military to enable them to combat terrorism more effectively and secure Sri Lanka's borders.

In FY 2011, U.S. assistance will focus primarily on post-conflict stabilization and promoting development in the Eastern and Northern Provinces, which were brought under the control of the GSL in mid-2007 and mid-2009, respectively, after many years under LTTE control. This geographic focus will concentrate resources to help achieve long-term peace in a post-conflict environment through increased economic opportunity, respect for human rights and the rule of law, and responsive democratic governance.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	49,058	12,100	21,932	9,832
Development Assistance	5,241	9,900	18,082	8,182
Economic Support Fund	14,000	0	0	0
Food for Peace Title II	28,728	0	0	0
Foreign Military Financing	0	1,000	1,000	0
International Military Education and Training	419	750	800	50
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	20	0	1,600	1,600
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	650	450	450	0

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>49,058</b>	<b>12,100</b>	<b>21,932</b>	<b>9,832</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	4,039	3,700	6,850	3,150
<b>Development Assistance</b>	950	1,500	3,800	2,300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	0	2,000	2,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	950	1,500	1,800	300
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	2,000	0	0	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000	0	0	0
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	0	1,000	1,000	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	1,000	1,000	0
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	419	750	800	50
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	419	750	800	50
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	20	0	800	800

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	20	0	800	800
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	650	450	450	0
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	200	0	0	0
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	450	450	450	0
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	4,421	3,710	5,082	1,372
<b>Development Assistance</b>	1,421	3,710	4,282	572
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	521	1,350	1,782	432
2.2 Good Governance	650	860	1,000	140
2.4 Civil Society	250	1,500	1,500	0
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	3,000	0	0	0
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,000	0	0	0
2.2 Good Governance	1,000	0	0	0
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	0	0	800	800
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	0	800	800
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	11,870	4,690	10,000	5,310
<b>Development Assistance</b>	2,870	4,690	10,000	5,310
4.5 Agriculture	0	3,440	2,500	-940
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,870	750	6,000	5,250
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,000	500	1,500	1,000
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	9,000	0	0	0
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	9,000	0	0	0
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	28,728	0	0	0
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	28,728	0	0	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	28,728	0	0	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>49,058</b>	<b>12,100</b>	<b>21,932</b>	<b>9,832</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	4,039	3,700	6,850	3,150
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	200	0	0	0
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	450	450	450	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,439	1,750	4,600	2,850
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	950	1,500	1,800	300
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	4,421	3,710	5,082	1,372
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,521	1,350	2,582	1,232
2.2 Good Governance	1,650	860	1,000	140
2.4 Civil Society	250	1,500	1,500	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	11,870	4,690	10,000	5,310
4.5 Agriculture	0	3,440	2,500	-940
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	10,870	750	6,000	5,250
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,000	500	1,500	1,000
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	28,728	0	0	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	28,728	0	0	0

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	2,150	993	1,808	815
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,530	695	1,266	571
6.2 Administration and Oversight	620	298	542	244

### **Peace and Security**

Decades of armed conflict has torn Sri Lanka's social fabric and widened the gulf of distrust between citizens and government authorities. Even after the GSL's military defeat of the LTTE, the underlying drivers of Sri Lanka's conflict continue to polarize political parties, civil society, and communities across the country, posing significant challenges in a post-war environment. In 2010, presidential and parliamentary elections will give citizens from former LTTE-controlled areas the opportunity - after an extended absence - to participate in the selection of the country's political leadership. To support the successful transition from war to durable and equitable peace, U.S. assistance is designed to increase human and economic security; improve public confidence in local and regional authorities; promote political reconciliation and land reform; facilitate community reintegration; uphold military and police professionalism and respect for human rights; and strengthen the GSL's counterterrorism, port and border security, civilian authority, and demining capabilities. Interagency collaboration between the Department of State, Department of Defense, and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will help to achieve broad stabilization and development objectives, strengthen the United States' relations with the GSL, and prevent terrorists from using Sri Lanka as a safe haven.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): Working through the Department of State's Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) program, U.S. assistance supports GSL efforts to combat weapons of mass destruction (WMD). The EXBS program aims to help the GSL establish or enhance strategic trade control systems, including border control capabilities, in order to prevent the spread of WMD and transfers of advanced conventional weapons. U.S. assistance will support activities involving implementation of comprehensive export control legislation currently being drafted, provide additional training for Sri Lankan interagency personnel on the Tracker Automated Licensing system, procure basic inspection-detection equipment for Sri Lankan Customs at the Port of Colombo and at Bandaranaike International Airport, and provide equipment training for specific field-use care of enforcement-related equipment.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): There are reportedly more than 1.5 million mines in the Northern Province in an area of 3,340 square miles, and demining efforts are progressing slowly. Mine clearance is a major obstacle to Internally Displaced Persons resettlement, and is a prerequisite for both economic development and a lasting political solution. FMF resources in FY 2011 will help train and equip the Sri Lankan Army to increase its humanitarian demining capacity, including by strengthening its partnership with international non-governmental demining units. In the longer term, the United States seeks a successful military transition from combat operations and internal security to eventual increased participation in peacekeeping and possibly coalition operations.

Programs also will enable the United States, to a limited extent, to improve Sri Lanka's capacity to conduct humanitarian demining operations. Humanitarian demining experience is a sought-after niche capability, and Sri Lanka will eventually be able to provide its extensive experience in this capability to international peacekeeping operations.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): U.S. assistance will support the transition of the military from combat operations to stabilization support operations. It will also support a security-sector reform program supporting the professional development of the Sri Lankan military to improve adherence to internationally accepted standards regarding human rights. IMET seeks to develop future military leaders at all levels, from the non-commissioned officer corps to the next generation of strategic leaders.

Programs will support attendance by 10-12 Sri Lankan service members at U.S. Staff Colleges and participation in courses such as Civil Affairs, Public Affairs, Engineering, Medical, and other courses consistent with U.S. policy goals and objectives. Participation in U.S. military courses will develop future Sri Lankan leaders who understand and accept U.S. and international professional norms and standards of conduct. The courses selected will develop core skill sets that are most appropriate to conflict resolution and eventual participation in peacekeeping or possibly coalition operations. Attendance at U.S. courses also establishes long-term ties between future Sri Lankan senior leaders and their U.S. counterparts, thereby enhancing U.S. access to and influence with the Sri Lankan military.

Development Assistance (DA): USAID programs for conflict mitigation, peace, and reconciliation processes will support nascent civil society organizations in the north working to rebuild the fabric of regional government and civil society in former conflict areas. These organizations will play a critical role in promoting reconciliation between communities by reintegrating the civic infrastructure of conflict-affected areas with the rest of the country. Based on the recommendation of a land assessment that will be completed in FY 2010, USAID will begin implementation of a new land reform program. Land issues were one of the primary drivers of the conflict. Programs will create a more stable context within which the sensitive process of social and economic reintegration can occur. U.S. assistance will enable non-combatants and former combatants alike to participate with local authorities in the reconstruction and development process, mobilizing communities to identify and address priority issues.

Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation programs will provide technical assistance, training, and program support to minority and women-led civil society organizations across the country, with special emphasis on the Northern and Eastern Provinces. USAID-led programs will support the Northern Provincial Council in the implementation of a civic education program through municipalities, schools, and civil society organizations. This program will enhance the capacity of regional political representatives to participate in a process of national reconciliation. U.S. assistance will support the Peace Secretariat for Muslims to establish regional fora in the North that represent the needs of their community as the process of return and resettlement continues. USAID-led programs will provide new assistance to the GSL to reestablish the land registry offices in the north and east, provide returnees with documentation to support their land claims, and provide alternative dispute resolution mechanisms to resolve land disputes in a timely manner. In the east, 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 programs will continue to support legal aid services, as well as technical assistance to land officials to provide legal resolution of longstanding land-tenure disputes in the east that lie at the root of much of the communal violence.

Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform programs will support a new flexible, field-based small-grants program that will extend partnerships with nascent local organizations and local authorities on community-driven reintegration initiatives with in-kind contribution mechanisms. Based on lessons learned, new stabilization initiatives will capitalize on windows of opportunity, restore confidence and trust, and help establish a platform for sustainable development programs. Anticipated small grants activities will range from labor-intensive small-scale infrastructure rehabilitation, to vocational training, and community-based media.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): U.S. assistance will establish law-enforcement reform operations and training programs through the Department of State in order to assist the GSL in the creation of an effective, equitable partnership between regional governments, the security forces, and citizens. New programs in FY 2011 will provide tangible outputs in response to identified gaps in the law enforcement sector, and will enhance the capabilities and technical competencies of GSL law enforcement agencies through a police professionalism program focused on governance, community policing, capacity building, and managing organizational change in order to meet international standards.

## **Governing Justly and Democratically**

The demise of the LTTE as a military organization has increased the political space for Sri Lanka's Tamils, especially those living in the north, allowing the United States to support the re-establishment of democratic infrastructure in the region. One of the legacies of LTTE authoritarianism, however, is that Tamils - who comprise nearly 18 percent of the population - find themselves searching for genuinely representative political organizations. Other vehicles for voicing Tamil concerns and aspirations are limited and Tamil political party representation is splintered. Those who stand up for Tamil rights, including non-Tamils, are at risk for being labeled "pro-terrorist." While U.S. support for development in Sri Lanka is critical to reintegration and stability, achieving these goals is only possible with the transition to civilian-led provincial administration, the protection of human rights, and the existence of genuine democratic institutions and processes. In FY 2011, U.S. assistance will implement a strategy commensurate with mechanisms that protect the civilian population, establish peaceful ways for minorities to address interests and grievances, support the institutions of local and regional government, and re-create the "vehicles of participation" that enable citizens to play an active role in civic life.

Development Assistance (DA): U.S. assistance will target the critical institutions of governance in Sri Lanka, with a focus on the North and East Provinces. USAID programs will support the justice sector and human rights organizations, enhance the capacity of regional and municipal government, and strengthen civil society organizations in the north and east. National level activities will support current GSL policies, such as the effective implementation of the Official Languages Act that is designed to mainstream bilingualism within the GSL. Other national programs will provide technical assistance and training to promote critical aspects of policy reform in the justice sector, land reform, the regulation of civil society organizations, and the media, in order to consolidate the process of stabilization and reintegration across the whole country.

Rule-of-Law and Human Rights programs will support provision of lost essential legal documents to Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in the East and the North Provinces. Such documents include state identity cards, birth and marriage certificates, land titles, and the legal transfer of property in the event of a death, and are keys to exercising citizenship, preserving safety, and protecting rights. USAID-led programs will expand the provision of legal information and services for the minority communities that will encompass services to victims of human rights violations. Services provided will include emergency funds for transport and safe housing; livelihood support; and psychosocial counseling, paralegal training, and formation of networks of citizen "defenders" in rural areas of the east and north. USAID-led programs will also provide technical assistance and training to the judiciary and court administrators in the use of information technology, language training, continuing legal education, and administration and management.

Good Governance programs will expand on the current partnership with the Ministry of Provincial Councils and Local Government. This partnership supports a program of technical assistance and training for 37 of 43 local authorities (municipalities) in the Eastern province. These authorities are due to receive substantial grants from the GSL, funded by the World Bank, and USAID is developing the skills of these local officials better to manage these funds. The new grants program will be extended to the Northern Province, with USAID expanding this activity to local authorities in the North. USAID-led programs will continue to support the Official Languages Department's program to train and assign language teachers in the north. The GSL has announced that elections for the Northern Provincial Council will take place in 2010, and FY 2011 funds will support a new but limited legislative-strengthening program for elected and non-elected officials in the Provincial Council.

Given the extremely limited range of organizations that can serve as authentic voices for the communities in the north and east, U.S. assistance in civil society programs will support the rebuilding of civil society in the those regions and in other targeted areas of the country where minority communities have traditionally been underserved. In the east, USAID will continue to focus on supporting meaningful opportunities for inter-communal cooperation. In the north, decades

of almost complete repression by the LTTE, along with the establishment of a variety of front organizations to channel people's behavior, have almost destroyed genuine civil society. Initially, USAID will support a rapid appraisal of post-LTTE civil society in the North. The goal is to support the growth of Tamil civil society, and to test the extent to which the political environment is conducive to the expansion of an independent civil society.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): The end of armed conflict presents the United States with the opportunity to work with the GSL to establish rule of law programs in Sri Lanka. The goal of new programs in FY 2011 will be to increase the capabilities and capacity of Sri Lanka's judicial systems. U.S. assistance will build the capacity of GSL judiciary and administrators in the criminal justice system in order to effectively strengthen cooperation, improve development, and support necessary reforms.

### **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. The Western Province accounts for nearly 50 percent of gross domestic product in 2008, while the Eastern Province contributes less than 6 percent and the Northern Province contributes less than 3 percent. The main causes of this disparity are lack of investment and over two decades of conflict and displacement. Addressing regional imbalances is essential to achieving stability and trust among ethnic groups. 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 regressed in terms of growth and development.

Development Assistance (DA): U.S. assistance targets the most vulnerable populations in conflict-affected areas in the Eastern and Northern Provinces and adjacent conflicted-affected areas. USAID programs assist the return to normalcy by increasing private sector-led growth. Economic growth programs aim to stimulate new private investment, create new jobs, increase productivity through private partnerships, improve management and production practices, enhance workforce skills, and expand market access.

New agriculture programs will expand nascent U.S. assistance efforts to increase the number of farmers, processors, and others who adopt new technologies or management practices. This will be achieved mainly through supporting the delivery and improvement of agricultural and technical services in targeted regional value chains, and supporting information and communication technology in the form of electronic market price broadcasts. USAID will build capacity of organizations to improve value chain performance including transportation of agricultural goods and post-harvest handling, grading, and processing.

Private sector competitiveness programs will scale up U.S. assistance to improve management practices and increase the competitiveness of businesses in Sri Lanka's conflict-affected Eastern and Northern Provinces. To catalyze private sector investments, USAID will target public-private business partnerships to enhance technology adoption and management practices, and expand access to markets. USAID partnerships with private companies willing to invest in conflict-affected areas will provide incentives for business expansion, mitigate risk for the private sector, and create new job opportunities and other spin-off benefits for the local population. To assist the workforce in the acquisition of knowledge and development of skills to better respond to off-farm labor market needs, USAID will support new structured information technology and English language skills training programs by expanding the outreach of regional training and education institutions. To improve the business environment, USAID will extend GSL technical assistance to build the capacity of both central and provincial government officers to collaborate with the private sector to address business policy challenges.



Economic opportunity programs will assist microenterprises in improving the competitiveness of selected value chains, and will benefit many populations, including vulnerable women-headed households in conflict-affected and strategic areas, by linking them to domestic and export market opportunities. New public-private business partnerships with indigenous Sri Lankan private companies will significantly improve participants' incomes through increased productivity and value addition. Such efforts will also increase the supply of raw materials for value-added products by linking microenterprises directly to market value chains.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: Performance Monitoring and Evaluation is an integral part of the management of the Department of State and USAID's foreign assistance portfolio. Performance Management Plans (PMPs) are utilized by all program contractors and grantees to identify performance indicators, set baselines and targets, collect data, monitor progress, and report results towards achieving program goals and objectives. Mission Portfolio Implementation Reviews are conducted biannually to assess program status, review past progress, and plan future actions. The results indicators and financial management pipelines are monitored to help address shortfalls and challenges requiring remedial action. Evaluations and end-use audits are conducted on an as-needed basis to assess program impact, effectiveness, and sustainability to inform decision-making and improve performance. The Mission also monitors the procurement plans on a quarterly basis to inform the planning of new programs or realigning budget items.

In 2010, a mid-term evaluation will be performed for two of the largest programs, Supporting Regional Governance and Connecting Regional Economies.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: A component of USAID's CORE project was designed to enhance the livelihoods of a large number of IDPs in the East waiting to be resettled. However, an interim review of the program showed a lack of progress on the livelihoods performance indicators. Mission analysis determined that IDPs were being integrated into existing mainstream economic activities. Support from USAID for livelihoods was no longer needed. USAID realigned the program and the budget to reduce livelihood activities and increase funding to support the development of more relevant dairy and agriculture value chains

Performance information from FY 2008-09 Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Economic Growth projects in the post-conflict Eastern Province has strengthened the belief that the private sector is the most important engine for economic growth in Sri Lanka. Indigenous PPPs have demonstrated effectiveness in leveraging USAID funds to create jobs and increase microenterprise incomes, and catalyze private sector investment in the post-conflict East. The Agriculture Development pilot in 2008 with Hayleys involved 160 farmers, but has now been scaled up and expanded regionally in a follow-on project that will reach approximately 3,600 farmers. This program earned the 2009 Alliance of the Year award. For FY 2010-11, more economic growth funding will be directed towards indigenous business PPPs in the East and North.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: Building on a successful partnership model in revitalizing the East, a significant portion of the increased FY 2011 funding will be directed toward Private Sector Competitiveness and Economic Opportunity programs that are expected to boost indicators such as "Number of persons gaining employment or more remunerative employment as a result of USG funded workforce development programs" and "Number of microenterprises participating in USG assisted value chains."

In FY 2011, USAID will initiate a new program in Agriculture that will enhance the "Number of farmers, processors, and others who have adopted new technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance." Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation funding for a new land reform program is expected to contribute to the "Number of people trained in conflict mitigation/resolution skills with USG assistance" through an Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanism. Stabilization

Operations funding for a new Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration small-grants program is expected to add to the “Number of communities assisted by USG funded reintegration programs” and “Number of non-combatants assisted by USG funded reintegration programs.”

## Tajikistan

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Tajikistan shares a long border with Afghanistan and is a critical partner to military stabilization efforts in the region. Its own stability, however, is undermined by a poorly managed border, heavy reliance on remittances, and food and energy shortages that are likely to continue for the next few years. Support for programs to strengthen border security, improve counternarcotics efforts, facilitate democratic reforms, improve health services, reform the education system, and enhance economic growth is key to improving Tajikistan's role as a bulwark against regional threats such as terrorism and drugs. Tajikistan is one of the world's poorest countries, and its economy depends on remittances and commodity exports, making it vulnerable to global market fluctuations such as those in late 2008 and 2009. The Government of Tajikistan (GOT) is intent on improving its infrastructure, especially in hydropower, so it can expand its trade options to growing markets in South Asia. Resources for these efforts, however, are limited, and it is critical that the electricity needs of its citizens come first.

The FY 2011 request includes a slight increase over FY 2010 funding, which was a significant increase over previous years. The request includes significant resources in the Economic Growth objective to help address problems related to chronic winter electricity and food shortages that have threatened to destabilize Tajikistan over the last few years. Sustaining funding at this higher level will enable the United States to continue important programs, and respond to existing and new challenges.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	35,765	48,299	47,089	-1,210
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	25,233	42,500	41,540	-960
Food for Peace Title II	6,091	0	0	0
Foreign Military Financing	740	1,500	1,200	-300
Global Health and Child Survival - State	524	524	524	0
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	1,445	1,450	1,450	0
International Military Education and Training	282	600	650	50
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,450	1,725	1,725	0

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Tajikistan</b>	<b>35,765</b>	<b>48,299</b>	<b>47,089</b>	<b>-1,210</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	9,270	10,641	10,087	-554
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	6,798	6,816	6,512	-304
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,949	3,945	3,845	-100
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	1,825	1,614	1,614	0
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,024	1,257	1,053	-204
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	740	1,500	1,200	-300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	740	1,500	1,200	-300
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	282	600	650	50

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	282	600	650	50
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	1,450	1,725	1,725	0
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	650	750	750	0
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	800	975	975	0
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	5,803	8,001	7,778	-223
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	5,803	8,001	7,778	-223
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,534	2,597	2,510	-87
2.2 Good Governance	2,427	2,538	2,538	0
2.4 Civil Society	1,842	2,866	2,730	-136
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	6,391	9,978	10,993	1,015
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	4,422	8,004	9,019	1,015
3.1 Health	2,866	7,000	6,665	-335
3.2 Education	1,556	1,004	2,354	1,350
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - State</b>	524	524	524	0
3.1 Health	524	524	524	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - USAID</b>	1,445	1,450	1,450	0
3.1 Health	1,445	1,450	1,450	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	7,410	18,379	16,981	-1,398
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	7,410	18,379	16,981	-1,398
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	565	1,104	0	-1,104
4.2 Trade and Investment	413	2,763	1,258	-1,505
4.3 Financial Sector	571	1,104	1,100	-4
4.4 Infrastructure	1,142	1,848	1,963	115
4.5 Agriculture	3,754	11,560	11,560	0
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	965	0	1,100	1,100
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	6,891	1,300	1,250	-50
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	800	1,300	1,250	-50
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	800	1,300	1,250	-50
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	6,091	0	0	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	6,091	0	0	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Tajikistan</b>	<b>35,765</b>	<b>48,299</b>	<b>47,089</b>	<b>-1,210</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	9,270	10,641	10,087	-554
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	650	750	750	0
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	800	975	975	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,971	6,045	5,695	-350
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	1,825	1,614	1,614	0
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,024	1,257	1,053	-204
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	5,803	8,001	7,778	-223
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,534	2,597	2,510	-87
2.2 Good Governance	2,427	2,538	2,538	0
2.4 Civil Society	1,842	2,866	2,730	-136

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	6,391	9,978	10,993	1,015
3.1 Health	4,835	8,974	8,639	-335
3.2 Education	1,556	1,004	2,354	1,350
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	7,410	18,379	16,981	-1,398
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	565	1,104	0	-1,104
4.2 Trade and Investment	413	2,763	1,258	-1,505
4.3 Financial Sector	571	1,104	1,100	-4
4.4 Infrastructure	1,142	1,848	1,963	115
4.5 Agriculture	3,754	11,560	11,560	0
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	965	0	1,100	1,100
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	6,891	1,300	1,250	-50
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	6,891	1,300	1,250	-50
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	4,114	4,202	4,381	179
6.1 Program Design and Learning	431	291	318	27
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,683	3,911	4,063	152

### Peace and Security

While Tajikistan has had a decade of peace and stability since its civil war, border control remains a major challenge due to a difficult security situation in northern Afghanistan, poor Tajik interagency cooperation, inexperience, lack of funds, harsh terrain, and inadequate capacity. The United States will assist Tajikistan in maintaining peace and security by focusing resources on counterterrorism, counternarcotics efforts, border management, security sector reform, and combating the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD).

Assistance to Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): Assistance programs implemented by the Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) strengthen border control and counternarcotics efforts through specialized training and infrastructure projects. Specific State Department projects will likely renovate and equip police training facilities, provide specialized forensics and police equipment, and improve coordination between drug control related agencies in Tajikistan and the region. AEECA law enforcement funding for FY 2011 will also support crosscutting rule-of-law objectives by strengthening the legal sector's ability to investigate and prosecute combat organized crime and corruption. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and INL will use AEECA funding to assist the victims of trafficking and support efforts to reduce trafficking in persons in Tajikistan.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): Assistance to the Tajik Ministry of Defense and the National Guard is leading to more professional and capable ground forces. Reforms to the defense establishment will result in a force prepared to cooperate with the United States and North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) forces in peacekeeping and other multilateral operations.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): Assistance for FY 2011 will focus on training to foster the development of a professional military and an improved law enforcement capacity, a necessary step for advancement in other sectors of national development.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): Funding will help 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.

FY 2011 funding for the Department of State's Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program will increase the capabilities of Tajikistan to control strategic trade, implement import and export laws, successfully interdict and investigate illicit shipments of WMD and strategic goods, and

prosecute violators, making Tajikistan less susceptible to illegal movements of WMD and strategic goods.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

Assistance to Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): Tajikistan's democratic institutions are weak in the areas of civil rights, media freedom, judicial independence, government accountability, and civil liberties. Programs funded by the Department of State and USAID 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. INL programs will support administration-of-law and access-to-justice objectives through legal-education activities in governmental schools, continue a program for indigent defendant legal defense, and help implement new criminal legislation. USAID programs will increase the ability of local governments to provide services that respond to the needs of their citizens. To protect civil liberties, the United States will provide access to legal information and advice, especially for emerging civil-society organizations (CSOs) and independent media. USAID programs will strengthen the capacity of CSOs, increase access to information, and promote democratic activism in order to increase national and local government accountability. Political plurality and citizen participation in politics in preparation for the 2013 presidential election will also be a priority. Through advocacy and public outreach, the rule of law will be promoted, with a focus on improving the criminal justice system and outreach to marginalized communities.

### **Investing in People**

Tajikistan's needs in health and education are severe, and threaten to jeopardize progress in meeting other priority objectives.

Assistance to Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): U.S. programs will build on previous progress with the Tajik Government on health sector reform and improving financing approaches for basic services. The programs will focus on improving the quality of services, increasing community involvement, and strengthening systems in health and education to build local capacity. The approach will emphasize increased outreach to vulnerable groups to prevent and control infectious diseases like HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis (TB), as well as a system-wide approach to the growing problem of infection prevention and control in health facilities.

Investments in education will help the government reform the basic education system and expand access to quality primary and secondary education through better teaching using 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. A USAID program will also expand access to quality pre-primary education to help Tajik children succeed in school.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS): Funding for FY 2011 will support increased outreach to vulnerable groups to prevent and control infectious diseases like HIV/AIDS and TB, and address system-wide issues that contribute to the growing problem of infection prevention and control in health facilities. Maternal and child health, including improved methods for delivery of babies and improved access to safe drinking water, will be a priority focus for FY 2011. Increased HIV/AIDS resources requested through the Central Asia Regional budget will augment activities that strengthen care and treatment systems in Tajikistan. Tajikistan is managing roughly \$30 million in remaining grants from the Global Fund for AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria; targeted U.S. technical assistance will help improve results from these programs.

### **Economic Growth**

Assistance to Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): To encourage economic growth and reform, programs will focus on trade and investment, improved infrastructure, and agricultural productivity. To foster progress in trade and investment and areas such as the financial sector and

macroeconomic policy, programs funded and implemented by USAID and other agencies will strengthen the GOT's capacity to undertake structural reforms, reduce corruption and regulatory barriers, and improve the investment climate. In coordination with the private sector, support will be provided to facilitate trade, improve the financial sector, and strengthen business development efforts. U.S. assistance will help Tajikistan develop a modern and open electricity sector. The global economic crisis and Tajikistan's energy shortages have increased food insecurity and poverty, leading to a diminished quality of life, especially during the harsh winters. USAID assistance under the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative (GHFSI) will address food shortages by increasing agricultural productivity and improving access to inputs such as seeds, fertilizer, and irrigation systems.

Tajikistan struggles to improve access to foreign markets and to reduce barriers to trade and investment. Funding for FY 2011 will allow the United States to train more specialists from the government and the private sector who are responsible for trade and transit, and promote trade practice reforms. In addition, FY 2011 funds will be used to identify and support along with 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 important objective.

USAID's Regional Energy Market Assistance Program II will support much needed legal and regulatory reforms, stimulate private investment, and facilitate Tajikistan's participation in a transparent and competitive electricity market in Central Asia. The requested funding level will allow the United States to train more energy specialists and GOT officials who are responsible for energy-sector reform. In addition, USAID will implement complementary activities such as using renewable energy sources to improve efficiency in public buildings such as hospitals and schools. Limited pilot programs for private residential buildings will also be started.

As part of the GHFSI, the United States will help design and implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy to help farmers increase their production and profits, lifting rural incomes and food security. In the past, USAID has helped develop over 30 water-users' associations (WUAs) that empower farmers to manage farm irrigation and drainage systems. As a result, WUAs have increased their investment in irrigation water management, land is being irrigated more efficiently, crop yields have increased, and farmers have sometimes almost doubled their income. The level of funding for FY 2011 will allow the United States to reach 40,000 households that rely on income from agricultural production but face shortages in water, seeds, fertilizer, 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 work to support post-harvest processing.

### **Humanitarian Assistance**

Located in one of the world's most active seismic zones, Tajikistan has a very high probability of earthquakes. In addition to the need to plan and respond to earthquakes, Tajikistan faces an average of 500 other natural disasters per year, including mudslides, rockslides, floods, and avalanches.

Assistance to Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): Humanitarian aid will seek to relieve suffering by providing basic necessities quickly to those affected by natural disasters through the pre-positioning and transportation of disaster readiness supplies. Humanitarian assistance will consist of medicine and supplies for hospitals and health clinics, food for those affected by shortages, and basic necessities for vulnerable populations. Funds will also support small-scale reconstruction projects to restore shelter and basic services to the elderly, orphans, the disabled, and other institutionalized populations.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: In addition to regular portfolio reviews, the U.S. Government conducted program evaluations and assessments to evaluate programmatic and financial

performance of its programs in Tajikistan in FY 2009.

USAID examined the impact of food security and agriculture activities through an internal portfolio review and literature analysis of past projects, including third-party assessments of those projects. USAID's review determined that its interventions to improve agricultural methods successfully increased yields, and health messages improved the utilization of the food grown. However, the agricultural sector at large remained without a sustainable system for providing the inputs needed to allow widespread improvements, and processing opportunities to increase farm incomes were low throughout the country. USAID also convened an interagency group to assess progress and opportunities in the democracy and governance sector. The discussion revealed that although USAID's local governance activity resulted in passage of a major law on local self-governance, significant work was still needed to ensure the ability of local governments to implement the law.

U.S. agencies implementing Peace and Security programs also perform end-use monitoring in cases where the United States has provided equipment and supplies, which includes follow-up to see if training is being applied. INL conducts regular internal reviews of project performance for its law enforcement, counternarcotics, border security, and rule-of-law projects. Analysis includes weighing project results against indicators initially set toward specific project activities.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: As a result of the food security and agriculture review, USAID is planning a new FY 2010 program to expand access to agricultural inputs, techniques, credit, and processing opportunities. This program will work with the private sector as well as communities to ensure that results are sustainable and that they reach those who are the most food insecure. Following the conclusions of its democracy review, USAID plans to use FY 2010 funding to train local governments in their new responsibilities to budget and implement services for their communities. The program will also expand its scope to help citizens voice their concerns to their local representatives. Due to the data on the use of U.S.-donated equipment at remote border posts, the U.S. Embassy in Dushanbe has made expanding the coverage of radio programs a top priority, whereas future projects will use micro-hydro, solar, and other sustainable power sources rather than diesel powered generators.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: Due to the success of past programs and the additional needs in agriculture and governance, the largest area of U.S. assistance in FY 2011 will be for agricultural activities and activities that improve food security overall. These programs will expand the access of farmers to inputs, credit, and processing opportunities, as well as teach new agricultural techniques. Finally, programs will improve the utilization of food through the expansion of health promotion activities and access to safe water. Projects will be linked cross-sectorally -- higher-quality governance in rural areas will allow for the expansion of efforts in food security by increasing the fairness of resource distribution and the reliability of water resources.



## Turkmenistan

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Despite initial hopes that President Berdimuhamedov would set Turkmenistan on a path to reform, Turkmenistan in most respects remains a closed society, and progress has been sporadic. While in the last three years Turkmenistan has revised its constitution and embarked on an ambitious policy of overhauling its laws, recent actions to restrict the freedom of movement of Turkmen students wishing to study abroad is a cause for concern. Assistance and cooperation from the United States are needed to help Turkmenistan continue to move forward, rather than freeze its transition at a place where the rights of its citizens are severely restricted. Life expectancy, health, and education statistics in Turkmenistan are among the worst in the former Soviet region. Even with its significant resources, Turkmenistan remains a challenging environment, and reform will require time and significant effort to take hold.

The United States hopes to encourage democratic reforms that will increase the rights of Turkmenistan's citizens as well as strengthen the sovereignty and stability of the country. Acute challenges continue to confront Turkmenistan, including border security issues, a potential rise of radical violent Islam, failed educational and healthcare systems, 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 delivery of health, education, and law enforcement services. In addition, the United States will continue to support Turkmenistan's efforts to develop the oil and gas extraction industry and increase export options.

The FY 2011 request includes a slight increase over FY 2010 funding, which represented a significant increase over previous years. Sustaining funding at this higher level will enable the United States to continue important programs, and respond well to existing and new challenges.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	8,851	16,350	13,325	-3,025
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	7,000	12,500	10,000	-2,500
Foreign Military Financing	150	2,000	1,200	-800
Global Health and Child Survival - State	75	75	75	0
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	607	600	600	0
International Military Education and Training	269	350	375	25
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	750	825	1,075	250

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Turkmenistan</b>	<b>8,851</b>	<b>16,350</b>	<b>13,325</b>	<b>-3,025</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	1,599	3,772	3,380	-392
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	430	597	730	133
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	0	0	500	500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	199	0	-199
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	175	199	0	-199

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
1.5 Transnational Crime	255	199	230	31
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	150	2,000	1,200	-800
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	150	2,000	1,200	-800
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	269	350	375	25
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	269	350	375	25
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	750	825	1,075	250
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	200	0	250	250
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	550	825	825	0
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	3,001	5,860	3,163	-2,697
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	3,001	5,860	3,163	-2,697
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	763	228	228	0
2.2 Good Governance	606	1,009	1,009	0
2.4 Civil Society	1,632	4,623	1,926	-2,697
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	2,446	3,570	3,631	61
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	1,764	2,895	2,956	61
3.1 Health	824	2,075	1,931	-144
3.2 Education	940	820	1,025	205
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - State</b>	75	75	75	0
3.1 Health	75	75	75	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - USAID</b>	607	600	600	0
3.1 Health	607	600	600	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	1,805	3,148	3,151	3
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	1,805	3,148	3,151	3
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	422	780	780	0
4.2 Trade and Investment	100	100	100	0
4.3 Financial Sector	478	408	408	0
4.4 Infrastructure	190	754	754	0
4.5 Agriculture	589	900	900	0
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	26	206	209	3

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Turkmenistan</b>	<b>8,851</b>	<b>16,350</b>	<b>13,325</b>	<b>-3,025</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	1,599	3,772	3,380	-392
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	200	0	750	750
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	550	825	825	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	419	2,549	1,575	-974
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	175	199	0	-199
1.5 Transnational Crime	255	199	230	31
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	3,001	5,860	3,163	-2,697
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	763	228	228	0
2.2 Good Governance	606	1,009	1,009	0
2.4 Civil Society	1,632	4,623	1,926	-2,697

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	2,446	3,570	3,631	61
3.1 Health	1,506	2,750	2,606	-144
3.2 Education	940	820	1,025	205
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	1,805	3,148	3,151	3
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	422	780	780	0
4.2 Trade and Investment	100	100	100	0
4.3 Financial Sector	478	408	408	0
4.4 Infrastructure	190	754	754	0
4.5 Agriculture	589	900	900	0
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	26	206	209	3
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	1,391	1,738	1,724	-14
6.1 Program Design and Learning	99	322	322	0
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,292	1,416	1,402	-14

### Peace and Security

Programs funded through the Department of State will improve Turkmenistan's control over its borders with Iran and Afghanistan, prevent illicit traffic of narcotics, and provide technology and equipment to interdict weapons of mass destruction. Funding will continue expanded training programs and equipment purchases that will improve the capacity of the Government of Turkmenistan to respond to any contingency, including the specter of Islamic extremism. In addition, assistance will facilitate participation in joint stabilization operations and encourage Turkmenistan to help support United States efforts to stabilize Afghanistan. Increased funding will also provide equipment that will improve the ability of Turkmen security forces to patrol their borders and combat the transit of narcotics across their territory.

Assistance to Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): Strengthening border controls and law enforcement capabilities is a priority in Turkmenistan. With AEECA assistance, the Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) will provide training and equipment to counternarcotics units, improve interdiction and border patrol skills for officers stationed at border posts, and strengthen the skills of law enforcement professionals in the areas of forensic investigation and routine policing. INL will also improve cross-sectoral law enforcement and rule-of-law mechanisms such as access to justice, by making legal procedures more rights-based.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): Assistance will improve Turkmenistan's emergency response capability and interoperability through the purchase of communications equipment for the Turkmenistan military. This assistance will help prevent trafficking in narcotics, combat terrorism, and advance long-term regional stability.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): Exchange programs funded by IMET will focus on English language training and airspace-management skill improvement. This assistance aimed at making the Turkmen air traffic control system safer, will also be helpful to U.S. efforts in Afghanistan that use Turkmen airspace for overflights of humanitarian aid. IMET will continue to support increased numbers of Turkmen military officers trained in U.S. military institutions. Such training enables officers to support Turkmenistan's defense modernization to reduce its vulnerability to external aggression and terrorist threats. IMET will also be used to continue developing English language capability to prepare military students for further professional military training.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): FY 2011 funding will provide for continued institutionalization of specialized enforcement training techniques for the Turkmen Customs Academy. Department of State programs will continue to work with the Turkmen Government in its efforts to institutionalize effective licensing practices and procedures and outreach efforts to the proliferation-relevant industry. Department of State programs will continue work with

the Turkmen Government on border security upgrades and the provision of nonproliferation-related commodities. Assistance under this account leverages activities in this area with the contributions and efforts of other U.S. nonproliferation and border security assistance providers, as well as the international community.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

Assistance to Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): United States assistance 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. U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and Department of State programs will seek to strengthen civil society, train journalists, improve access to information, increase government 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 still new in Turkmenistan; as the space for citizen participation grows, U.S. programs will expand the range of civil society organizations with which it works. The United States will also support programs to improve local governance and citizens' knowledge of their rights under the law.

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 newsworthy 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 Turkmen Government. In FY 2011, media freedom and freedom of information programming will address the shortage of free flowing information by using internet access as a tool for linking citizens to one another and to outside sources of information. The program will also use internet communication technology as a platform to support local initiatives and spur community development.

### **Investing in People**

Assistance to Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): Despite clear indicators of the difficulties people face in Turkmenistan and despite having vast government resources, the Turkmen Government struggles to build local capacity to meet international standards in the education and health sectors, and meet the needs of its citizens.

FY 2011 funding will support USAID education programs that promote the use of technology in teacher training initiatives aimed at improving the skills of teachers and learning outcomes for students. Pilot education activities will address potential areas for improvement within the context of the Turkmen education system.

USAID assistance in FY 2011 in the health area will include partnerships with the Turkmen Government to adopt improved health service approaches, make them more readily available, and improve health outcomes. Continued emphasis on family medicine and safe motherhood programs will gradually change the way healthcare managers make decisions and improve services.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS): In FY 2011, USAID programs will focus on institutionalizing improvements in the delivery of quality primary health care, and fighting the growing challenge of preventing and controlling infection in health facilities. USAID and other U.S. agencies will collaborate with the host government under the health priorities of the Ministry of Health to strengthen HIV prevention and services, in coordination with other elements of the President's Global Health Initiative.

### **Economic Growth**

Assistance to Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): The Turkmen Government has begun to implement modest changes in economic and agriculture policies 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 (USTDA) programs. 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 enhance the opportunities for Turkmenistan's participation in an efficient and transparent regional market for cross-border power trade within Central Asia and between Central Asia and South Asia, including Afghanistan. A portion of USTDA and USAID assistance in this objective will explore the possibility of market diversification for Turkmenistan's immense natural resources and legislative reform regulating the critically important energy sector. The agricultural sector will also 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.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: Examples of performance monitoring activities undertaken in the last year by the United States in Turkmenistan include a USAID democracy and governance portfolio review, a more focused review of local governance in Turkmenistan, and an assessment conducted by the Ant-Terrorism Assistance program (ATA) to analyze Turkmen law enforcement and identify where ATA training could best be utilized. In addition, the U.S. Embassy's Public Affairs Section (PAS) manages several programs under the Investing in People (IIP) and Governing Justly and Democratically (GJD) objectives. All of these programs were monitored regularly throughout the year.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: The conclusions of USAID's GJD portfolio review will be used in the development of a new GJD strategy for Turkmenistan, including specific programmatic initiatives that respond to local conditions. Similarly, the review of the local governance situation in Turkmenistan was used to design a multi-year local governance program awarded at the end of FY 2009. As a result of the ATA assessment, funding for ATA training is being requested for FY 2011. The assessment called for training to be utilized in the areas of emergency response management, canine training, SWAT tactics, and cyber-forensics. Additionally, PAS has been regularly involved in the evaluation and monitoring of the Turkmen-American Scholarship Program (TASP). In 2009, TASP faced significant obstacles from the Government of Turkmenistan that necessitated a complete program review and redesign. This review led to significant changes in the allocation of FY 2010 funds. Through the Embassy-based Democracy Commission and democracy outreach program, PAS also has used its regular monitoring to identify new fields and entities that are ripe for additional investment. This increased demand for funding is reflected in the increased budget request for Democracy Commission and democracy outreach funds for FY 2011.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: The United States expects to see an increase in the "number of sub-national governments receiving USG assistance to improve their performance" indicator as a result of the adjustments made to the GJD portfolio. Despite legal obstacles and continued Government of Turkmenistan's recalcitrance, the significant U.S. investment in developing Turkmen civil society is beginning to bear fruit, and additional investment in these small grants projects will provide impact in civic activism and access to information.

## Uzbekistan

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

As a result of increased cooperation between the United States and Uzbekistan, the assistance portfolio will grow modestly for FY 2011 in several sectors including Peace and Security, Governing Justly and Democratically, and Economic Growth. Increased security assistance will expand cooperation to combat trafficking in persons and narcotics, and continue efforts to improve Uzbekistan's capacity to control its borders. U.S. assistance in the area of democratic reform will continue to work with the government to improve respect for human rights and strengthen the rule of law. Increased resources under the Economic Growth objective will expand programming in the agricultural sector, work to increase trade and foreign investment, and continue efforts to facilitate regional cooperation on electricity and water management.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	8,555	12,040	12,140	100
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	7,000	8,250	8,250	0
Global Health and Child Survival - State	590	590	590	0
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	815	2,400	2,400	0
International Military Education and Training	0	200	300	100
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	150	600	600	0

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Uzbekistan</b>	<b>8,555</b>	<b>12,040</b>	<b>12,140</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	610	1,580	1,680	100
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	460	780	780	0
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	50	50	50	0
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	130	0	0	0
1.5 Transnational Crime	280	730	730	0
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	0	200	300	100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	200	300	100
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	150	600	600	0
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	150	600	600	0
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	3,425	3,481	3,480	-1
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	3,425	3,481	3,480	-1
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,214	550	550	0
2.2 Good Governance	374	680	680	0
2.4 Civil Society	1,837	2,251	2,250	-1
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	3,062	5,175	5,176	1
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	1,657	2,185	2,186	1
3.1 Health	1,538	1,885	1,886	1

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
3.2 Education	119	300	300	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - State</b>	590	590	590	0
3.1 Health	590	590	590	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - USAID</b>	815	2,400	2,400	0
3.1 Health	815	2,400	2,400	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	1,058	1,404	1,404	0
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	1,058	1,404	1,404	0
4.4 Infrastructure	120	0	0	0
4.5 Agriculture	938	1,404	1,404	0
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	400	400	400	0
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	400	400	400	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	400	400	400	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Uzbekistan</b>	<b>8,555</b>	<b>12,040</b>	<b>12,140</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	610	1,580	1,680	100
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	200	650	650	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	200	300	100
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	130	0	0	0
1.5 Transnational Crime	280	730	730	0
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	3,425	3,481	3,480	-1
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,214	550	550	0
2.2 Good Governance	374	680	680	0
2.4 Civil Society	1,837	2,251	2,250	-1
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	3,062	5,175	5,176	1
3.1 Health	2,943	4,875	4,876	1
3.2 Education	119	300	300	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	1,058	1,404	1,404	0
4.4 Infrastructure	120	0	0	0
4.5 Agriculture	938	1,404	1,404	0
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	400	400	400	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	400	400	400	0
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	1,993	1,903	2,008	105
6.1 Program Design and Learning	170	354	354	0
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,823	1,549	1,654	105

### 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 the interest of its national security to address transnational threats.

Assistance to Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): Funds under this account will support the U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) work with the Government of Uzbekistan (GOU) and non-governmental organizations to prevent trafficking in persons and improve care for victims. The Department of State's Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) will work with law enforcement ministries to improve forensic investigation and

counternarcotics efforts. In addition, funds will support INL's efforts to increase public awareness of the detrimental effects of drug use and provide alternative activities for youth. Finally, INL will also use funds from this account to restart projects to improve the capacity of Uzbekistan to interdict the illegal trade of narcotics and support drug law enforcement on Uzbekistan's borders and ports of entry.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): Funds under this account will support Department of State programs to help Uzbekistan counter international terrorism, specifically the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and related technologies. Considering the evolving situation in Afghanistan, the United States will emphasize regional security in its interactions with the GOU.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): Funds under this account will support training for Uzbek military officers focused on human rights, civilian control of the military and other subjects related to the proper role of a military in a democratic society. Courses will provide training on international human rights standards, implications of civilian control of the military, and other non-lethal subject matter as part of the Expanded IMET program.

### **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 and prevention of child labor, abolition of the death penalty, and U.S.-supported conferences on human rights, political party development, and elections.

Assistance to Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): 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, and work to improve the legal environment for non-governmental organizations and independent media. The United States will also provide increased access to objective news and information through a regional satellite television and the Internet. USAID and INL programming will further the U.S. goal of improving the rule of law by training defense lawyers in habeas corpus law, 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 incarcerated Uzbekistan's citizens, and build the capacity of political parties to improve communication with constituents. USAID will also strengthen citizen participation in local decision-making processes, increase the capacity of local governments to provide public services, and promote the rights of women and people 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**

Programs under this objective will focus on improving the control and prevention of infectious disease, improving health service-delivery mechanisms, and continuing limited engagement on educational issues. Projects will also address the cross-cutting concerns of corruption and governmental transparency. Projects under this objective have been well received by the government and citizens alike, and provide a good starting point for discussion of more sensitive issues like corruption and governmental transparency.

Assistance to Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): Funds from this account will support the continuation of USAID programs 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 technical assistance will help to prevent and control multiple-drug-resistant tuberculosis through outreach to vulnerable groups, strengthening surveillance systems, and integration of infectious disease services into routine health care. USAID



will continue to strengthen its partnership with the GOU to build the capacity of the public health system to use reliable data for decision-making, upgrade the health workforce, and reduce the burden of non-communicable diseases and injuries. U.S. assistance will also continue a modest basic education activity to illustrate potential improvements within the context of Uzbekistan's education system by working with children with disabilities and youth.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS): Funds from this account work in close concert with funds from other accounts focusing primarily on HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis control projects. These funds will increase outreach to vulnerable groups and the general public to increase awareness of the risks of HIV/AIDS infection, and will build capacity in the public health sector to support a system-wide approach to the growing problem of infection prevention and control in health facilities. USAID, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and other U.S. agencies will collaborate with the Ministry of Health to support GOU health priorities to strengthen HIV prevention and services, in coordination with other U.S. health initiatives. Increased HIV/AIDS resources engaged at the regional level will augment system strengthening, and care and treatment activities in Uzbekistan. In some cases, these funds will be integrated into broader health initiatives also funded by other accounts. Additional HIV/AIDS resources programmed through the Central Asia Regional budget will augment system strengthening, patient care, and prevention activities in Uzbekistan.

### **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. The GOU has recently expressed its eagerness to increase cooperation on economic matters including work to facilitate trade, improve the business climate, and increase the competitiveness of Uzbek businesses.

Assistance to Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): USAID will continue to support agricultural competitiveness activities working with farmers to improve production, processing, marketing, and distribution skills for domestic and international trade. USAID will also continue programs to empower agricultural businesses to expand their markets and improve their management of water and land resources. USAID's regional energy market program will assist Uzbekistan in developing policies for more constructive outreach to neighbors and help to expand electricity exports. Funds will also be used to continue successful Department of Agriculture exchange programs and to help the Department of Commerce seek avenues for expanded trade between Uzbek and U.S. companies.

### **Humanitarian Assistance**

Due to a lack of funding, most Uzbek health and social welfare agencies are unable to meet the needs of the country's most vulnerable populations, especially in times of emergency. Programs under this heading are designed to alleviate the suffering of these groups in remote areas of the country with a focus on disaster preparation and mitigation.

Assistance to Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): The Department of State 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 rapid-onset emergencies such as 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 the Kyrgyz Republic) 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 undertaking diplomatic efforts to broker agreements to ensure the energy needs of countries within the region are met while improving cross-border relationships.

## **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: USAID, under the AgLinks project, in coordination with the GOU, developed the Pesticide Evaluation Report and Safe Use Action Plan (PERSUAP) to provide effective pesticide use and pesticide-safety provision recommendations for the crops supported by this activity (stone fruit, grapes, and vegetables). In addition, agencies implementing Peace and Security programs perform end-use monitoring where the United States has provided equipment and supplies; those agencies also follow up on training programs to see if training is being applied. INL, for example, conducts regular internal reviews of project performance for its law enforcement, counternarcotics, border security, and rule-of-law projects.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: In the agriculture sector, AgLinks and its work centering on producing quality produce that is “safe food” by international standards remains a high priority. The potential for expansion in the region will be explored and future markets will be tested. Effective water use for agricultural production not only affects crop production, but also quickly becomes a transboundary water (and energy) issue in this region. This is an area where USAID has had past success and the GOU remains an interested partner.

In Peace and Security programs, the United States uses the observations garnered from end-use monitoring of donated equipment and training to inform program choices going forward. For instance, the United States used vulnerabilities identified at the Termez port of entry, particularly loosely-monitored entry through the river port, to develop a program that improves inspection and monitoring at the port facility. In addition, project performance on drug demand reduction and education and project successes helped in the development of additional outreach activities in Uzbekistan’s schools. Finally, in FY 2009 analysis by the U.S. Embassy's Political Section and INL regarding government openness to assistance with implementing new legislative reforms in habeas corpus and anti-human-trafficking led to rapid-response deployment of a U.S. judge and defense attorney to aid in implementation of new laws.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: The successes of the agriculture sector in both food production and water management will depend upon the availability of resources, which will impact the quantity, quality, and safety of the crops produced. Funding for the PERSUAP will ensure crop safety, and assure future regional and international markets. Planning numbers mention several tens of millions of dollars’ worth of produce exported within the next two to four years. Thanks to program successes in the area of forensic development, particularly the introduction of landmark forensic science legislation into the Majlis in FY 2010 and data sharing improvements in the Ministry of Health, the United States’ FY 2011 budget request reflects further development of forensics programs. The FY 2011 request will address possible implementation of new legislation and improving data sharing between regional forensic labs.

## State South and Central Asia Regional (SCA)

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Promoting regional cooperation around shared needs is a key U.S. policy goal in South and Central Asia. Strong ties and cooperation between neighboring countries have the ability to sustain region-wide stability, economic growth, and improved human development. However, ties are constrained not only between Afghanistan and Pakistan, but also among neighbors to the north and south due to distrust, rivalries, past conflicts, and low levels of development. The United States is working with governments, the donor community, and international financial institutions to knit the region more closely together and strengthen integration and cooperation across borders. Continued engagement with country governments and participation in regional conferences such as the Regional Economic Cooperation Conference on Afghanistan and the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation allow the United States to help to develop ways forward on economic, education, and security cooperation. Sustained dialogue and pilot programs have produced progress on regional cooperation in energy, trade, vocational education, university partnerships, and border security. FY 2011 funding will expand and institutionalize these successful programs.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	22,750	36,867	32,768	-4,099
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	3,000	11,000	6,700	-4,300
Development Assistance	2,700	4,367	7,518	3,151
Economic Support Fund	4,650	7,000	4,650	-2,350
Global Health and Child Survival - State	12,000	12,400	12,400	0
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	400	2,100	1,500	-600

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>22,750</b>	<b>36,867</b>	<b>32,768</b>	<b>-4,099</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	900	2,850	2,250	-600
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	500	750	750	0
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	500	750	750	-600
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	400	2,100	1,500	-600
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	400	1,600	1,000	-600
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	0	500	500	0
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	648	1,752	2,050	298
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	648	1,752	2,050	298
2.2 Good Governance	0	1,034	300	-734
2.4 Civil Society	648	718	1,750	1,032
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	12,801	14,400	13,800	-600
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	101	1,250	900	-350
3.1 Health	0	450	250	-200
3.2 Education	101	800	650	-150
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	700	750	500	-250

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
3.2 Education	700	750	500	-250
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - State</b>	12,000	12,400	12,400	0
3.1 Health	12,000	12,400	12,400	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	8,401	17,865	14,668	-3,197
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	1,751	7,248	3,000	-4,248
4.2 Trade and Investment	974	1,381	1,250	-131
4.4 Infrastructure	777	4,367	1,250	-3,117
4.5 Agriculture	0	500	500	0
4.8 Environment	0	1,000	0	-1,000
<b>Development Assistance</b>	2,700	4,367	7,518	3,151
4.4 Infrastructure	2,700	0	0	0
4.8 Environment	0	4,367	7,518	3,151
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	3,950	6,250	4,150	-2,100
4.2 Trade and Investment	550	2,500	2,000	-500
4.4 Infrastructure	2,700	1,800	1,000	-800
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	700	1,400	900	-500
4.8 Environment	0	550	250	-300

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>22,750</b>	<b>36,867</b>	<b>32,768</b>	<b>-4,099</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	900	2,850	2,250	-600
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	400	1,600	1,000	-600
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	0	500	500	0
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	500	750	750	0
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	648	1,752	2,050	298
2.2 Good Governance	0	1,034	300	-734
2.4 Civil Society	648	718	1,750	1,032
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	12,801	14,400	13,800	-600
3.1 Health	12,000	12,850	12,650	-200
3.2 Education	801	1,550	1,150	-400
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	8,401	17,865	14,668	-3,197
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,524	3,881	3,250	-631
4.4 Infrastructure	6,177	6,167	2,250	-3,917
4.5 Agriculture	0	500	500	0
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	700	1,400	900	-500
4.8 Environment	0	5,917	7,768	1,851

#### Peace and Security

South and Central Asia continues to experience 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' counterterrorism efforts remains hampered by overburdened law enforcement and legal systems, and poor coordination both within governments and between neighbors. In response, the United States is working to increase counterterrorism cooperation with key stakeholders, including appropriate law enforcement, non-governmental, and multilateral partners

throughout the region. Cooperative efforts will emphasize improved cross-border information sharing, capacity building, and increased joint training efforts.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): Funds will provide joint response and interdiction training across the Afghanistan-Tajikistan and Afghanistan-Turkmenistan borders. U.S. programs will train law enforcement officials from Central Asia at the International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) in Budapest. Additionally, U.S. assistance will provide training, equipment, and other support to the Central Asian Regional Information Center (CARICC) based in Kazakhstan. The CARICC program, which includes participation by Afghan officials, significantly increased operations in 2009, following ratification by a majority of member states. By 2011, CARICC will be in full operation with a completed headquarters, representatives in place from all members, and full time advisors in-place from the United States. U.S. support for the fully operational center will keep it connected to the latest criminal databases, enable major joint anti-drug operations, and support prosecution of senior members of trafficking operations.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): FY 2011 funding will provide for continued cross-border interdiction training for Afghans with Tajik, Uzbek, and Turkmen border security agencies. These training efforts seek to develop cooperation between the border security services of these front-line Central Asian states and Afghanistan. Harmonization of interdiction techniques, standardized training content in national service academies, and training to promote the effective use and sustainability of inspection equipment will be emphasized. Funding also will be used to conduct strategic trade and money laundering training exchanges for prosecutors and investigators from the South and Central Asian region. These activities will build upon previously funded training efforts with a view to increasing information sharing and promoting best practices among officials from across the region.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

The Central Asian countries consistently rank at the bottom of multiple indices that measure freedom of the press. U.S. programs will continue to work to improve the media environment and foster new regionally relevant independent commercial television in Central Asia that provides citizens with multiple viewpoints on important issues. Key results in FY 2009 included increased viewership of independently produced media and increased production of independent content, including a new youth-oriented, technology-focused program with an associated dynamic-content website.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): A key objective of U.S. assistance is working with governments in the region to increase the number of licenses for independent television and radio stations. Specifically, USAID will promote satellite broadcasting and increased local production of independent programs that address issues of interest to Central Asian viewers. In addition, U.S. regional assistance will support increased access to the internet, expanded free expression via the World Wide Web, and responsive, participatory sub-national governance and community planning.

### **Investing in People**

U.S. assistance focuses on developing the quality of the region's higher education institutions and programs for out-of-school adolescents and young adults. The countries of the region suffer from widely varying capacities to educate their citizens, antiquated skills training that does not match the needs of the market, large cohorts of young adults who have not received an adequate education due to conflict or low levels of development, and large segments of the female population with little education left to manage entire households while their husbands migrate for work. The region also contains high caliber universities, which often partner with the United States on research and exchanges, but not with neighboring countries. The United States works to reduce these gaps, often through partnerships with and expertise from other institutions in the region. This approach simultaneously improves the quality of education and builds professional and personal networks across the region. Programs focus on addressing transboundary health and infectious disease concerns.

Economic Support Fund (ESF):

Higher Education: U.S. assistance programs expanded in FY 2010 to incorporate a focus on women and an increased number of institutional partnerships. FY 2011 funds will be used to continue and institutionalize existing programs at their host institutions: American University of Central Asia (AUCA), Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan; English and Foreign Languages University (EFLU), Hyderabad, India; and University of Central Asia (UCA), Khorog, Tajikistan, and Faizabad, Afghanistan. Funds will support staff at AUCA to complete the establishment of their Faculty Development Center, with a focus on improving English language capacity, with the assistance of professionals from EFLU. EFLU will continue the highly successful English teacher-training program, drawing students from each SCA country, including professors from AUCA. Finally, funds will allow UCA to draw an increased number of Afghan students to Tajikistan, and begin to anchor select programs in Afghanistan.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA):

Higher Education: The United States will continue to assist the AUCA, which achieved U.S. accreditation in select degree programs in 2009 through a partnership with a U.S. university. Funds will support programs to increase AUCA's regional outreach and develop a sustainable financial and recruitment plan. FY 2011 funding will also support a series of conferences to develop regional standards for higher education and faculty training; participants will include higher education officials from throughout Central and South Asia.

Health: FY 2011 resources will continue supporting 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.

**Economic Growth**

Expanding economic linkages within and between both South and Central Asia is vital to increasing the region's stability, prosperity, and sovereignty. While there have been successes in the transmission of electricity from Uzbekistan to Afghanistan, progress towards Indo-Nepal energy trade, and the opening of a Tajik-Afghan bridge, South and Central Asia remains one of the least economically integrated regions in the world. Often needs in one country can most efficiently be met by resources in a neighboring country, particularly in energy. FY 2011 funds will support complementary programs working within and between Central and South Asia to foster expanded connections in energy, trade cooperation, transportation, and communications. These programs will involve coordination with international financial institutions, other bilateral donors, U.S. bilateral aid programs, and private sector investors.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): Funding will be used to provide expert advice on electricity export and trade projects that will be operational in FY 2011. In addition, the United States will provide expert advice and technical assistance to hydrocarbon producing countries in the region on how effectively to diversify the export routes for their oil and gas. Funds will also be used to help businesses in South and Central Asia find profitable trade connections, and to enable governments along these trade routes to simplify regulatory requirements.

Development Assistance (DA): U.S. assistance will be used to encourage regional energy cooperation that ensures greater energy security in South Asia by duly addressing promotion of cross-border trade, formation of energy markets, and establishment of clean energy partnerships. Assistance will be given for designing and implementing power exchanges, establishing regulatory institutions, and expanding energy services. Major regional projects that will continue to progress with FY 2011 support include the 500 megawatt (MW) Indo-Nepal Project and the 500 MW Indo-Sri Lanka Project. This program will contribute to the President's Global Climate Change Initiative.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): FY 2011 funding will continue to support intra-regional trade and investment by supporting trade policy reform, customs harmonization, and business investment climate analysis and improvements; efforts on infrastructure modernization will also continue. In the energy sector, as part of the CASA-1000 project, progress towards the first transmission of Central Asian (Kyrgyz and Tajik) electricity to South Asia (Afghanistan and Pakistan) accelerated in FY 2010. In FY 2011, U.S. assistance will continue to provide technical assistance and support of risk mitigation measures. The United States will also continue to facilitate a Central Asian link to Afghanistan's fiber-optic ring, through joint training and technical support. This interconnection will permit the growth of Central Asia's telecommunications projects and provide much needed revenue for Afghanistan.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: The SCA Regional Program conducted several program evaluations and assessments in FY 2009 to assess programmatic and financial performance. In one study and site visit, the SCA Regional program examined the impact of the U.S. accreditation process on AUCA. The SCA Regional program had funded AUCA to hire a Chief of Staff to shepherd the complex process. While important changes were being made, including the transition to 75 percent of classes being taught in English as opposed to Russian - a requirement for accreditation and important for access to exchange students from Afghanistan who do not speak Russian - all individuals interviewed, including students, professors, and administrators expressed doubt that professors were proficient enough in English to provide the same quality instruction as in Russian.

Implementers for the CARICC program and cross border initiatives in Tajikistan and Turkmenistan conduct quarterly program monitoring measured against indicators listed in the original project plans. Implementers also conduct third-party assessments of programs on an as-needed basis. Action Officers at the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs also review program evaluation documents on a regular basis, and use program performance to form decisions on future funding.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: As a result of the accreditation program evaluation, the SCA Regional program plans to allocate FY 2010 and FY 2011 funds towards a Faculty Development Center at AUCA which will draw upon the expertise of an existing grantee, EFLU of Hyderabad, India, to design courses for faculty to improve their English. Action Officers at the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs also review program evaluation documents on a regular basis and use program performance to form decisions on future funding. For instance, Action Officers used reporting on positive law enforcement cooperation facilitated by CARICC to determine funding levels.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: By shifting funds to support faculty English training, the United States will accelerate the shift of courses into English and thereby move closer to the original goal of accreditation.

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## Western Hemisphere

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. policy toward the Western Hemisphere promotes four fundamental, interconnected, and widely shared objectives: broad-based opportunity, the safety of all citizens, investing in people, and the strengthening and protection of democratic governance. These goals are pursued through robust bilateral and multilateral partnerships, and growing engagement with civil society and the private sector. U.S. assistance to the region is focused on a range of specific programs that help expand economic opportunity, especially for traditionally marginalized people; promote social equity; strengthen the rule of law; advance energy security and climate change goals; and protect the security of individuals throughout the Americas.

U.S. assistance will continue to support the long-term development and economic growth of the region. Support will be expanded for innovative regional, sub-regional, and other multilateral approaches that enhance the region's capacity to lead its own development. The United States will continue its strong partnership with the Organization of American States (OAS) and the entire Inter-American system. Consistent with the Inter-American Democratic Charter, the United States will work to enhance the OAS's ability to both protect and improve the quality of democratic governance in the region. Through broad-based initiatives such as Pathways to Prosperity in the Americas, the United States will work with its closest partners to ensure that the region's open economies directly benefit all citizens. Through the hemisphere-led Inter-American Social Protection Network, launched in 2009, the United States will support the sharing of best practices across the region to ensure strong social safety nets and improve access to critical social services, healthcare, and education for the poor and vulnerable.

Broad U.S. partnerships with Mexico, Central America, Colombia, and the Caribbean will address threats posed by transnational crime. By helping strengthen the rule of law and administration of justice, and building the capacity of other key institutions, these partnerships will help make citizens safer and better able to take advantage of social and economic opportunities.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	2,161,242	2,360,187	2,147,402	-212,785
Development Assistance	357,622	417,053	490,863	73,810
Economic Support Fund	436,350	485,540	456,269	-29,271
Food for Peace Title II	102,627	60,500	60,500	0
Foreign Military Financing	118,390	352,990	96,130	-256,860
Global Health and Child Survival - State	176,748	172,561	172,561	0
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	127,788	130,589	137,303	6,714
International Military Education and Training	12,207	16,455	17,155	700
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	817,165	706,364	689,921	-16,443
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	12,345	18,135	26,700	8,565

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	<b>2,161,242</b>	<b>2,360,187</b>	<b>2,147,402</b>	<b>-212,785</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	1,069,817	1,179,134	814,946	-364,188

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Development Assistance</b>	56,250	60,010	65,903	5,893
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,300	1,000	2,000	1,000
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	54,650	58,710	63,603	4,893
1.5 Transnational Crime	300	300	300	0
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	156,800	157,710	142,400	-15,310
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	17,769	19,776	21,200	1,424
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	113,231	109,384	120,200	10,816
1.5 Transnational Crime	800	2,050	1,000	-1,050
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	25,000	26,500	0	-26,500
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	118,390	352,990	96,130	-256,860
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,000	0	0	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	117,390	352,990	96,130	-256,860
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	12,207	16,455	17,155	700
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	12,207	16,455	17,155	700
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	713,825	573,834	466,658	-107,176
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	114,975	42,547	38,250	-4,297
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	572,865	508,347	399,398	-108,949
1.5 Transnational Crime	25,985	22,940	29,010	6,070
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	12,345	18,135	26,700	8,565
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	9,475	11,010	14,950	3,940
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	2,120	2,925	2,200	-725
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	750	4,200	5,000	800
1.5 Transnational Crime	0	0	4,550	4,550
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	290,408	324,851	416,778	91,927
<b>Development Assistance</b>	76,425	68,546	74,115	5,569
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	18,072	12,989	18,101	5,112
2.2 Good Governance	38,435	29,381	34,905	5,524
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	7,454	14,132	11,834	-2,298
2.4 Civil Society	12,464	12,044	9,275	-2,769
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	110,643	123,775	119,400	-4,375
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	38,270	45,925	57,050	11,125
2.2 Good Governance	31,245	40,400	38,500	-1,900
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	7,723	14,400	1,700	-12,700
2.4 Civil Society	33,405	23,050	22,150	-900
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	103,340	132,530	223,263	90,733
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	97,710	118,030	195,750	77,720
2.2 Good Governance	5,630	14,500	27,513	13,013
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	491,464	478,017	464,437	-13,580
<b>Development Assistance</b>	50,826	65,029	63,903	-1,126
3.1 Health	2,400	3,460	1,046	-2,414

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
3.2 Education	48,226	61,369	58,657	-2,712
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	200	200	4,200	4,000
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	91,250	66,856	47,688	-19,168
3.1 Health	3,600	1,856	0	-1,856
3.2 Education	10,000	18,000	12,000	-6,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	77,650	47,000	35,688	-11,312
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	44,852	42,982	42,982	0
3.1 Health	39,461	37,591	37,591	0
3.2 Education	2,555	2,555	2,555	0
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	2,836	2,836	2,836	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - State</b>	176,748	172,561	172,561	0
3.1 Health	176,748	172,561	172,561	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - USAID</b>	127,788	130,589	137,303	6,714
3.1 Health	127,788	130,589	137,303	6,714
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	266,466	376,811	447,717	70,906
<b>Development Assistance</b>	171,721	223,468	286,942	63,474
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,710	2,034	2,205	171
4.2 Trade and Investment	36,777	40,092	43,686	3,594
4.3 Financial Sector	1,082	1,000	1,000	0
4.4 Infrastructure	3,000	0	3,000	3,000
4.5 Agriculture	23,087	48,840	88,061	39,221
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	34,378	35,630	44,237	8,607
4.7 Economic Opportunity	2,289	2,400	4,035	1,635
4.8 Environment	69,398	93,472	100,718	7,246
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	76,607	136,149	143,581	7,432
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	20,250	250	10,431	10,181
4.2 Trade and Investment	4,731	20,000	13,500	-6,500
4.3 Financial Sector	845	3,000	3,000	0
4.4 Infrastructure	10,850	19,000	35,900	16,900
4.5 Agriculture	12,226	31,049	35,700	4,651
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	10,220	7,450	7,750	300
4.7 Economic Opportunity	2,100	5,300	7,300	2,000
4.8 Environment	15,385	50,100	30,000	-20,100
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	18,138	17,194	17,194	0
4.5 Agriculture	18,138	17,194	17,194	0
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	43,087	1,374	3,524	2,150
<b>Development Assistance</b>	2,400	0	0	0
5.2 Disaster Readiness	2,400	0	0	0
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	1,050	1,050	3,200	2,150
5.2 Disaster Readiness	1,050	1,050	3,200	2,150
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	39,637	324	324	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	39,313	0	0	0
5.2 Disaster Readiness	324	324	324	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	<b>2,161,242</b>	<b>2,360,187</b>	<b>2,147,402</b>	<b>-212,785</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	1,069,817	1,179,134	814,946	-364,188
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	10,475	11,010	14,950	3,940
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	2,120	2,925	2,200	-725
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	264,391	436,968	179,735	-257,233
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	740,746	676,441	583,201	-93,240
1.5 Transnational Crime	27,085	25,290	34,860	9,570
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	25,000	26,500	0	-26,500
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	290,408	324,851	416,778	91,927
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	154,052	176,944	270,901	93,957
2.2 Good Governance	75,310	84,281	100,918	16,637
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	15,177	28,532	13,534	-14,998
2.4 Civil Society	45,869	35,094	31,425	-3,669
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	491,464	478,017	464,437	-13,580
3.1 Health	349,997	346,057	348,501	2,444
3.2 Education	60,781	81,924	73,212	-8,712
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	80,686	50,036	42,724	-7,312
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	266,466	376,811	447,717	70,906
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	21,960	2,284	12,636	10,352
4.2 Trade and Investment	41,508	60,092	57,186	-2,906
4.3 Financial Sector	1,927	4,000	4,000	0
4.4 Infrastructure	13,850	19,000	38,900	19,900
4.5 Agriculture	53,451	97,083	140,955	43,872
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	44,598	43,080	51,987	8,907
4.7 Economic Opportunity	4,389	7,700	11,335	3,635
4.8 Environment	84,783	143,572	130,718	-12,854
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	43,087	1,374	3,524	2,150
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	39,313	0	0	0
5.2 Disaster Readiness	3,774	1,374	3,524	2,150
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	95,865	84,190	91,041	6,851
6.1 Program Design and Learning	7,198	12,455	17,895	5,440
6.2 Administration and Oversight	88,667	71,735	73,146	1,411

#### Peace and Security

Organized transnational crime, including drug trafficking and terrorism, represent the greatest threats to safety and security in the hemisphere. Through the Mérida Initiative and the Central American Regional Security Initiative (CARSI), the United States and the Governments of Mexico and Central America have closely partnered to combat these transnational threats. U.S. partnership with Mexico and Central America will continue to evolve in ways that leverage Mérida and CARSI's successes to gain the full benefits of institutionalized regional cooperation, and to better support Caribbean nations through the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI) as they face greater displaced trafficking in drugs and arms. In Colombia, U.S. assistance will sustain security gains made to date while increasing support for the rule of law, good governance, and civil society to ensure that the benefits of increased security resonate throughout Colombian society.

#### Governing Justly and Democratically

U.S. assistance will support the rule of law, effective administration of justice, and citizen

participation throughout the hemisphere. As security sector advances take root, U.S. assistance will focus on bolstering accountable, responsive governments to best foster social justice for all. Assistance for Mexico will increasingly engage state and local governments in addition to the national level. Through the CARSI, U.S. assistance will strengthen the capacity of the region's governments to respond to the threats of organized crime and trafficking. In the Caribbean, U.S. cooperation will assist governments to combat trafficking and administer the rule of law both bilaterally and through CBSI.

### **Investing in People**

U.S. assistance will support the well-being and health of all citizens in the Western Hemisphere through continued support for education and healthcare, particularly for marginalized populations. Programs will improve quality and access through improved health systems and prevent the spread of infectious diseases. The United States will continue efforts to address the wide range of health challenges facing the region through the Global Health Initiative. Targeted food security and health assistance will assist especially vulnerable nations. U.S. funding will also support basic and higher education to ensure greater social equity in the region. Programs will also expand access to quality education and provide training opportunities to strengthen employability for at-risk youth and disadvantaged populations.

### **Economic Growth**

U.S. assistance will support sustainable economic growth that ensures economic benefits fully accrue to all sectors of a society in an environmentally responsible manner. The United States will support alternative development and job training programs to bolster employment and assist countries in fully leveraging the benefits of shared and open economies, via the Pathways to Prosperity initiative and existing free trade agreements. The Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas, inaugurated at the 2009 Summit of the Americas, will provide a framework for collaboration to combat the effects of climate change. U.S. investments in economic growth are closely linked with the efforts of the Millennium Challenge Corporation, the Inter-American Development Bank, and the World Bank.

### **Humanitarian Assistance**

The United States has a direct interest in ensuring the security and well-being of the hemisphere's citizens, and in building the region's own capacity to respond effectively to natural disasters and infectious diseases. In the aftermath of the earthquake in Haiti, governments throughout the region joined together to provide emergency relief to the Haitian people. U.S. assistance will continue to provide direct humanitarian relief and support collaborative, regional efforts in the face of disaster.

## Argentina

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance in Argentina promotes regional stability and democracy, supports U.S. economic interests, and disrupts 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 counterterrorism, counternarcotics, and law enforcement efforts.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,670	1,500	1,600	100
International Military Education and Training	915	900	900	0
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	305	300	400	100
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	450	300	300	0

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Argentina</b>	<b>1,670</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	1,670	1,500	1,600	100
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	915	900	900	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	915	900	900	0
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	305	300	400	100
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	90	260	280	20
1.5 Transnational Crime	215	40	120	80
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	450	300	300	0
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	450	300	300	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Argentina</b>	<b>1,670</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	1,670	1,500	1,600	100
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	450	300	300	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	915	900	900	0
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	90	260	280	20
1.5 Transnational Crime	215	40	120	80
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	15	0	0	0
6.2 Administration and Oversight	15	0	0	0

## **Peace and Security**

The United States will provide Argentine military and government officials with training to combat transnational crime and proliferation, and improve the Argentine military's peacekeeping capacities. Training programs will focus on enhancing the GOA's law enforcement, customs, and military interoperability in peacekeeping operations.

International Military Training and Education (IMET): 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.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): 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.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): The United States will also help increase the GOA's law enforcement and judicial capacity to combat transnational organized crime, particularly narcotics, human trafficking, and violations of intellectual property rights. Programs will support the Northern Border and Eastern Border Task Forces near the tri-border area of Argentina, Brazil, and Paraguay. Assistance will also build institutional capacity to effectively investigate and prosecute human trafficking crimes. Programs will provide intellectual property rights enforcement training to GOA customs officials, patent and trademark examiners, police investigators, prosecutors, and judges.

## **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: Through regular contact with partner agencies that assist in conducting training, the U.S. agencies at Post monitor feedback from trainings and other programs, as well as suggestions for further programming. Local partners who provide regular feedback include the Federal Police, Gendarmerie, Customs, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Defense, and various branches of the Armed Forces. Monitoring of public reporting has also helped track performance, especially as it relates to raising civic awareness of trafficking in persons.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choice: Review of FY 2009 programming indicates effective results in all areas, with opportunities to further strengthen Argentina's operating capacities and expand access to training and materials. Continued funding of the established aid programs will allow Argentina to expand its regional leadership in combating WMD proliferation, strengthen its peacekeeping capacity, broaden its counternarcotics operations, and aggressively pursue trafficking-in-persons investigations.

Informal and formal assessments with the GOA resulted in consensus that combating the proliferation of WMD can be approached through training. Accordingly, the Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) program sponsored four courses in Commodity Identification Training (CIT) programs using NADR funds. With EXBS support, Argentina sponsored a UN Office of Disarmament Workshop for MERCOSUR members in 2008, and hosted a regional CIT in 2009.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: The FY 2011 Budget Request is based on the successful implementation of ongoing aid programs and assessed benefit of continued training

operations in all areas. The United States expects to see the largest programmatic results in the security sector, where the bulk of programming is concentrated. Review of public reporting and requests by contacts for increased training on trafficking in persons has led to a renewed focus on trafficking and other transnational crime, leading to a separate request for transnational crime funds in FY 2011.



## The Bahamas

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to The Bahamas supports the following key goals: bolstering counternarcotics law enforcement, combating financial crime, and strengthening interdiction capacity. 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. In addition, The Bahamas will participate in the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative, a regional security initiative launched at the April 2009 Summit of the Americas that lays 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 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	787	350	200	-150
Foreign Military Financing	150	150	0	-150
International Military Education and Training	137	200	200	0
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	500	0	0	0

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>The Bahamas</b>	<b>787</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>-150</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	787	350	200	-150
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	150	150	0	-150
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	150	150	0	-150
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	137	200	200	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	137	200	200	0
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	500	0	0	0
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	500	0	0	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>The Bahamas</b>	<b>787</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>-150</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	787	350	200	-150
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	287	350	200	-150
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	500	0	0	0
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	350	0	0	0
6.2 Administration and Oversight	350	0	0	0

### Peace and Security

U.S. assistance will support the professionalization of the Bahamian civilian and security forces by providing them with needed education and training. In doing so, these programs will strengthen the Government of The Bahamas' ability to protect the security of its citizens by enhancing its law

enforcement and interdiction capabilities. Beginning in FY 2011, International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement and Foreign Military Financing assistance funds will be requested under the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative regional program.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): These funds will be used to continue the process of professionalizing Bahamian security forces and civilian defense officials. Funds will be used for professional military education as well as technical training required to support the Royal Bahamas Defense Force (RBDF)'s equipment sustainment program.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

The performance of the IMET program will be assessed by its ability to meet the professional military education and technical training needs to the RBDF. Post will measure the effectiveness of the IMET program in increasing the capability of the RBDF to conduct solo and joint operations to ensure the security of Bahamian territory, and to deter and interdict the smuggling of narcotics, migrants, and other contraband through The Bahamas.

## Barbados and Eastern Caribbean

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Eastern Caribbean encompasses a large swath of the vulnerable “third border” of the United States, including Barbados and the six independent 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. It also includes some responsibilities of Embassy Bridgetown, specifically consular, law enforcement, and security, 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).

Despite their strong democratic traditions and longstanding ties with the United States, these Caribbean nations remain economically vulnerable to external market conditions, including trade liberalization requiring open markets. They are vulnerable to natural disasters and climate change. They must confront the second highest HIV/AIDS infection rate in the world. They face a dramatic increase in violent crime, particularly among youth, linked to drug and illegal firearm trafficking. The United States is committed to seeing the region build on its strengths by continuing to support efforts that promote economic transparency, help generate investment and employment, combat international crime and illegal drugs, bolster counterterrorism efforts, support national and regional efforts to address HIV/AIDS, and develop increased human and institutional governance capacity in the region.

The Eastern Caribbean and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) regional programs were merged in FY 2011 to form the Barbados and Eastern Caribbean. U.S programs will also support the protection of the fragile ecosystems in the region and respond to changing climatic conditions. In addition, Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean will participate in the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative, a regional initiative launched at the April 2009 Summit of the Americas that lays 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 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	31,620	38,078	37,335	-743
Development Assistance	5,709	14,818	16,035	1,217
Foreign Military Financing	800	2,000	0	-2,000
Global Health and Child Survival - State	18,200	14,700	14,700	0
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	5,750	5,750	5,750	0
International Military Education and Training	661	810	850	40
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	500	0	0	0

*Note: Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean merges the USAID Caribbean Regional and Eastern Caribbean programs.*

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Barbados and Eastern Caribbean</b>	<b>31,620</b>	<b>38,078</b>	<b>37,335</b>	<b>-743</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	1,961	2,810	850	-1,960
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	800	2,000	0	-2,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	800	2,000	0	-2,000
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	661	810	850	40

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	661	810	850	40
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	500	0	0	0
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	430	0	0	0
1.5 Transnational Crime	70	0	0	0
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	23,950	22,450	25,450	3,000
<b>Development Assistance</b>	0	2,000	5,000	3,000
3.2 Education	0	2,000	2,000	0
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	0	0	3,000	3,000
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - State</b>	18,200	14,700	14,700	0
3.1 Health	18,200	14,700	14,700	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - USAID</b>	5,750	5,750	5,750	0
3.1 Health	5,750	5,750	5,750	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	5,709	12,818	11,035	-1,783
<b>Development Assistance</b>	5,709	12,818	11,035	-1,783
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,900	5,418	3,500	-1,918
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,809	2,400	2,535	135
4.8 Environment	2,000	5,000	5,000	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Barbados and Eastern Caribbean</b>	<b>31,620</b>	<b>38,078</b>	<b>37,335</b>	<b>-743</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	1,961	2,810	850	-1,960
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,461	2,810	850	-1,960
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	430	0	0	0
1.5 Transnational Crime	70	0	0	0
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	23,950	22,450	25,450	3,000
3.1 Health	23,950	20,450	20,450	0
3.2 Education	0	2,000	2,000	0
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	0	0	3,000	3,000
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	5,709	12,818	11,035	-1,783
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,900	5,418	3,500	-1,918
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,809	2,400	2,535	135
4.8 Environment	2,000	5,000	5,000	0
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	861	2,746	2,774	28
6.1 Program Design and Learning	100	0	100	100
6.2 Administration and Oversight	761	2,746	2,674	-72

### Peace and Security

The closely related goals of combating international crime and drugs and bolstering counterterrorism efforts require sustained engagement with the seven countries and ten territories whose porous borders 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. 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 United States 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.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): U.S. assistance in this sector supports professional military education and training. Future leaders of foreign defense and police forces receive training in U.S. values, regard for human rights, democratic institutions, and a professional military under civilian control by attending IMET-sponsored courses and programs in the United States. Most training is offered through the U.S. Coast Guard training facilities directly supporting the maritime forces of each nation.

### **Investing in People**

The independent Eastern Caribbean countries have vulnerable economies that are heavily dependent on a few sectors, including tourism, agriculture, and financial services. These fragile economies are increasingly threatened by rising unemployment, reduced incomes, high incidence of HIV/AIDS, and rising crime, particularly among at-risk youth. USAID, working in partnership with interagency partners, will support programs under this objective to address the HIV/AIDS pandemic, and will target select vulnerable communities to address issues of poverty, neglect, health, at-risk youth, and economic empowerment.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS): HIV/AIDS: Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean will receive funding to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief.

Development Assistance (DA): The fragile economies of the Eastern Caribbean are increasingly threatened by rising unemployment levels, reduced incomes, and rising crime, particularly among vulnerable youth populations. The relatively high GDP per capita ratios for each country mask the underlying social issue of significant poverty and, in some cases, levels of indigence that threaten the social fabric and stability of these countries. USAID, working in partnership with other agencies and civil society groups, will support a program targeting select vulnerable communities to address issues of poverty through measures to improve the economic well-being of its members with a focus on at-risk youth and marginalized members. The program will also address HIV/AIDS issues at the community level, support reduction in gender violence in these communities, and develop strategies to promote gender equality. Such communities will also benefit from initiatives developed under other USAID components, including skills training for at-risk youth, capacity building for training institutions, economic empowerment for microenterprises, and climate change adaptation measures.

### **Economic Growth**

FY 2011 marks the launch of USAID Caribbean regional's new strategic period for its economic growth activities, which will shift emphasis from promoting an improved business climate that encourages growth of the private sector to addressing one of the urgent problems facing Caribbean youth: their readiness to enter the formal economy. The new focus will provide continued support for youth workforce development and new support for youth entrepreneurship activities in all six countries of the OECS. In addition, USAID will strengthen systems to protect the region's biodiversity through adaptation measures to improve the resilience of vulnerable communities to the adverse effects of climate change and natural disasters.

Development Assistance (DA): USAID will support Eastern Caribbean economic growth by empowering youth and moving them into the workforce through engagement and preparation. This will enable youth to enter the job market or create their own sustainable businesses, thereby contributing to economic growth and regional security. The program will be implemented through

workforce development activities and youth entrepreneurship programs developed in partnership with country representatives and in keeping with national strategies as well as market assessments. The program will also support the strengthening of regional institutions, and regional and national programs to boost the economic well-being of youth. It will include curriculum support at the primary, secondary, and tertiary levels, and will link the private sector into the process. U.S. assistance programs will support regional efforts to streamline qualifications that will facilitate movement of youth within the region to meet workforce demands.

USAID will continue to support the protection of fragile ecosystems in the region through assistance to appropriate institutions to strengthen biodiversity governance and conservation measures. USAID's climate change initiatives will be two-pronged, supporting national adaptation strategies including a combination of policy measures to address vulnerabilities of low-lying coastal areas. The program will support cleaner energy and energy efficiency measures in the region to reduce the region's high dependence on fossil fuels.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean conducted various program evaluations and assessments in FY 2009 to evaluate programmatic and financial performance. Several of these evaluations significantly informed FY 2010 and FY 2011 budget and planning decisions and are highlighted below.

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: IMET annual reviews revealed that many nations did not have a retention clause for students who attend IMET courses. The Mission discovered that, in several cases, members would go to a highly technical school in the United States and shortly after returning would leave the force to be employed by a civilian agency, significantly defeating the purpose of the IMET program. Although mandatory retention clauses are not permitted, recommendations from the review encouraged their use for the benefit of local forces and several countries have enacted retention clauses of various durations.

USAID/Barbados and Eastern Caribbean's FY 2009 Performance Review of its grant, "Improving HIV/AIDS Training and Service Delivery in the Caribbean," served as a follow-up to a formal mid-program evaluation of the grant's performance, conducted by USAID in spring 2007. The evaluation concluded that in order to take maximum advantage of the U.S. resources expended to date, it would be reasonable for the United States to continue supporting the Caribbean HIV/AIDS Regional Training (CHART) Network over the next five years. USAID and the Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), which were both providing financial and technical support to CHART, have determined that HRSA will continue as the sole U.S. supporting agency for the next five years under the United States-Caribbean Regional HIV/AIDS Partnership Framework.

Under the Economic Growth objective, an evaluation of Caribbean Open Trade Support (COTS) Project, by an external evaluator, allowed USAID/Barbados and Eastern Caribbean to determine whether the services delivered by the Project were appropriate and effective in supporting trade competitiveness efforts in the four components: governance, private sector development, biodiversity, and risk reduction. The evaluation influenced future programmatic consideration by identifying accomplishments and recommendations for future sectoral interventions, namely in biodiversity and risk reduction. It concluded that the program portfolio addressed critical needs and consequently succeeded in mobilizing strategic community partnerships and engagements. The evaluation further concluded that there will be greater pressure on biodiversity resources in the region driven by economic demands of vulnerable populations, which affirmed that continued measures were warranted to protect such resources.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: Under the IMET program, member countries that enacted retention clauses for limited duration will now receive

increased funding in the future.

Due to the health performance review conclusions, USAID/Barbados and Eastern Caribbean plans to focus its efforts in the areas of HIV Prevention, Strategic Information, and Health Sector Financial Management/Reform.

As a result of the COTS evaluation, USAID's FY 2010 program will focus on improving management of mangrove protected areas, the promotion of greater public awareness and education on biodiversity, and greater involvement of communities, civil society, and the private sector in participatory biodiversity management. Conservation of marine and coastal resources will be added as a component of the program.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: Based on the evaluation of the COTS program as well as requests from the region, a significant portion of U.S. FY 2011 funds for environmental activities will continue to be directed towards biodiversity conservation measures, and will be increasingly focused on the coastal and marine environment.

## Belize

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance will help Belize improve its domestic security environment, reduce corruption, and promote economic prosperity. Within this context, U.S.-supplied equipment, training, and technical assistance will directly support the U.S. top strategic goal of enhancing peace and security in Belize. Public security is a primary concern, as Belize City has one of the highest per capita murder rates in the region. Providing a safe and secure domestic environment also will contribute to economic growth and prosperity. In addition, Belize will participate in both the Central American Regional Security Initiative and the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative, with programs focusing on counternarcotics, social justice, economic development, and citizen safety.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	487	420	420	0
Foreign Military Financing	200	200	200	0
Global Health and Child Survival - State	20	20	20	0
International Military Education and Training	267	200	200	0

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Belize</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	467	400	400	0
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	200	200	200	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	200	200	200	0
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	267	200	200	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	267	200	200	0
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	20	20	20	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - State</b>	20	20	20	0
3.1 Health	20	20	20	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Belize</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	467	400	400	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	467	400	400	0
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	20	20	20	0
3.1 Health	20	20	20	0

### Peace and Security

U.S. assistance will help Belize find a sustainable solution to high crime and narcotics trafficking by funding programs to curtail drastically the illicit drug trade, improve maritime interdiction, and strengthen the rule of law.



International Military Education and Training (IMET): 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 the security of Belize's national territory. Training will further develop Coast Guard operational and interdiction capabilities, improve maritime safety and search-and-rescue capacities, help to protect the diverse 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. This will be accomplished through focus on improving logistical support, weapons, ammunition, spare parts, maintenance, and training needs.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): The United States will provide equipment for Belize to acquire two new interceptor boats and related support packages, in addition to equipment and training. U.S. assistance will also be used to obtain radios and other communications equipment, small arms and small arms repair, and maritime operations and maintenance training. The enhanced communications capability, together with refurbished and new boats, will enhance Belize's patrol, surveillance, and interdiction capabilities, strengthening security in Belize and throughout the region.

### **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. U.S. assistance will help mitigate the damaging social effects of HIV/AIDS, and promote behaviors that decrease transmission of the disease.

Global Health and Child Survival-State (GHCS-State): HIV/AIDS: Belize will receive funding to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief.

## Bolivia

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Bolivia, a major producer of coca and cocaine, faces serious economic and social challenges. Against this backdrop, U.S. assistance seeks to collaborate with Bolivian Government counterparts, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector to address key social, economic, and counternarcotics needs. Democracy and governance programs were concluded in 2009, with the exception of some municipal strengthening activities. FY 2011 assistance will support programs that aim to reduce poverty and food insecurity, improve health services and education, protect the environment, and combat narcotics trafficking.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	85,941	72,538	66,800	-5,738
Development Assistance	42,880	35,248	30,000	-5,248
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	16,836	16,910	16,410	-500
International Military Education and Training	225	380	390	10
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	26,000	20,000	20,000	0

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Bolivia</b>	<b>85,941</b>	<b>72,538</b>	<b>66,800</b>	<b>-5,738</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	41,225	39,328	36,040	-3,288
<b>Development Assistance</b>	15,000	18,948	15,650	-3,298
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	15,000	18,948	15,650	-3,298
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	225	380	390	10
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	225	380	390	10
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	26,000	20,000	20,000	0
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	26,000	20,000	20,000	0
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	15,050	0	0	0
<b>Development Assistance</b>	15,050	0	0	0
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,853	0	0	0
2.2 Good Governance	7,348	0	0	0
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,668	0	0	0
2.4 Civil Society	3,181	0	0	0
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	16,836	16,910	16,410	-500
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - USAID</b>	16,836	16,910	16,410	-500
3.1 Health	16,836	16,910	16,410	-500
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	12,830	16,300	14,350	-1,950
<b>Development Assistance</b>	12,830	16,300	14,350	-1,950
4.5 Agriculture	5,120	6,500	6,000	-500
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,810	3,000	2,750	-250
4.8 Environment	4,900	6,800	5,600	-1,200

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Bolivia</b>	<b>85,941</b>	<b>72,538</b>	<b>66,800</b>	<b>-5,738</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	41,225	39,328	36,040	-3,288
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	225	380	390	10
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	41,000	38,948	35,650	-3,298
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	15,050	0	0	0
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,853	0	0	0
2.2 Good Governance	7,348	0	0	0
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,668	0	0	0
2.4 Civil Society	3,181	0	0	0
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	16,836	16,910	16,410	-500
3.1 Health	16,836	16,910	16,410	-500
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	12,830	16,300	14,350	-1,950
4.5 Agriculture	5,120	6,500	6,000	-500
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,810	3,000	2,750	-250
4.8 Environment	4,900	6,800	5,600	-1,200
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	5,122	4,670	4,800	130
6.1 Program Design and Learning	656	600	500	-100
6.2 Administration and Oversight	4,466	4,070	4,300	230

#### Peace and Security

U.S. foreign assistance will support Bolivia's capacity to participate in international peacekeeping operations and implement reforms. It will also support Bolivia in the fight against illegal drug trafficking and in the diversification and strengthening of economies in Bolivia's coca growing regions to reduce communities' dependency on coca. This activity supports the integrated development and coca control objectives of the Government of Bolivia (GOB).

International Military Education and Training (IMET): U.S. assistance will assist the Bolivian armed forces in security sector reform, including continued Bolivian participation in United Nations peacekeeping operations. U.S. assistance will support expanding the GOB's capabilities in security programs and aims to support adherence to international norms.

International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INCLE): U.S. assistance will continue to provide administrative and logistical support for eradication of illicit coca, and interdiction of drugs and precursor chemicals. Assistance in eradication will be focused on geographic areas that the GOB has identified in its national plan. U.S. assistance will also support training for enhanced institutional capacity in law enforcement and drug awareness education. Law enforcement training includes, but is not limited to, such areas as investigative techniques, human rights protection, and combating trafficking in persons. The training is geared toward the judicial and legal sectors in addition to the National Police.

Development Assistance (DA): U.S. assistance in the area of integrated alternative development will strengthen the competitiveness of Bolivia's agricultural products in domestic and international markets. It will improve basic social conditions, such as access to clean water, and improve rural road infrastructure and access to markets. Additionally, it will support social infrastructure such as school rehabilitation, teacher housing, potable water, and sanitation. U.S. assistance will continue to support work with pioneering producer families to establish or expand high value crops in underdeveloped, highly coca-dependent regions. Assistance may also be provided to new areas of the Yungas region where the GOB is interested in providing viable alternatives to those dependent on coca. Support to the traditional zone, the legal coca-growing region, will include expanding youths'

access to quality education and health to help broaden their vision and capacity to contribute to the Yungas' sustainable development.

### **Investing in People**

While the overall health status of Bolivians has improved in the past five years, the GOB has been unable fully to overcome the challenges to the health sector presented by poverty, political instability, limited infrastructure, and socioeconomic inequities. U.S. assistance through the Global Health Initiative will support a health sector program that will contribute to improving the quality of health of Bolivians, especially women and children, by strengthening the national health system and increasing access to high quality, integrated health services. The program includes activities to address global issues and special concerns, such as HIV/AIDS, other infectious diseases, and water and sanitation.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - USAID: U.S. assistance will be used to support Bolivian activities that reduce maternal and child mortality and increase the use of voluntary family planning and reproductive health services. It will also improve tuberculosis (TB) prevention, care, and treatment; promote HIV/AIDS prevention; and address public health threats posed by infectious disease. Lastly, it will increase sustainable access to safe drinking water and sanitation and improve hygiene.

**Maternal and Child Health:** U.S. assistance programs will focus on reducing maternal and child morbidity and mortality in rural areas by expanding community-based, preventative health services and strengthening emergency obstetric and neonatal care networks.

**Family Planning and Reproductive Health:** Programs will support voluntary family planning and reproductive health interventions by improving and expanding the skills of health care providers, and increasing access to contraceptives through social marketing, especially in rural areas.

**Tuberculosis (TB):** Activities will include training health personnel in Directly Observed Treatment - Short Course and logistics management. It will also promote community-level case detection and education activities and improve data collection and analysis to strengthen the TB monitoring and surveillance system.

**HIV/AIDS:** Bolivia will receive funding to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief.

### **Economic Growth**

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will coordinate with GOB counterparts, civil society, other donors, and non-governmental organizations to promote sustainable agricultural productivity to increase incomes and reduce food insecurity; promote conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity goods and services to increase incomes and promote economic growth; improve competitiveness and productivity of micro, small, and medium-sized businesses and their service providers to generate sustainable employment opportunities and increase sales; strengthen Bolivia's ability to respond to the challenges and opportunities posed by climate change; and develop new and innovative approaches to delivering and deploying clean energy technologies.

Development Assistance (DA): U.S. assistance will improve food availability and income generation through modern sustainable agricultural production technologies and diversification; increase food access through improved commercialization and market linkages as well as alternative economic activities; develop basic productive infrastructure; strengthen management practices; and improve access to higher-value domestic, regional, and international markets. U.S. assistance will help to increase productivity and sales of micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises in order to generate and sustain employment, and increase incomes in urban areas.

U.S. assistance will also support a range of environmental objectives. Assistance will support the protection of Bolivia's vast biodiversity by reducing impacts from global climate change and by

promoting sustainable use of natural resources, goods, and services; encourage natural resource management and species protection where productive activities occur, including indigenous and rural communities; support activities focused on reducing net greenhouse gas emissions from the land use sector; promote the creation and implementation of municipal-level global climate change strategies which address both emissions reductions and climate change adaptation; build resilience of food-vulnerable and other populations to climate change impacts through promotion of adaptation measures; and develop innovative approaches to energy technologies such as wind, solar, and hydro through testing new technologies, piloting new business models, financing approaches, and developing public-private partnerships with businesses and non-governmental organizations.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

In FY 2009, USAID/Bolivia conducted two program evaluations and three activity evaluations to measure programmatic and financial performance and to inform the design of a new sector strategy. Several of these evaluations influenced FY 2010 and FY 2011 budget and planning decisions and are highlighted below. For FY 2010, USAID/Bolivia has eight activity evaluations planned; the evaluations are expected to provide insights for the design of new activities and adjustments to current activities.

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: In FY 2009, a qualitative assessment of the USAID health sector program for the years 2005-09 was conducted. The assessment found that the program was well aligned with national priorities, policies, and norms; and that its focus on community, municipality, and health networks was appropriate to the Bolivian political and policy environment. The assessment also revealed that a major challenge to effective implementation related to a lack of coordination among implementing partners following the sudden closeout of the program's centerpiece activity (a host-country contract), and identified the need to improve linkages between various levels of the health system and strengthen support to improve municipal healthcare management.

A 2009 assessment of the Integrated Alternative Development program confirmed that the program overall has achieved its objectives. It also recommended future focus areas to expand the program's reach and comprehensive nature, and take advantage of emerging opportunities as noted below. In addition, USAID completed a mid-term evaluation of agriculture programs, which emphasized the need to ensure sustainability of key local institutions. USAID also conducted an end-of-project evaluation for the forestry project, which concluded that the project accomplished its goals and contributed significantly to forestry sector growth through targeted technical assistance with a variety of stakeholders, thus helping Bolivia to maintain its standing as a world leader in sustainable natural forest management. Finally, an end-of-project evaluation was conducted for the Clean Production Program, which concluded that the program played a major role in ensuring the sustainability of the cleaner production market.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: The new health program's design will incorporate the assessment's suggestions to increase focus on community empowerment and oversight of health activities, municipal healthcare management, and linkages among the health systems' levels. Recommendations from the Integrated Alternative Development assessment will also inform future program directions, such as a greater effort to integrate women into alternative development activities, partnerships with the private sector and other contributing actors, and tourism development to promote employment and income growth. In response to the evaluation of agriculture programs, in FY 2010 U.S. assistance will help a local implementing partner revise its strategic plan and develop a business plan.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: The new health program will build on lessons learned from the current program and will integrate priorities identified in the GOB's new health sector strategy. To enable the program to address GOB priorities in a more holistic manner, the FY 2011 budget request includes funding for maternal and child health, family planning and

reproductive health, TB, HIV/AIDS, and infectious diseases. The assessment of the Integrated Alternative Development program recommended continuing to focus efforts on a few promising sectors (such as coffee and bananas) in order to develop them into strong, self-sustaining, market-oriented value chains. FY 2011 resources will expand families' participation in these sectors and strengthen their capacity to meet domestic and international market demands.

## Brazil

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Brazil faces a number of development concerns including income inequality, poor health standards, porous borders, and threats to public security. U.S. assistance combats global climate change through promoting the conservation and sustainable development of Brazil's rainforest and biodiversity resources, and by funding low-carbon energy development. Assistance also focuses on halting the spread of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis (TB), and malaria, and on strengthening the ability of poor youth to secure employment in the formal sector, in addition to programs teaching English as a second language. In carrying out U.S. assistance objectives in Brazil, public-private partnerships will increase in importance as a means to expand the impact of U.S. assistance. The United States will also seek to strengthen its partnership with Brazil in working jointly on trilateral development programs, such as health and food security issues in third countries. Each of these programs will include components promoting racial and ethnic equality, improving the status of women, and removing barriers to persons with disabilities.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	21,452	25,099	20,850	-4,249
Development Assistance	15,000	16,789	12,500	-4,289
Global Health and Child Survival - State	1,300	1,300	1,300	0
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	3,500	5,000	5,000	0
International Military Education and Training	252	610	650	40
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	1,000	1,000	0
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	400	400	400	0

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Brazil</b>	<b>21,452</b>	<b>25,099</b>	<b>20,850</b>	<b>-4,249</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	1,652	2,010	2,050	40
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	252	610	650	40
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	252	610	650	40
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	1,000	1,000	1,000	0
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	1,000	1,000	1,000	0
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	400	400	400	0
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	400	400	400	0
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	4,800	6,300	6,300	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - State</b>	1,300	1,300	1,300	0
3.1 Health	1,300	1,300	1,300	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - USAID</b>	3,500	5,000	5,000	0
3.1 Health	3,500	5,000	5,000	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	15,000	16,789	12,500	-4,289

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Development Assistance</b>	15,000	16,789	12,500	-4,289
4.4 Infrastructure	3,000	0	3,000	3,000
4.5 Agriculture	0	2,000	2,500	500
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,700	789	0	-789
4.7 Economic Opportunity	300	0	0	0
4.8 Environment	10,000	14,000	7,000	-7,000

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Brazil</b>	<b>21,452</b>	<b>25,099</b>	<b>20,850</b>	<b>-4,249</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	1,652	2,010	2,050	40
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	400	400	400	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	252	610	650	40
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	1,000	1,000	1,000	0
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	4,800	6,300	6,300	0
3.1 Health	4,800	6,300	6,300	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	15,000	16,789	12,500	-4,289
4.4 Infrastructure	3,000	0	3,000	3,000
4.5 Agriculture	0	2,000	2,500	500
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,700	789	0	-789
4.7 Economic Opportunity	300	0	0	0
4.8 Environment	10,000	14,000	7,000	-7,000
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	2,598	2,780	2,897	117
6.1 Program Design and Learning	556	430	430	0
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,042	2,350	2,467	117

### Peace and Security

U.S. security assistance in Brazil promotes training that will ensure that the next generation of Brazilian security forces is prepared to collaborate with the United States. Programs will improve airport security, identify and dismantle international narcotics trafficking organizations, reduce money laundering, and increase awareness of the dangers of drug abuse, drug trafficking, and related issues.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): Funds will be used as an important security cooperation tool to help enhance the relationship between the U.S. and Brazilian military forces. The Government of Brazil (GOB) will continue to illustrate its commitment to this program through its funding of the travel and living allowances for all of its military students who will attend professional development courses at U.S. military colleges and schools for officers at all levels. It will also support training to assist the Brazilian military in assuming a larger role in peacekeeping operations and combating terrorism. U.S. assistance will foster a professional military through professional development courses at U.S. military colleges and schools for officers at all levels. It will also support training to assist the Brazilian military in assuming a larger role in peacekeeping operations and in combating terrorism.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): Several law enforcement improvement and counternarcotics programs will continue to operate in FY 2011. The programs are designed to improve the capacity of Brazil's law enforcement and drug prevention agencies to respond to international drug trafficking and other transnational crime, and to reduce the demand for drugs. The Narcotics Affairs Section (NAS) will coordinate U.S. participation in the Urban Crime Control Program and be involved in the expansion of the Anti-Money-Laundering Program. NAS is



responsible for developing and implementing a comprehensive drug prevention/treatment strategy with the GOB. U.S. assistance has strengthened the GOB's interdiction programs at four international airports through training and the installation of state-of-the-art detection technology for narcotics, explosives, and general airport security. Other airports will be included in this program designed to detect and combat the use of airports by drug traffickers and terrorists in their illegal operations. Further, U.S. assistance will continue to support a Law Enforcement Training Program that includes training on Cyber Crime First Responder, Advanced Computer Forensics, Airport Interdiction, Basic Narcotics Enforcement, and others.

Counternarcotics programs, which have been strengthened with the upgrading and expansion of Special Investigation Units and the Canine Program, will also continue. U.S. assistance will support increased cooperation between the U.S. and Brazilian law enforcement agencies and improved capacity of Brazil's security forces to dismantle criminal organizations involved in drug trafficking and money laundering. In addition, U.S. support will continue for drug prevention programs, which have improved with the partnership of government entities and non-governmental organizations in Brazil's major urban areas.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS): These funds will provide export controls on products leaving the United States for Brazil and border security for products entering the United States from Brazil. The program will enhance Brazil's list of controlled goods and improve outreach efforts and communication with industry. In addition, the funds will provide training and equipment to enhance customs and the border patrol's ability to identify and interdict WMD-related items and precursors in the Tri-Border region. Commodity Identification Training will be included in the program.

### **Investing in People**

While Brazil is enjoying rapid economic development in many sectors and geographic areas, health concerns persist. Brazil has the highest incidence of HIV/AIDS and TB in South America, and malaria continues to be a significant concern in the north. Such issues impact other sectors, impeding economic growth and development, especially in low-income areas. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), working in partnership with interagency partners and the GOB, will focus on these three diseases. The goal will be that of developing programming to combat them where they most severely affect economic development.

Global Health Child Survival (GHCS) - USAID: Tuberculosis: Brazil has the 18th highest TB burden in the world, with approximately 92,000 new cases of TB in 2008, accounting for nearly 30 percent of all new cases in the Americas. USAID/Brazil's Tuberculosis Program will continue to enhance TB control program management, laboratory capacity, information systems, social mobilization, and treatment strategies. The USAID/Brazil mission proposes to adhere to the package of interventions laid out in the official Hyde-Lantos U.S. Tuberculosis Strategy that aims to contribute to the goals and objectives of the World Health Organization Global Plan to Stop TB 2006-15. USAID/Brazil intends to implement activities related to: expanded detection and treatment of TB using the directly observed treatment strategy, increased detection and cure rate for multi-drug-resistant TB, and expanded coverage of interventions for TB/HIV co-infection.

Global Health Child Survival (GHCS) - State: HIV/AIDS: Brazil will receive funding to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR).

### **Economic Growth**

Not only does Brazil rank fourth in global greenhouse gas emissions, but it is also a significant player in negotiations to mitigate climate change. U.S. assistance will support Brazil's ability to mitigate the effects of global climate change through reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. U.S. assistance programs will expand the area of public and private land under sustainable management by strengthening the natural resources management ability of institutions and

individuals on the economic frontier. U.S. assistance also will support trilateral food security initiatives, as well as workforce training programs for at-risk youth.

Development Assistance (DA): U.S. assistance will support low carbon development in the energy sector, further mitigating the effects of global climate change. U.S. assistance will support Brazilian efforts to manage public forestlands in the Amazon through technical exchanges between U.S. agencies and the new Brazilian Forest Service, and work at the federal and state level to expand knowledge of opportunities to protect standing forests through payment for environmental services. U.S. assistance will help to strengthen the capacity of local organizations to influence decision making on socio-environmental problems associated with the advance of the deforestation frontier in the Brazilian Amazon region. It will improve conservation in and around indigenous lands, parks, and inhabited reserves through the maintenance of forests within a framework of social equity that contributes to inclusive economic development. Furthermore, USAID will support the productive use of clean and renewable energy, and energy efficiency best practices as a means to promote economic development and climate change mitigation. Moreover, in partnership with the GOB, USAID will also expand its engagement in the food security sector through trilateral programs that carry out activities consistent with the new Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative. Finally, USAID will continue to support economic growth through youth employment programs that include workforce training, life skills development, English language learning, and job placement for at-risk youth in the Brazil's northeast.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

USAID conducted seven program evaluations and assessments in FY 2009 on 14 projects. The evaluation methodologies included literature reviews, interviews, data collection, and field-based site visits. Three of these evaluations significantly informed FY 2011 budget and planning decisions and are highlighted below.

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: An independent Data Quality Assessment (DQA) was conducted in the first quarter of FY 2009 on an environment program examining the reliability of data produced by partners. While the DQA did not find performance problems, the chosen indicators did not capture some relevant work performed by partners, such as efforts to encourage key stakeholders to focus on the actual number of hectares under improved management.

An independent Monitoring and Evaluation of Environment Program activities implemented in FY 2009 looked at current environment program-supported projects using interviews, site visits, and an assessment of the reliability of data collected. The result was a Monitoring and Evaluation Report stating that while the USAID/Brazil Environment Program was strong in three strategic dimensions: knowledge about forest landscapes, capacity to manage, and environmental governance, there were concerns that the program objectives of strengthening capacity of institutions and individuals on economic frontiers were not being met.

USAID also conducted a mid-term evaluation of three pilot projects for People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLHWA) through data collection based on PEPFAR standard indicators. Results of this review indicated the need to realign pilot project strategies in order to increase the number of PLHWA reached in the three target cities.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: A result of the Data Quality Assessment, USAID/Brazil updated the program's Performance Monitoring Plan, refined program indicators to include specific data measurements and developed new indicators that better captured information collected by partners. As a result, the partners better understood the performance objectives, altered their data collection methods, and produced more accurate outcomes that improved program effectiveness.

As a result of the FY 2009 Monitoring and Evaluation Report, USAID/Brazil will strengthen the capacity of institutions and individuals working on economic frontiers and managing landscapes, by revising program indicators to continue support to community forest management, increase use of landscape knowledge by local organizations, and support local environmental governance.

As a result of the data collected, one partnership is being eliminated and technical assistance was provided to strengthen services to the PLHWA population. These changes resulted in an increased number of PLHWA participating in project activities - which were expanded to include information on HIV/AIDS transference prevention for HIV positive people, better treatment adherence, and income-generating activities for PLHWA.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance:

USAID/Brazil will use FY 2011 funds to expand programs that address global climate change, fight TB and HIV/AIDS, improve employment options for at-risk youth, promote clean energy, and develop public-private partnerships.

## Chile

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Since the end of the military dictatorship in 1990, Chile has maintained a stable democracy with strong institutions, a commitment to a market-based economy, and a focus on social justice. U.S. assistance will target crimes that threaten Chile, the region, and the United States. It will support Chile's efforts to modernize its military, enhance the military's capacity to participate in regional security and peacekeeping operations, increase interoperability with U.S. forces, and enhance Chile's demining capabilities. U.S. programs will directly build Chile's capacity to broaden its peacekeeping and coalition operations. It will also help expand joint efforts between U.S. and host nation law enforcement agencies to combat transnational crimes and continue training and exchange visits.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,225	1,750	2,210	460
Foreign Military Financing	400	400	750	350
International Military Education and Training	525	900	960	60
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	300	450	500	50

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Chile</b>	<b>1,225</b>	<b>1,750</b>	<b>2,210</b>	<b>460</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	1,225	1,750	2,210	460
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	400	400	750	350
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	400	400	750	350
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	525	900	960	60
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	525	900	960	60
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	300	450	500	50
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	300	450	500	50

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Chile</b>	<b>1,225</b>	<b>1,750</b>	<b>2,210</b>	<b>460</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	1,225	1,750	2,210	460
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	300	450	500	50
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	925	1,300	1,710	410

### Peace and Security

To support critical security goals, U.S. assistance maintains the priority of combating WMD; defense, military, and border security; restructuring, reform, and operations; and counternarcotics.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): These funds will support Government of Chile's (GOC) efforts to comply with their United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 obligations, including dealing with anarchist groups, improving port security and customs operations, and enhancing efforts to stop terrorist finance; developing and maintaining an export controls program; educating Chilean industries on export control laws and regulations and helping companies increase their compliance with such laws; and providing Chilean authorities training and equipment to detect and interdict contraband at ports.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): Funding will promote the professional development and technical capabilities of the Chilean military, allowing it to be more active in peacekeeping efforts regionally and globally. Chile has an excellent record making the most of and supplementing their allocated IMET funds, and senior GOC Ministry of Defense officials are eager to establish a closer strategic relationship with the United States. IMET funds will support modernization efforts, increase interoperability with U.S. forces, and further civilian control over the military.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): Funding will support Chile's participation in regional and global peacekeeping missions and enhance its demining capabilities through the procurement of equipment.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Performance is monitored and evaluated based on Chile's participation in U.S.-funded programs and training.

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: The Embassy conducted informal monitoring of IMET and NADR programs through interviews with participant and pre and post-course student evaluations. No formal evaluation of IMET or NADR programs was conducted in FY 2009.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: The Embassy evaluated program effectiveness by interviewing participants and organizers. The feedback provided by participants and organizers informed plans for future trainings and demonstrated that future allocations will be well utilized by Chilean recipients. IMET funds allowed more than 100 students to participate in a variety of programs. These participants gained valuable knowledge, increasing Chile's interoperability with the U.S. military. The Embassy conducted evaluations by interviewing students and supervisors to gauge their learning. Chile participated in two Export Control and Border Security (EXBS) seminars and hosted a third seminar in Santiago in 2009. These programs increased Chile's ability to design and implement a comprehensive EXBS system. This feedback informed Post's decisions on future training programs, including which courses should receive students.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: Programmatic and budgetary choices reflect past successes of these programs. The largest programmatic impact with the FY2011 request will be the implementation of a comprehensive EXBS program and continued interoperability with the U.S. military.

## Colombia

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance strives to consolidate Colombia's progress toward a democratic, equitable, and secure society. In partnership with the Government of Colombia (GOC), assistance priorities will be guided by the Colombia Strategic Development Initiative (CSDI), a strategy to expand GOC presence in zones that generate conflict and instability. CSDI represents a whole-of-government approach to deliver security, rule of law, and development assistance. Programs will focus on three primary objectives: retaining control of territory once dominated by narco-traffickers and illegal armed groups, promoting governance and respect for human rights, and promoting economic and social development. U.S. assistance will support GOC efforts by consolidating security, reducing illicit crop production, and increasing state presence in priority zones where violence, illicit crop production, and drug trafficking converge. Programs will create jobs and economic opportunities, increase state presence throughout Colombia, provide humanitarian assistance to those most affected by internal violence, protect human rights, strengthen the rule of law, and support demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	540,224	512,135	464,933	-47,202
Economic Support Fund	196,500	201,790	202,988	1,198
Food for Peace Title II	11,046	0	0	0
Foreign Military Financing	53,000	55,000	51,500	-3,500
International Military Education and Training	1,400	1,695	1,695	0
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	275,128	248,900	204,000	-44,900
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,150	4,750	4,750	0

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Colombia</b>	<b>540,224</b>	<b>512,135</b>	<b>464,933</b>	<b>-47,202</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>436,128</b>	<b>408,335</b>	<b>392,445</b>	<b>-15,890</b>
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>131,000</b>	<b>128,240</b>	<b>141,400</b>	<b>13,160</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	17,769	18,856	21,200	2,344
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	113,231	109,384	120,200	10,816
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	<b>53,000</b>	<b>55,000</b>	<b>51,500</b>	<b>-3,500</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	53,000	55,000	51,500	-3,500
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>1,695</b>	<b>1,695</b>	<b>0</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,400	1,695	1,695	0
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	<b>247,578</b>	<b>218,650</b>	<b>193,100</b>	<b>-25,550</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	14,450	12,750	6,000	-6,750
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	232,128	205,150	187,100	-18,050
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,000	750	0	-750

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	3,150	4,750	4,750	0
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,750	2,750	2,250	-500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	400	2,000	2,500	500
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	47,550	50,500	32,300	-18,200
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	20,000	20,250	21,400	1,150
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	7,855	8,600	14,700	6,100
2.2 Good Governance	10,095	9,000	5,500	-3,500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,550	2,150	700	-1,450
2.4 Civil Society	500	500	500	0
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	27,550	30,250	10,900	-19,350
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	27,550	30,250	10,900	-19,350
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	41,500	45,000	32,688	-12,312
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	41,500	45,000	32,688	-12,312
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	41,500	45,000	32,688	-12,312
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	4,000	8,300	7,500	-800
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	4,000	8,300	7,500	-800
4.2 Trade and Investment	4,000	0	3,500	3,500
4.8 Environment	0	8,300	4,000	-4,300
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	11,046	0	0	0
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	11,046	0	0	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	11,046	0	0	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Colombia</b>	<b>540,224</b>	<b>512,135</b>	<b>464,933</b>	<b>-47,202</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	436,128	408,335	392,445	-15,890
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,750	2,750	2,250	-500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	87,019	90,301	82,895	-7,406
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	345,359	314,534	307,300	-7,234
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,000	750	0	-750
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	47,550	50,500	32,300	-18,200
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	35,405	38,850	25,600	-13,250
2.2 Good Governance	10,095	9,000	5,500	-3,500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,550	2,150	700	-1,450
2.4 Civil Society	500	500	500	0
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	41,500	45,000	32,688	-12,312
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	41,500	45,000	32,688	-12,312
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	4,000	8,300	7,500	-800
4.2 Trade and Investment	4,000	0	3,500	3,500
4.8 Environment	0	8,300	4,000	-4,300
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	11,046	0	0	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	11,046	0	0	0

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	7,170	13,166	12,384	-782
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,150	2,001	1,468	-533
6.2 Administration and Oversight	6,020	11,165	10,916	-249

### **Peace and Security**

Building on the GOC's efforts to consolidate strategic zones, program success will reduce incentives to join the illicit economy. Sustainable gains will be supported by assistance for institutional reforms to the police, military, and the military justice system; demobilization and reintegration of ex-militants, including child soldiers; countering illicit trafficking in conventional weapons; and expanding humanitarian demining and anti-kidnapping activities.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) programs in priority conflict and consolidation zones will work closely with the GOC to increase state presence and shift economic activity from illicit crop cultivation to the legal economy. Ensuring that this shift adheres to international human rights parameters will be a principal focus of the programs. Specifically, programs will improve livelihoods by increasing licit economic opportunities and agricultural productivity, creating jobs, and improving governance and services in areas recently retaken from illegal armed groups and the illicit economy. Strengthening community cohesion and social capital will improve communities' capacities to withstand threats by illegal armed bands and narco-traffickers. Agricultural programs will support thousands of hectares of specialty coffee, cacao, and other crops that benefit small producers most at risk to the coca economy. Land tenure, ownership, and titling will be addressed, as will select policies that improve land ownership and competitiveness. Local governance and community organization strengthening programs will improve public service provision and transparency in government and facilitate a more permanent and participatory state presence.

The United States will continue to partner with the GOC to reintegrate demobilized members of illegal armed groups into society in order to achieve a lasting peace. U.S. assistance will facilitate the GOC's ability to provide reparations and expand victims' services. Assistance will also support GOC efforts to institutionalize state presence in former conflict zones by improving delivery of social services and implementing small-scale, community-prioritized infrastructure and income-generating projects. Assistance will strengthen the administration of the Justice and Peace process by providing training, equipment, and forensics support for the prosecutors, judges, investigators, and forensic scientists responsible for the adjudication of cases involving demobilized ex-combatants.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): Narcotics Affairs Section (NAS) programs will pursue enhancement and consolidation of security in priority zones to facilitate the strengthening of institutions and development efforts. NAS programs will continue to support Colombia's aerial and manual eradication and interdiction activities, including maintenance of aviation assets, anti-money-laundering endeavors, training for police and military counternarcotics personnel to promote rule of law, police reestablishment efforts, demobilization of ex-militants, and demand reduction programs. As the police force increasingly takes over security responsibilities from the military in an environment where terrorists and emerging criminal groups rely on narcotics revenues, capacity-building efforts for local police will play an increased role. With the scheduled nationalization of the Air Bridge Denial program, numerous military aviation assets, and the military and police infrastructure, the GOC will assume associated costs and bear increased operational cost responsibility.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA): U.S. counterterrorism assistance will improve the GOC's cyber-forensics and investigations programs and support diversification of the GOC's counterterrorism efforts by providing training in advanced techniques, and continuing to support GOC efforts to train their personnel in cyber investigation techniques. The ATA program will also help improve the GOC's



school of protection. Assistance will also target border security programs, training to detect fraudulent travel documents to prevent terrorists and other criminals from transiting international borders, and senior-level crisis management and police managers' courses in combating terrorism.

**Humanitarian Demining:** U.S. humanitarian mine action (HMA) assistance helps Colombia's HMA become increasingly self-sufficient by developing an integrated action plan consisting of GOC demining teams, non-governmental clearance activities, mine risk education programs, and victims-assistance programs. Current U.S. assistance supports and strengthens the GOC's ability to successfully clear mines and improvised explosive devices placed by the FARC in the Montes de Maria, Antioquia, and Nariño/Putumayo regions. By 2012, the GOC plans to invest \$70 million and seek approximately \$12 million from international donors to expand the number of military emergency response teams which conduct humanitarian mine clearance from 6 to 14.

**International Military Education and Training (IMET):** U.S. assistance will promote the continued professionalization and modernization of Colombian military forces. Programs will support specialized training to meet operational needs and enhance Colombian military capabilities to defeat and deter illegal armed groups, while supporting civilian consolidation and sustainment of governance and rule of law throughout the territory. Specialized-capabilities training courses include customized training for helicopter and fixed wing pilots and instructors, aviation maintenance, specialized operations, riverine interdiction and operations, maritime interdiction, and small boat maintenance.

**Foreign Military Financing (FMF):** FMF assistance builds sustained Colombian military capabilities so that the GOC can secure its sovereign territory, effectively counter narcotics trafficking activities, and serve as a regional partner to promote stability and security. The programs focus on the following military capabilities:

- **Equipment, technical support, and training:** Rotary wing fleet operational requirements; ground operations for the Colombian military and counter-narco-terrorist brigade support; riverine operations and air operations, including combat search and rescue; and maritime interdiction operations including the Coast Guard Training Center and the Counter-Narco-terrorism Analysis Center;
- **Support to Governance (Civil Military and Information Operations):** Humanitarian civic action and humanitarian assistance projects and infrastructure support coordinated with USAID and NAS efforts in priority zones, and Information Operations and Psychological Operations capability development to support civil-military relations and consolidation of governance;
- **Joint Communications and Intelligence:** Air-to-ground communications network, strategic interagency communications network, communications sustainment and upgrades, and information-sharing programs and architectures; and
- **Institutional Strengthening/Security Sector Reform:** Professional military education and training, and military rule of law and human rights reform, including operational law and new rules for the use of force and rules of engagement training programs and materials

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

The United States will increase governance and democracy programs in particular strategic zones, improving both governance and respect for human rights in areas where it has historically been absent or deficient.

**Economic Support Fund (ESF):** To strengthen the rule of law, USAID will work closely with the GOC to increase access to justice for underserved and vulnerable populations including Afro-Colombian, displaced, and indigenous communities. USAID will continue to support the establishment of public defender offices, virtual courtrooms, and local level Justice Houses - a proven model for providing formal and informal justice services in a convenient one-stop-shop format at the local level.

USAID human rights programs will build the capacity of the GOC and civil society to prevent and respond effectively to human rights violations. USAID will help strengthen trade unions' ability to

organize, promote legal reform, and engage in effective collective bargaining and negotiation. Activities will strengthen respect for labor rights to reduce violence against trade unionists. Justice and human rights activities will provide training and technical assistance to independent oversight institutions including the Offices of the Human Rights Ombudsman and Inspector General, in coordination with the Department of Justice, as well as public defenders, prosecutors, judges, lawyers, students, and forensic entities, to strengthen GOC capacity to promote justice and human rights. USAID activities will continue providing support to victims. In FY 2009, USAID supported a network of non-governmental organizations that provided legal and psychosocial support to over 2,000 victims.

USAID will work with the GOC to strengthen governance and local service delivery and prevent a return to illegality priority regions. Assistance will support effective and transparent public and financial administration at the local level, anticorruption efforts, and policy reform to promote greater access to health, education, citizen security, and other basic services. Policies and initiatives that improve land tenure at the local level will be supported. Activities will strengthen inclusion and participation of Afro-Colombians and internally displaced persons (IDPs) and others, such as women and youth, in political processes and elections. Governance and political process-related activities are coordinated with other donors through a multi-donor governance working group chaired by the United Nations Development Program.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): U.S. assistance programs will develop capacity within the Colombian law-enforcement agencies investigating human rights, justice and peace cases, and other complex transnational investigations. In addition, the Narcotics Affairs Section will work to enhance the Colombian justice sector's implementation of the accusatory system. This will involve the training of and technical assistance for over 20,000 police prosecutors, judges, forensic experts, and protection personnel. The U.S. Department of Justice International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program will train approximately 8,000 investigators and forensic personnel in the three core competency areas of criminal investigations, professional development, and forensic sciences.

### **Investing in People**

U.S. assistance programs will work with the GOC to expand socioeconomic opportunities, provide humanitarian assistance, expand access to services, strengthen the policy framework, and improve the livelihoods of Colombia's large number of IDPs and vulnerable populations, including youth at risk of recruitment by illegal armed groups, female-headed households, the indigenous, Afro-Colombians, landmine survivors, and persons with disabilities.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): Assistance will focus on contingency planning for emergency responses, permanent reintegration, and returns when conditions permit to stem flows of IDPs. Land restitution, economic opportunities, and access to justice will be important components for prevention of displacement and sustaining returns. U.S. assistance programs will continue assisting IDPs, reaching out to vulnerable receptor communities, and expanding emergency medical services to persons with disabilities. Special attention will continue to be paid to border areas and regions with large Afro-Colombian and indigenous populations.

Policies, Regulations, and Systems: U.S. assistance programs will deter or prevent displacement by working at the grassroots level to strengthen vulnerable communities to withstand pressures from drug traffickers and other illegally armed groups. USAID will support the strengthening of a comprehensive, sustainable system for registering and attending to the needs of the IDP population. USAID will also support the GOC in complying with the Colombian Constitutional Court's orders regarding the design of policies towards IDPs, especially those related to prevention, durable solutions (e.g., returns and resettlements), income generation, housing, and education programs. Parallel work will focus on strengthening institutional capacity to implement these policies and regulations, at the national, regional, and local levels. It is anticipated that return programs will be significantly expanded to bring formal closure to the displacement cycle for many Colombian families. These

programs will be informed by the 2010 evaluation of USAID's IDP program so that lessons learned and opportunities are incorporated.

**Social Services:** U.S. assistance programs will build on 2009 performance, when USAID provided social services to over 350,000 IDPs and vulnerable persons. U.S. assistance will focus on the economic reintegration of IDPs through expanding access to income-generation opportunities, funding housing and social infrastructure projects, improving access to and promotion of health and education, and providing technical assistance for public and private institutional capacity building.

**Social Assistance:** Special attention will continue to be paid to border areas and regions with large Afro-Colombian and indigenous populations. Programs will strengthen the GOC's capacity to provide social assistance and services that respond to the needs of IDPs and vulnerable populations, especially in geographic areas prioritized by the GOC for consolidation.

### **Economic Growth**

U.S. assistance 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. Programs will support microfinance and economic reforms to enable Colombia to become a stronger regional and international partner for the United States. Additionally, programs will focus on the environment and protected area management. In collaboration with GOC and private sector partners, U.S. assistance will expand economic opportunities for populations at risk, such as indigenous populations, Afro-Colombians, IDPs, and those most susceptible to the illicit coca economy.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): The new public policy program will support a variety of national-level policy reforms to improve the business environment, including reduced dependency on the illicit drug economy, reduced vulnerability of conflict-affected populations, and improved governance and respect for human rights. This will be achieved by working with GOC institutions to align policy and development objectives to improve land titling, increase access to financial services, labor reforms, support for decentralization, and improved public and economic management.

Activities in natural and commercial forestry, agroforestry, silvopasture, and protected areas management will address climate change and reduce threats to biodiversity. New programs will leverage current Conservation Landscapes Program achievements to improve governance, reduce threats to biodiversity, preserve natural resources in protected areas, and strengthen environmentally sustainable livelihoods for the associated communities. Emphasis will be placed on indigenous communities and building their capacity for sustainable management of natural resources. Activities will also include assistance in developing carbon markets and other environmental services.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

U.S. foreign assistance programs emphasize the need to concentrate resources and fully to integrate security, eradication, development planning, and implementation in priority zones.

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: Frequent interagency meetings at the working and leadership levels are convened specifically to discuss common objectives, issues, performance monitoring, and program design. A frequent topic is the lessons learned from the Macarena Integrated Consolidation Plan (PCIM) pilot. Interagency participants also study lessons and parallels from other conflict areas. The interagency meetings inform budget and programmatic choices. Additionally, agencies conduct numerous joint site visits to assess performance and inform program implementation and design. The United States consults regularly with the GOC on National Consolidation Plan performance at the national and regional levels. The GOC works closely with all Mission elements to assess program performance using jointly developed indicators.

U.S. agencies conduct regular internal performance reviews. For example, USAID conducts quarterly financial reviews and annual portfolio reviews to examine strategic and operational issues and determine whether activities are leading to the desired results. USAID will use its new monitoring and evaluation program to strengthen its ability to assess and report on performance. NAS conducts regular financial reviews of funding pipelines that have significantly decreased unliquidated balances. The U.S. Military Group conducts quarterly performance reviews with the Colombian military. In a recent audit, Washington ATA program managers found that Colombia's ATA program was being well managed in accordance with programmatic goals. The Department of Justice conducts a series of performance evaluations that assess performance and inform program design.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: In 2009, Embassy Bogota conducted several programmatic evaluations. Findings from an interagency counternarcotics evaluation and a regional assessment informed USAID's new strategic framework. A regional assessment in Catatumbo found that alternative development (AD) projects that are too geographically diverse are less effective than targeted investment in one geographic area, so new USAID AD activities will be geographically targeted in priority zones. The results of a human rights sector assessment resulted in a shift of resources away from less effective components of USAID's human rights program (e.g., Communities-at-Risk component) toward more strategic efforts to prevent human rights violations. In response to an examination of homicide statistics, upcoming studies in FY 2010 (e.g., a justice sector assessment and an end-of-program evaluation of the IDP program) will inform new program designs and budget allocations.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: Due to the success of the PCIM pilot, interagency activities, and coordination, a significant portion of U.S. FY 2011 funds will be directed towards implementing activities in priority zones. The goal is to reduce illicit cultivation and narco-trafficking, cut off supply of funds and weaponry to illegally armed groups, and provide Colombian citizens in newly secured areas with a path to legal lifestyles in which human rights are protected, and displacement is a thing of the past.

## Costa Rica

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance will help Costa Rica improve its public security environment, as public security is the primary concern of Costa Rican citizens and political leaders. Providing a safe and secure domestic environment also will contribute to greater economic growth and prosperity in Costa Rica, and will help stop transnational crime from reaching U.S. borders.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	364	705	750	45
Foreign Military Financing	0	325	350	25
International Military Education and Training	364	380	400	20

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Costa Rica</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	364	705	750	45
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	0	325	350	25
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	325	350	25
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	364	380	400	20
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	364	380	400	20

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Costa Rica</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	364	705	750	45
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	364	705	750	45

### Peace and Security

U.S.-supplied equipment, training, and technical assistance will directly strengthen Costa Rica's ability to ensure the safety of its citizens and of U.S. citizen residents and visitors. U.S. assistance through the Central American Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) is being requested separately under the Western Hemisphere Affairs Regional Program. CARSI will provide assistance to Costa Rica that will stem the flow and trafficking of illegal narcotics in Central America, and bolster the region's capacity to enforce its national laws and administer effective justice.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): This assistance will be used to provide U.S.-sponsored training to Costa Rican law enforcement officials. Specifically, training topics will include courses on intelligence analysis, patrol boat and small engine maintenance, maritime boarding operations, counterterrorism, and leadership and management. Selected officials will attend instructor development courses and, upon their return to Costa Rica, will participate in a teaching program at the Costa Rican police academy to further the multiplier effect of this program. This assistance will support U.S. counternarcotics and law enforcement interests in a key area of the

trafficking transit zone between North and South America.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): The United States will provide equipment to maintain the previous investment in interceptor boats for the Costa Rican Coast Guard; this includes support for a communications package, which is important for regional operations and interoperability with other nations in the region. These funds will also provide maintenance support for the Costa Rican Ministry of Public Security's sole helicopter, as well as replacement of flight crew safety equipment to enable the Ministry to transport police quickly throughout the country.

## Cuba

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance focuses on providing humanitarian assistance to prisoners of conscience and their families, strengthening civil society, supporting issue-based civic action movements and coalitions, and promoting fundamental freedoms, especially the freedom of expression and freedom of the press.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	20,000	20,000	20,000	0
Economic Support Fund	20,000	20,000	20,000	0

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Cuba</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	20,000	20,000	20,000	0
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	20,000	20,000	20,000	0
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,550	2,000	2,000	0
2.4 Civil Society	18,450	18,000	18,000	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Cuba</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	20,000	20,000	20,000	0
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,550	2,000	2,000	0
2.4 Civil Society	18,450	18,000	18,000	0
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>2,100</b>	<b>2,100</b>	<b>2,100</b>	<b>0</b>
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,100	2,100	2,100	0

### Governing Justly and Democratically

Cuba is the only non-democratically elected government in the Western Hemisphere, and one of the most politically repressed countries in the world. In view of these challenges, U.S. assistance for Cuba aims to empower Cuban civil society to advocate for greater democratic freedoms and respect for human dignity.

**Economic Support Fund (ESF):** To encourage civic participation in Cuba, U.S. assistance focuses on strengthening independent Cuban civil society organizations, including associations and labor groups. Programs aim to increase the capacity for community involvement in, and networking among, civil society organizations. The goal is to build up the capacity of communities to identify and respond to local challenges. U.S. assistance supports information sharing into and out of Cuba, as well as among civil society groups on the island. To advance the cause of human rights in Cuba, U.S. assistance provides humanitarian assistance to political prisoners and their families. Programs also raise greater awareness of human rights and support Cuban efforts to document human rights violations. The United States supports nascent pro-democracy groups, the use of technology, and new information sharing opportunities.

## **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

The United States' Cuba program included several program evaluations and assessments in FY 2009 to evaluate programmatic and financial performance, which significantly served to inform FY 2010 and FY 2011 budget and planning decisions, as highlighted below. Monitoring and evaluation centered on ensuring programs were focused on direct impact on the island.

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: Conducting performance monitoring and evaluation in Cuba presents unique challenges. Traditional monitoring and evaluation mechanisms cannot be relied upon. Thus, the program works closely with implementing partners to ensure accurate and complete reporting of project activities, identify ways to triangulate information obtained from different sources about the services delivered by grantees and contractors, and measure outputs and program impact through alternative means.

In FY 2009, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Department of State worked closely with grantees and contractors to ensure performance management is incorporated both in the program design and program implementation stages. During the lifetime of programs, implementing agencies work closely with implementing organizations to ensure outputs and outcomes are measured and on target to be achieved. Additionally, USAID and the Department of State conduct internal quarterly program reviews to discuss challenges and successes and ensure programs are on track to meet goals and objectives.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: The Department of State and USAID worked throughout FY 2009 jointly to identify the most successful programming areas to date, as well as topics for future year programming most likely to achieve impact in Cuba. In particular, supporting enhanced communication and coordination among Cuban civil society have been identified as priority activities for current and future-year assistance funds, based upon overall program performance to date.

Moving forward, the U.S. Cuba program will continue to include several implementing bureaus from the Department of State and USAID, which offer complementary strengths best to ensure a robust program focused on outcome-based achievement.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: FY 2011 resources will be used to fund those activities that have demonstrated greatest success and impact. In response to increasingly more vibrant and vocal pro-democracy movement on the island, U.S. assistance would be used to support nascent pro-democracy groups while enhancing information sharing opportunities through the use of technology and new media.



## Dominican Republic

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The U.S. foreign assistance program in the Dominican Republic is working with government institutions, private sector entities, and civil society to build and sustain a democratic, well-governed state that responds to the needs of its people, promotes policies conducive to economic growth and the reduction of poverty, and conducts itself as a responsible international partner. To this end, the U.S. assistance programs are contributing directly to Dominican National Development Strategy initiatives in peace and security, good governance, health and education, and economic growth. Programs have and will continue to strengthen bilateral cooperation and understanding, while improving security, governance, and access to justice. U.S. assistance continues to facilitate the U.S.-Central America-Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR) while helping small businesses and rural communities take advantage of trade-led growth and income generation opportunities, protecting the environment, and contributing to the equitable distribution and provision of quality health and education services. In addition, the Dominican Republic will participate in the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative, a regional security initiative launched at the April 2009 Summit of the Americas that lays 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 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	51,811	49,200	42,450	-6,750
Development Assistance	24,600	24,600	23,250	-1,350
Economic Support Fund	1,100	0	0	0
Foreign Military Financing	400	1,000	0	-1,000
Global Health and Child Survival - State	11,000	9,250	9,250	0
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	10,339	9,050	9,050	0
International Military Education and Training	722	850	900	50
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,650	4,450	0	-4,450

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Dominican Republic</b>	<b>51,811</b>	<b>49,200</b>	<b>42,450</b>	<b>-6,750</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	4,772	6,300	900	-5,400
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	400	1,000	0	-1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	400	1,000	0	-1,000
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	722	850	900	50
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	722	850	900	50
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	3,650	4,450	0	-4,450
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	3,650	4,050	0	-4,050
1.5 Transnational Crime	0	400	0	-400
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	5,750	7,586	7,566	-20
<b>Development Assistance</b>	5,750	7,586	7,566	-20
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,684	2,419	2,400	-19

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
2.2 Good Governance	1,866	2,534	2,566	32
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	600	600	600	0
2.4 Civil Society	1,600	2,033	2,000	-33
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>30,089</b>	<b>25,200</b>	<b>21,484</b>	<b>-3,716</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>7,650</b>	<b>6,900</b>	<b>3,184</b>	<b>-3,716</b>
3.1 Health	2,400	2,400	0	-2,400
3.2 Education	5,250	4,500	3,184	-1,316
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
3.1 Health	1,100	0	0	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - State</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>9,250</b>	<b>9,250</b>	<b>0</b>
3.1 Health	11,000	9,250	9,250	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - USAID</b>	<b>10,339</b>	<b>9,050</b>	<b>9,050</b>	<b>0</b>
3.1 Health	10,339	9,050	9,050	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>11,200</b>	<b>10,114</b>	<b>12,500</b>	<b>2,386</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>11,200</b>	<b>10,114</b>	<b>12,500</b>	<b>2,386</b>
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,500	1,260	1,500	240
4.5 Agriculture	5,750	5,000	5,750	750
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,750	2,310	2,750	440
4.8 Environment	1,200	1,544	2,500	956

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Dominican Republic</b>	<b>51,811</b>	<b>49,200</b>	<b>42,450</b>	<b>-6,750</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>4,772</b>	<b>6,300</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>-5,400</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,122	1,850	900	-950
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	3,650	4,050	0	-4,050
1.5 Transnational Crime	0	400	0	-400
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>5,750</b>	<b>7,586</b>	<b>7,566</b>	<b>-20</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,684	2,419	2,400	-19
2.2 Good Governance	1,866	2,534	2,566	32
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	600	600	600	0
2.4 Civil Society	1,600	2,033	2,000	-33
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>30,089</b>	<b>25,200</b>	<b>21,484</b>	<b>-3,716</b>
3.1 Health	24,839	20,700	18,300	-2,400
3.2 Education	5,250	4,500	3,184	-1,316
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>11,200</b>	<b>10,114</b>	<b>12,500</b>	<b>2,386</b>
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,500	1,260	1,500	240
4.5 Agriculture	5,750	5,000	5,750	750
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,750	2,310	2,750	440
4.8 Environment	1,200	1,544	2,500	956
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>3,890</b>	<b>1,646</b>	<b>1,646</b>	<b>0</b>
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,890	1,646	1,646	0

### Peace and Security

U.S. assistance will continue to support Dominican military efforts to address ungoverned spaces, both land and maritime, through capacity building and train-and-equip initiatives. Programs implemented through the Caribbean Basin Security 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 greater quantities projected for 2010 and a corresponding increase in crime and border concerns.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): Security assistance is promoting close cooperation on key security issues including counter drugs, counterterrorism, technical training, transparency, civilian control of the military, interoperability, and professional military education. U.S. assistance will continue to support Dominican border authorities to define proper roles for the military, interdict illegal migrants, fight illicit drug operations, and coordinate natural disaster response efforts. U.S. assistance programming includes the incorporation of police training utilizing police experts from Colombia and Mexico among others to train Dominican counterparts. Several European donors have also supported police training in the Dominican Republic.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

U.S. assistance 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.

Development Assistance (DA): The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is working with the Government of the Dominican Republic (GODR) 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. Additionally, U.S. assistance will continue to strengthen civil society organizations that monitor the performance and transparency of public institutions, expand citizen participation in social auditing of public funds, and promote media reporting of governance and transparency issues. Other donors in the justice, public administration, transparency, and civil society sectors include the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the European Union, Spain, Canada, France, and the United Nations. USAID actively coordinates with other donors and the GODR, and participates in World Bank-hosted donor roundtables.

### **Investing in People**

U.S. assistance programs will continue to mitigate the effects of poverty and help build a more equitable society by improving health outcomes through the Global Health Initiative and expanding access to basic education, while encouraging greater grassroots and governmental investment in these areas.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS): Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan For AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): The Dominican Republic 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.

Tuberculosis (TB): USAID is developing a five-year TB strategy that aligns closely with the GODR's national TB strategy, which is consistent with the principal components of the World Health Organization's Stop TB strategy. Anticipated key aspects of USAID's TB program will include support to enhance community awareness of TB, expansion of the directly observed treatment strategy, strengthening of the public health systems, pediatric TB, extra-pulmonary TB, TB/HIV, and multi-drug-resistant TB. The Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria contributes to a STOP TB strategy, while a World Bank loan supports the health reform process initiated by the GODR.

Maternal and Child Health: USAID supports a two-pronged integrated program related to maternal and child health, and health systems. Activities will contribute to the reduction of maternal morbidity and mortality, improved quality of care including antenatal care and hospital births,

post-partum continuum of care (for both mother and child) to reduce neonatal mortality, enhanced health-seeking behavior, and increased immunization coverage. Additional newborn care-related components, family-centered births, and the ‘kangaroo mother’ skin-to-skin method of care for pre-term infants will also be implemented. Activities to improve health systems will support quality improvement, resource management, stewardship of public health programs, governance and social participation, and family health insurance.

Development Assistance (DA): Basic Education: USAID will continue to collaborate with the Ministry of Education (MOE) to correct the quality of education discrepancies demonstrated through poor student performance in the Dominican Republic as compared to the Latin American region at large. U.S. assistance will continue to promote improvements to the quality of basic education in both urban and rural areas through policy reform and implementation. USAID resources will focus on improving teacher skills in basic education in math and reading in first through fourth grade, strengthening school governance, increasing private sector investment in education, and increasing learning opportunities for at-risk and out-of-school children and youth. U.S. assistance will improve and encourage curriculum reform and human resource development at the MOE.

The MOE has developed a ten-year plan (2008-18) that focuses on implementing ten specific education policies to create a more efficient education system that will enhance the equity and quality of education that is necessary for the development of the Dominican Republic. This plan is also being supported by bi-national and multilateral donors. Major donor contributions include the World Bank, which supports pre-primary education; the IDB, which establishes a modern system of human resource management in the MOE to regulate operations and improve staff development; and the European Union, which provides support to MOE management, decentralization, civil service reform, and pre-school infrastructure. Other donors and non-governmental organizations include Spain, Japan, Plan International, World Vision, and Save the Children.

### **Economic Growth**

U.S. assistance, through USAID, will complement efforts by the GODR and other donor programs to streamline the regulatory environment and facilitate free trade under CAFTA-DR to generate broad-based, sustainable economic growth and environmental protection.

Development Assistance (DA): USAID programs will continue to address policy disincentives that inhibit private sector investment, innovation, and development. These programs will also target improvements in the competitiveness of small businesses to ensure they can best take advantage of opportunities afforded by CAFTA-DR. USAID is supporting potential Dominican producers, processors, and exporters to diversify crops, increase rural value chain productivity, improve product quality, identify new markets, and develop marketing strategies that take advantage of increased opportunities for local and international trade. Additionally, USAID activities are supporting the enforcement of Dominican environmental laws and regulations at the national and local levels through appropriate technical and financial assistance to government and civil society organizations, with the mandate to protect the country’s fragile ecosystems and natural resources. Finally, U.S. assistance promotes efforts to protect and conserve biodiversity through improved management of Dominican protected areas, watersheds, and coastal resources.

USAID has collaborated closely with several private business associations, including the American Chamber of Commerce, in providing Dominicans with a better understanding of CAFTA-DR provisions and potential benefits. USAID is coordinating with the Inter-American Development Bank, the European Union, Japan, and Spain to leverage funds and coordinate programs to increase private sector competitiveness, sustainable tourism, exports, and environmental protection. The IDB has been the principal donor to provide assistance to diversify and modernize the agricultural sector through the State Secretariat of Agriculture’s \$61.1 million IDB-financed Support for the Transition to a Competitive Agriculture Project. Japan and Taiwan also provide technical assistance to the agricultural and environmental sectors, as do the multilateral agencies of the Food and Agriculture Organization, the United Nations Development Program, and the European Union.

## **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

During 2009, USAID/DR and its partners conducted mid-term and final program evaluations in education, health, democracy and governance, and economic growth to assess programmatic and financial performance. Each USAID Office also held two portfolio reviews in 2009, which, coupled with quarterly financial reviews, provided a consistent way for USAID to measure and assess progress towards and the achievement of planned results. They also provided an opportunity to identify implementation obstacles that required attention. Additionally, the USAID Office of the Inspector General conducted three programmatic audits in 2009, addressing transparency (anti-corruption activities), HIV/AIDS (prevention of mother-to-child transmission), and agriculture. These evaluations and audits have informed FY 2010 and FY 2011 budget and planning decisions. Program evaluations will be conducted for all CAFTA-DR related activities in late 2010 and early 2011 to further guide future programmatic decisions. In addition, a cross-sectoral youth needs assessment will be conducted in FY 2010.

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: In 2009, USAID conducted an End-of-Project evaluation on the USAID/DR “Teaching Effectiveness Program” that trained first through fourth grade teachers in math and literacy skills. The evaluation used literature reviews, interviews, and field-based site visits to provide substantive data on student performance and implementation strengths, and challenges. The data was shared with the MOE, and resulted in further buy-in and financial support from the MOE for the design and current implementation of a follow-on project that responds directly to the expressed needs of the Dominican public primary education sector.

The program audits in transparency, HIV/AIDS, and agriculture conducted by the Government Accountability Office provided the mission with concrete recommendations as to how program monitoring and evaluation could be improved to achieve desired results. The recommendations led to many internal and external corrections in the USAID/DR Performance Monitoring Plan and the improved design of future programs.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: The internal control process mentioned above has strengthened project monitoring, provided a mechanism for tracking indicator performance, identified weaknesses, and made specific recommendations and a timeframe for resolution.

As a result of an evaluation of agricultural activities, USAID and its partners will now focus more resources on strengthening the cluster methodology to ensure that value chain members’ incomes increase through CAFTA-DR and the exploitation of niche products in both local and international markets. The HIV/AIDS audit helped the Mission improve how it engages the GODR around the issue of prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS. This was concurrent with the PEPFAR working group actively programming a five-year Partnership Framework, developed with the GODR and other national and international partners. Both the audit and the collaboration around the Partnership framework have resulted in better-informed programmatic choices in the HIV/AIDS portfolio. The Transparency audit led to a positive improvement in how USAID monitors, tracks, and reports on partner performance and impact.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: The FY 2011 budget request is a reflection of continued performance monitoring and evaluation of the U.S. foreign assistance program. The resources requested are sufficient to continue to meet desired results. USAID will continue systematically to monitor its efforts to assess the achievement of U.S. objectives attributed to FY 2011 funds in the context of development efficiency, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability.

## Ecuador

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Ecuador is undergoing profound change. The re-election of President Rafael Correa and the constitution that was approved in September 2008 alter the political dynamic, the government institutions, and the legal framework of the country. U.S. assistance is designed to strengthen democracy and create a prosperous, private sector-based, market economy. In simultaneously working with the government and the broader society, the United States can advance the long-term objectives of stability, strong counternarcotics cooperation, control of the northern border zone, strengthening democratic institutions, improved standards of living, and strengthened environmental protection.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	34,689	32,463	36,253	3,790
Development Assistance	26,585	27,283	27,465	182
Foreign Military Financing	300	300	750	450
International Military Education and Training	304	380	400	20
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	7,500	4,500	7,638	3,138

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Ecuador</b>	<b>34,689</b>	<b>32,463</b>	<b>36,253</b>	<b>3,790</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	16,604	15,751	19,041	3,290
<b>Development Assistance</b>	8,500	10,571	10,253	-318
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	8,200	10,271	9,953	-318
1.5 Transnational Crime	300	300	300	0
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	300	300	750	450
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	300	300	750	450
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	304	380	400	20
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	304	380	400	20
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	7,500	4,500	7,638	3,138
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	7,320	4,450	7,538	3,088
1.5 Transnational Crime	180	50	100	50
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	8,295	5,342	5,412	70
<b>Development Assistance</b>	8,295	5,342	5,412	70
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,050	1,069	1,413	344
2.2 Good Governance	3,750	1,974	2,106	132
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	200	500	500	0
2.4 Civil Society	2,295	1,799	1,393	-406
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	200	200	200	0
<b>Development Assistance</b>	200	200	200	0
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	200	200	200	0

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	9,590	11,170	11,600	430
<b>Development Assistance</b>	9,590	11,170	11,600	430
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,590	1,650	1,866	216
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,000	1,950	1,734	-216
4.8 Environment	5,000	7,570	8,000	430

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Ecuador</b>	<b>34,689</b>	<b>32,463</b>	<b>36,253</b>	<b>3,790</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	16,604	15,751	19,041	3,290
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	604	680	1,150	470
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	15,520	14,721	17,491	2,770
1.5 Transnational Crime	480	350	400	50
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	8,295	5,342	5,412	70
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,050	1,069	1,413	344
2.2 Good Governance	3,750	1,974	2,106	132
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	200	500	500	0
2.4 Civil Society	2,295	1,799	1,393	-406
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	200	200	200	0
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	200	200	200	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	9,590	11,170	11,600	430
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,590	1,650	1,866	216
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,000	1,950	1,734	-216
4.8 Environment	5,000	7,570	8,000	430
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	3,381	1,963	2,119	156
6.1 Program Design and Learning	132	180	400	220
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,249	1,783	1,719	-64

### Peace and Security

Ecuador's position as a major staging and transit area for illicit drugs trafficked to the United States, a support area for Colombian armed groups, and a destination for laundering of illicit funds, threatens U.S. interests and the stability of Ecuador's institutions. These challenges are mitigated by U.S. counternarcotics and anti-trafficking programs, military training, and alternative development activities. Support is being provided to the Ecuadorian military to improve its ongoing efforts to combat narco-trafficking and criminal activity.

Development Assistance (DA): The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will work with the Government of Ecuador (GOE) and local partners in alternative development programs that create legitimate jobs and raise incomes for vulnerable groups in the border regions in order to constrain the appeal of illicit activities. USAID support will help small producers and private businesses, and strengthen supply and value chains. USAID will also strengthen local governments' abilities to deliver basic services and productive infrastructure, fostering community cohesion, social capital, and communities' capacities to withstand the threat of illicit activities. These programs will build on past USAID successes, whereby assistance has benefited more than 500,000 people in the border regions since FY 2000. Continued funding for alternative development will provide economic opportunities and improved livelihoods to an additional 40,000 persons.

USAID also will continue supporting the GOE and civil society organizations in combating transnational crime, specifically trafficking-in-persons, especially in prevention and protection of victims. USAID assistance will focus on implementation of the National Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons, by increasing awareness of trafficking and its dangers through public information and education campaigns, and enhancing the capacity of functioning shelters for service provision to victims and financial sustainability. Other donors working to combat trafficking in persons include the World Tourism Organization, United Nations Children's Fund, Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), and the European Union.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): The Narcotics Affairs Section (NAS) will bolster counternarcotics operations by modernizing the capacity of police and military in interdiction, gathering evidence, and strengthening port and maritime controls, and will provide support for additional police and military presence in strategic locations. NAS will also finance training and equipment to help Ecuador's military protect the northern region against incursions by Colombian illegal armed groups. With NAS support in FY 2009, police seized 26,082 kg of cocaine, 147.5 kg of heroin and 2,668 kg of cannabis. Other donors, including Spain, France, Great Britain, Netherlands, and the United Nations through its regional Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), also support counternarcotics programs in Ecuador.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): The U.S. Military Group (MILGP) will provide training and education to military and non-commissioned officers, which is essential for force development, modernization, and professionalization. Targeted training and education will strengthen the Ecuadorian military's ability to control its national territory, thereby denying terrorist organizations areas to train and organize, and will support regional security efforts and combat the trafficking of weapons, goods, and people. This assistance will also reinforce the principles of a civilian-controlled military, respect for human rights, and effective resource management.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): The U.S. MILGP will continue its assistance to Ecuador to fight against narco-terror groups and illicit trafficking in persons, drugs, and weapons. Planned purchases of military articles such as vehicles, spare parts, and air surveillance aircraft will enable Ecuador to maintain a presence over the northern and southern borders; identify and direct ground troops to suspect Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) encampments, drug labs, and plantations; and support the eradication of the FARC in Ecuador's northern border by enhancing the military's capability. Assistance will also enhance Ecuador's ability to respond to threats that affect U.S. objectives and interests in the area. Other donors supporting Ecuador in this sector include Venezuela, China, Italy, Chile, France, and Argentina.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

Strengthening democracy and democratic institutions remains a top U.S. priority in Ecuador. U.S. efforts are mostly long-term and focus on supporting respect for the rule of law, reducing corruption, improving access to and quality of legal defense, supporting local governments and the legislative assembly so that they can operate effectively, and supporting civil society's role to perform oversight and promotion of public awareness.

Development Assistance (DA): USAID programs will continue to promote more effective local governance; strengthen key national democratic institutions; enhance civil society's capacity to promote transparent governance and positively influence democratic processes; support a more effective and fair criminal justice system; and improve local governments' services, transparency, and responsiveness to citizen priorities. USAID will also provide technical assistance and training to the National Assembly to enhance the capacity of legislators to be more responsive and accountable to its citizens. USAID will assist electoral organizations to enhance their capacity to administer elections, promote the participation of citizens in political processes, and improve the application of electoral and political legislation. Independent civil society groups will receive USAID support to advocate transparent government and effectively influence democratic processes, institutions, and adherence to democratic principles, including freedom of association and press. U.S. assistance will continue to



strengthen the institutional and financial capacity of key civil society organizations working in the democracy area, and to fight corruption at the local and national level. Furthermore, to ensure more effective and equitable justice, USAID will work with justice institutions and non-governmental organizations to streamline criminal procedures, strengthen the public defense system, and expand citizen oversight of the justice sector.

Other donors that support Democracy and Governance programs in Ecuador include the UN Development Programme, the Organization of American States, Germany, Spain, Belgium, the Netherlands, the European Union, and non-governmental organizations.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): NAS support for the judiciary will focus on improving the prosecution of criminal cases, particularly those related to narcotics trafficking and money laundering, and on improving the implementation of the country's criminal procedures code through training programs for judges, prosecutors, and judicial police.

### **Investing in People**

In spite of Ecuador's strong legal framework in terms of protecting persons with disabilities (PWD), there are still social, economic, and architectural barriers that PWD must overcome. U.S. assistance will contribute to mitigate these challenges promoting equal rights and opportunities for PWD.

Development Assistance (DA): Social Services: USAID will work with non-governmental organizations to improve lives of PWD by increasing access to opportunities that support full and productive participation in society. With FY 2011 funds, a new USAID program will increase public awareness of PWD, strengthen local capacity to monitor enforcement of PWD rights, and create additional income and employment opportunities. The IDB, Spain, and the Inter-American Foundation are also supporting PWD.

### **Economic Growth**

Ecuador's long history of widespread poverty and income disparity makes it fertile ground for left-wing populism, and divisive sectoral and regional parochialism. U.S. assistance will help create a social and political environment where a vibrant private sector can improve living standards. In addition, U.S. assistance will continue fostering sustainable natural resource use and conservation of internationally valuable biodiversity, while improving livelihoods.

Development Assistance (DA): USAID will work with the GOE to enable the country to participate more fully in the global economy by supporting programs that increase local and international investment. USAID will continue to promote private-public policy dialogue, enabling the Ecuadorian Committee for Economic Territorial Development (a network of provincial economic growth agencies that USAID helped to create in 2007) to become a full partner of the GOE in policy discussions to improve market responsiveness, and increase economic growth and investment. USAID programs will increase jobs and incomes in economic sectors, such as agro-industries and tourism, by promoting private sector development. In addition, assistance will promote the development of new regional and national policies for market-based economic growth, especially for private sector contributions to the development of economic policies. Other key donors working in the economic growth sector are the IDB, the Andean Promotion Corporation, and several United Nations development programs.

USAID will continue to support biodiversity activities that strengthen the sustainable management of protected areas, watersheds, forests, and coasts. Programs will both improve the management of areas rich in biodiversity through ecotourism, land tenure, and payment for ecosystem services (especially water supply and carbon sequestration), and improve the livelihoods of residents in and around protected areas, giving them incentives for conservation. These efforts continue USAID's long-standing focus on improving the management of large areas of intact ecosystems and improving livelihoods.

## **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

USAID conducts annual portfolio reviews to assess programmatic impacts, financial performance, pipeline analyses, and update performance-monitoring plans of each program. USAID conducted five program evaluations and assessments in FY 2009 to design new activities and evaluate programmatic performance:

- An elections and political processes assessment to design a new program. Future USAID assistance will help strengthen the two new electoral institutions, the National Electoral Council and the Electoral Tribunal, to enhance their capacity to administer elections, promote the participation of citizens in political processes, and improve the application of electoral and political legislation;
- A local government assessment to analyze the strengths and weaknesses in key issues in local development in five municipalities in the northern and southern border regions of Ecuador;
- A democracy and governance assessment to inform strategy and programming decisions and provide a more current analysis of critical democracy issues and recommendations;
- A Sustainable Tourism Alliance program (2007-09) review to analyze the unacceptable performance in results, expenditures, and cost share, and to develop potential solutions; and
- A Development Credit Authority (DCA) review determined to what extent the DCA program met its objective of enabling banks to reach micro, small, and medium enterprises in targeted value chains and markets.

In FY 2010, USAID will finance an assessment of the last 10 years of conservation activities with indigenous groups. The objective will be to establish lessons learned and best practices in this field and to review the current approach to conservation of indigenous lands and cultures. A mid-term evaluation of the Local Business Development Project is also planned for FY 2010. It will be used to assess the effectiveness and impact of the value-chain assistance approach to generate permanent licit employment and increase incomes in the Colombia and Peru border regions.

NAS conducts weekly and monthly meetings with the police and other partners to assess progress of activities, and reviews and follows up quarterly reports to confirm program performance.

The Military Group conducts weekly and monthly meetings with the military and other partners to assess progress of activities. Participants are tracked for job effectiveness and leadership positions.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: As noted above, the recommendations of the assessments and evaluations guided the design of new USAID programs and the allocation of FY 2010 funds. New programs will define indicators and results in FY 2010. Portfolio reviews, performance monitoring plans, and pipeline analysis revealed that USAID programs achieved expected results, which led to confirmation of the allocation of FY 2010 funds as planned.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: The performance information and assessments noted above informed FY 2011 decisions to continue robust programming in sectors achieving positive results, especially the democratic governance, economic growth, and integrated alternative development portfolios.

## El Salvador

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

El Salvador's 2009 elections marked an historic phase in the consolidation of democracy, as the main opposition party won the presidency in a peaceful election process. Challenges that will mold citizen perception of the new government include its management of the impacts of the global financial crisis, steadily rising crime, competing social sector demands with limited fiscal resources, and decisions on the role of the government in social sectors. Additionally, the country is coping with the aftermath of devastating floods and landslides that affected nearly one-third of the country. In addition to reconstruction and rehabilitation, the United States is working closely with the new government to strengthen common security and developmental goals. Foreign assistance programs will emphasize enhancing public security, promoting open trade and investment, alleviating poverty, improving health and education, and strengthening democratic institutions.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	59,300	32,164	36,185	4,021
Development Assistance	21,196	23,904	26,475	2,571
Economic Support Fund	27,000	0	0	0
Foreign Military Financing	3,500	1,000	4,800	3,800
Global Health and Child Survival - State	20	20	20	0
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	5,990	5,490	3,090	-2,400
International Military Education and Training	1,594	1,750	1,800	50

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>El Salvador</b>	<b>59,300</b>	<b>32,164</b>	<b>36,185</b>	<b>4,021</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	5,094	2,750	6,600	3,850
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	3,500	1,000	4,800	3,800
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,500	1,000	4,800	3,800
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	1,594	1,750	1,800	50
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,594	1,750	1,800	50
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	5,090	4,000	4,750	750
<b>Development Assistance</b>	5,090	4,000	4,750	750
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,615	2,000	2,000	0
2.2 Good Governance	3,475	2,000	2,750	750
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	36,510	13,510	11,110	-2,400
<b>Development Assistance</b>	5,500	8,000	8,000	0
3.2 Education	5,500	8,000	8,000	0
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	25,000	0	0	0
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	25,000	0	0	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - State</b>	20	20	20	0
3.1 Health	20	20	20	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - USAID</b>	5,990	5,490	3,090	-2,400

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
3.1 Health	5,990	5,490	3,090	-2,400
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>12,606</b>	<b>11,904</b>	<b>13,725</b>	<b>1,821</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>10,606</b>	<b>11,904</b>	<b>13,725</b>	<b>1,821</b>
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,710	2,034	2,205	171
4.2 Trade and Investment	3,414	2,770	4,020	1,250
4.3 Financial Sector	1,082	1,000	1,000	0
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,400	3,600	4,000	400
4.8 Environment	2,000	2,500	2,500	0
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,000	0	0	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>El Salvador</b>	<b>59,300</b>	<b>32,164</b>	<b>36,185</b>	<b>4,021</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>5,094</b>	<b>2,750</b>	<b>6,600</b>	<b>3,850</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,094	2,750	6,600	3,850
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>5,090</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>4,750</b>	<b>750</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,615	2,000	2,000	0
2.2 Good Governance	3,475	2,000	2,750	750
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>36,510</b>	<b>13,510</b>	<b>11,110</b>	<b>-2,400</b>
3.1 Health	6,010	5,510	3,110	-2,400
3.2 Education	5,500	8,000	8,000	0
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	25,000	0	0	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>12,606</b>	<b>11,904</b>	<b>13,725</b>	<b>1,821</b>
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,710	2,034	2,205	171
4.2 Trade and Investment	3,414	2,770	4,020	1,250
4.3 Financial Sector	1,082	1,000	1,000	0
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	4,400	3,600	4,000	400
4.8 Environment	2,000	2,500	2,500	0
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>2,773</b>	<b>2,717</b>	<b>3,593</b>	<b>876</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	590	615	895	280
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,183	2,102	2,698	596

### Peace and Security

U.S. programs will focus on countering transnational street gang violence, enhancing Salvadoran law enforcement capabilities, and furthering the professionalization and interoperability 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. security assistance will help train and equip the Salvadoran military to counter illicit traffic, maintain an international peacekeeping force, and respond to natural disasters. Law enforcement, and additional rule of law programs, will draw upon foreign assistance resources in the Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI), requested under the Western Hemisphere Regional Program.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): These funds will support the acquisition and maintenance of sea and land vehicles, night vision devices, communications equipment, individual soldier equipment, and aviation spare parts.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): Through IMET, the United States will fund four mobile education teams, civil-military operations training, non-commissioned officer and officer professional education, and various boat repair courses. Continued U.S. assistance will focus on Salvadoran benchmark units such as the Cuscatlán Group (counter-illicit trafficking), the Humanitarian Relief Unit (Disaster Relief) and the Salvadoran Armed Forces Peacekeeping Company by equipping via FMF and training via IMET.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

U.S. assistance helps restore the rule of law and citizen confidence in the justice system and state institutions in El Salvador. USAID supports reforms to improve the criminal justice system and stimulate more effective community partnerships with business and government to prevent crime and offer youth alternatives to gangs. Government ethics and anti-corruption programs also promote greater transparency, accountability, and more responsive governance. The Community-Based Crime and Violence Prevention program assists communities to find tailored solutions to combat risk factors that could lead to youth joining gangs.

Several donors and international organizations work in the rule of law and governance program areas: the Spanish Cooperation Agency helps to reduce and control impunity in violent crime, and also assists El Salvador in local development and municipal transparency; the United Nations agencies and the Japanese Fund on Human Security are working in citizen security; and the European Union is helping to reduce juvenile delinquency and improve citizen security.

Development Assistance (DA): The United States will continue to support the Government of El Salvador (GOES) in programs to promote the efficacy of the criminal justice system, expand access to justice, and strengthen crime prevention through community-based activities. Assistance will continue to expand the use of mediation, and support central and local governments, as well as civil society to implement prevention activities that deter youth from joining gangs. These activities will complement program funding under CARSI, requested under the Western Hemisphere Regional Program. U.S. assistance will further support government leaders engaged in reform efforts, the private sector, civil society organizations, and community leaders to curb corruption and strengthen democratic institutions.

### **Investing in People**

U.S. assistance in El Salvador will help build a healthy and educated workforce, necessary to sustain a growing economy and democracy. Public-private partnerships will also be developed to ensure an increased flow of resources to the health and education sectors. The United States will continue to coordinate with other donor agencies, such as the Inter-American Development Bank, UNICEF, Japan, Spain, the Pan American Health Organization, the United Nations Population Fund, the Global Fund, and the World Food Program to enhance and promote synergies and complementary activities to maximize resources in health and education.

Development Assistance (DA): Basic Education: U.S. assistance will continue to support basic education activities. With basic education funds, emphasis will be placed on improving secondary education. Interventions include the development of virtual libraries in public schools, scholarships, and programs to expand English competency and computer skills. Public-private partnerships will be established to expand access to basic education.

Higher Education: USAID will strengthen institutional capacity and professional development of local universities through alliances with U.S. universities.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS): Maternal and Child Health (MCH): U.S. assistance will help El Salvador to improve the quality of health care provided in a sustainable manner. In collaboration with the Ministry of Health (MOH) and other private and public entities, support will strengthen management and financial systems and the professional capacity of medical and nursing personnel, thereby contributing to the sustainability gains made through U.S. support. In MCH,

support to public and private health organizations including but not limited to the MOH, the Social Security Institute, and local non-governmental organizations will be provided to improve the health of mothers and children. Interventions may include activities in nutrition, infection prevention and control, quality care, health education and information, and managerial systems, aiming to reducing maternal and neonatal mortality rates.

HIV/AIDS: El Salvador will receive funding to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief.

### **Economic Growth**

U.S. assistance supports the GOES and the private sector to increase trade, support job creation, and promote economic opportunities for small and medium businesses, as well as support successful implementation of the Central America-Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR). The program also strengthens Salvadoran capacity to manage and conserve watersheds, and protect biodiversity in and around protected areas. Through a new, short-term program supported by FY 2009 supplemental funds, USAID will assist vulnerable populations severely affected by the global financial crisis.

Other donors such as the Inter-American Development Bank, the World Bank, Spain, and the European Union are supporting similar activities, e.g., trade capacity building, workforce development, and municipal development. The United States is coordinating closely with other donors working in the same sectors or areas to complement interventions and avoid duplication of efforts.

Development Assistance (DA): 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 move to a new phase of assistance by encouraging the development of small and medium firms and strengthening the institutional framework for innovation and technological development. The United States will partner with the GOES to 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. Assistance will also help municipalities improve local business enabling environments become more attractive for private sector investment to help local economic growth. Technical assistance is also planned for local training institutes, universities, and private sector firms for workers in service, export-oriented, and other growing industries. In the financial sector, the United States will assist financial supervisory bodies in improving existing or creating new laws and norms to modernize banking supervision and regulation. Finally, assistance is planned to enhance biodiversity conservation by promoting the expansion of sustainable land use practices. In addition to helping the GOES improve management of protected areas, the United States will support public and private conservation measures in buffer zones and areas of high biodiversity importance outside of the protected area system that are critical to long-term ecosystems and human health.

### **Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation**

In November 2006, El Salvador signed a five-year \$461 million Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Compact, which started on September 20, 2007, and seeks to improve the lives of Salvadorans through strategic investments in education, public services, agricultural production, rural business development, and transportation infrastructure in the country's northern region. U.S. agencies continue carrying out activities that support El Salvador's eligibility for MCC assistance by supporting improvements in ruling justly, investing in people, and economic growth.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

As part of its performance management efforts in FY 2009, USAID conducted 17 special studies and 4 sector and topic-specific assessments which helped inform activity decision-making and assessed

program successes and impacts. In addition, semiannual portfolio reviews conducted in May and November 2009 helped determine the course of action in addressing management and operational issues.

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: In 2009, USAID conducted several assessments and evaluations in the democracy sector. The most relevant include the following: an internal assessment of management practices in the National Civilian Police was conducted to help identify bottlenecks within the institution and steps to be taken to reorganize the police force; an internal control assessment of the Ministry of Public Works to help address corruption; and an impact evaluation of violence and delinquency.

An education assessment provided direction on extending activities under the current education program through December 2010, guidance for new education interventions for the period 2010-15, and recommendations for the design of new joint health and education activities.

The municipal competitiveness survey ranked 100 Salvadoran municipalities based on their attractiveness to domestic and foreign investment and economic activity. A socioeconomic analysis was completed in two communities as part of the revitalization and improved management activities in the Montecristo National Park.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: Based on results of the education assessment, USAID plans to allocate FY 2010 and FY 2011 funds to initiate a program to increase student retention in grades 7 through 9 with a focus on at-risk youth. USAID will also develop partnerships with U.S. higher education institutions to improve the capacity of Salvadoran universities and enhance student learning.

USAID plans to expand cooperation with other public institutions (such as the Social Security Institute and the Superior Council of Public Health) in addition to the Ministry of Health, as recommended by the health and HIV/AIDS assessments.

The municipal competitiveness survey provided relevant information for the design of a new activity using FY 2010 and FY 2011 funds. The survey results provided the basis for estimating the resources needed to help municipalities overcome obstacles for increasing local investments, expanding business growth, and creating new jobs at the local level. The socioeconomic analysis of the two communities in the Montecristo Park provided key information for an expansion of biodiversity conservation and sustainable land use practices in FY 2010 and FY 2011.

Relationship Between FY 2011 Budget Request and Performance: As a result of the passage into law of the new Criminal Procedures Code, which also includes Rules of Evidence procedures, FY 2011 democracy funds are necessary to continue supporting training for justice operators and engaging civil society organizations in monitoring the performance of the criminal justice sector.

USAID will use FY 2011 education funds to increase enrollment rates at the secondary school level by providing educational opportunities for at-risk youth in formal and non-formal settings, and establish partnerships between local and U.S. higher education institutions to promote policy and professional development and strengthen institutional capacity.

The new Municipal Competitiveness activity's main objective is to help improve services provided by municipalities to the private sector. USAID will help municipalities develop adequate fee and regulatory policies, improve municipal administration, promote alliances with the private sector and among municipalities, and spur private investment at the municipal level. The activity will generate additional results for the indicator "Number of USG supported training events held related to improving the trade and investment environment."

## Guatemala

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance for Guatemala will focus on the following key goals: support counternarcotics programs and transnational crime efforts, as well as stabilization operations and security sector reform; confront the challenges of growing crime and gang violence; increase government effectiveness; support trade and investment, agriculture, environmental protection, and private sector competitiveness programs; mitigate the impacts of the global financial crisis; increase and expand investments in health and access to quality health services; contain HIV/AIDS; improve food security and nutrition; and support equitable access to quality education.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	74,167	88,391	96,275	7,884
Development Assistance	29,000	38,726	51,050	12,324
Economic Support Fund	0	0	2,000	2,000
Food for Peace Title II	22,043	25,000	25,000	0
Foreign Military Financing	500	1,765	1,000	-765
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	14,050	14,600	16,400	1,800
International Military Education and Training	254	800	825	25
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	8,320	7,500	0	-7,500

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Guatemala</b>	<b>74,167</b>	<b>88,391</b>	<b>96,275</b>	<b>7,884</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	5,699	8,565	1,825	-6,740
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	500	1,765	1,000	-765
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	500	1,765	1,000	-765
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	254	800	825	25
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	254	800	825	25
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	4,945	6,000	0	-6,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	2,000	0	-2,000
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	2,460	2,500	0	-2,500
1.5 Transnational Crime	2,485	1,500	0	-1,500
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	15,970	12,300	13,000	700
<b>Development Assistance</b>	12,595	10,800	11,000	200
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	7,125	5,100	5,718	618
2.2 Good Governance	4,970	3,200	5,282	2,082
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	500	2,500	0	-2,500
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	0	0	2,000	2,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	0	2,000	2,000
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	3,375	1,500	0	-1,500



(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,295	1,500	0	-1,500
2.2 Good Governance	80	0	0	0
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>37,669</b>	<b>38,600</b>	<b>40,400</b>	<b>1,800</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>6,205</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>0</b>
3.2 Education	6,205	6,000	6,000	0
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	<b>17,414</b>	<b>18,000</b>	<b>18,000</b>	<b>0</b>
3.1 Health	17,414	18,000	18,000	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - USAID</b>	<b>14,050</b>	<b>14,600</b>	<b>16,400</b>	<b>1,800</b>
3.1 Health	14,050	14,600	16,400	1,800
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>14,829</b>	<b>28,926</b>	<b>41,050</b>	<b>12,124</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>10,200</b>	<b>21,926</b>	<b>34,050</b>	<b>12,124</b>
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,292	1,700	2,000	300
4.5 Agriculture	4,450	13,600	24,050	10,450
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,458	2,026	2,000	-26
4.8 Environment	3,000	4,600	6,000	1,400
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	<b>4,629</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>0</b>
4.5 Agriculture	4,629	7,000	7,000	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Guatemala</b>	<b>74,167</b>	<b>88,391</b>	<b>96,275</b>	<b>7,884</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>5,699</b>	<b>8,565</b>	<b>1,825</b>	<b>-6,740</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	754	4,565	1,825	-2,740
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	2,460	2,500	0	-2,500
1.5 Transnational Crime	2,485	1,500	0	-1,500
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>15,970</b>	<b>12,300</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>700</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	10,420	6,600	7,718	1,118
2.2 Good Governance	5,050	3,200	5,282	2,082
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	500	2,500	0	-2,500
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>37,669</b>	<b>38,600</b>	<b>40,400</b>	<b>1,800</b>
3.1 Health	31,464	32,600	34,400	1,800
3.2 Education	6,205	6,000	6,000	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>14,829</b>	<b>28,926</b>	<b>41,050</b>	<b>12,124</b>
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,292	1,700	2,000	300
4.5 Agriculture	9,079	20,600	31,050	10,450
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,458	2,026	2,000	-26
4.8 Environment	3,000	4,600	6,000	1,400
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>6,964</b>	<b>6,717</b>	<b>6,833</b>	<b>116</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	525	850	620	-230
6.2 Administration and Oversight	6,439	5,867	6,213	346

### Peace and Security

U.S. assistance will increase the capacity of the Guatemalan military and law enforcement to combat counter-narcotics trafficking and terrorism, control national borders, and strengthen Guatemala's ability to participate in peacekeeping operations and disaster relief missions. The United States will assist the Government of Guatemala (GOG) in its efforts to protect its air sovereignty against illicit air traffic. Assistance will be used to provide sustainable aircraft to Guatemala to conduct regional

counter-drug, humanitarian assistance, and disaster response operations. The United States will also provide assistance through the Central American Regional Security Initiative (CARSI), requested separately under the Western Hemisphere Affairs Regional Program, to further counternarcotics efforts in Guatemala.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): This assistance will be used to partner closely with the Guatemalan Ministry of Defense to improve the military's ability to address transnational crime effectively and secure Guatemala's borders.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): These funds will be used to provide technical and tactical training to improve the planning, programming, and performance abilities of GOG's armed forces, and support U.S. based professional training for Guatemalan military officers.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

In FY 2011, U.S. assistance will support national elections; continue to strengthen democratic institutions; promote security sector reforms; increase investigations and prosecutions of serious crimes; advocate for transparency and anti-corruption reform; replicate effective crime prevention and community-based policing models; and support transitional justice, anti-narcotics, and human rights activities. U.S. assistance will also strengthen municipal governments and promote local economic development strategies. In implementing these programs, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) works closely with a diverse range of foreign and multilateral donors and other public and private sector donors.

Development Assistance (DA): U.S. assistance will promote democratic governance and increase the effectiveness and transparency of key justice and security institutions. USAID will provide technical assistance to improve the investigation and prosecution of homicides, and organized and gang-related crime. The United States will continue to support exhumations of disappeared persons as well as the provision of mental health services for survivors, and will support a new project to improve the prosecution of grave human rights violations committed during Guatemala's internal armed conflict. U.S. assistance will promote 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. Activities will complement those carried out under CARSI. U.S. assistance will build on past anticorruption efforts, prosecute corruption cases, and enhance transparency and accountability through continued support of the GOG's new Freedom of Information law and transparency efforts to key regions in the countryside. USAID will also support efforts to develop and implement local economic development plans and consolidate the decentralization process in areas with high indices of poverty. The United States will support a new program to assist vulnerable Guatemalans repatriated from the United States in resettling to Guatemala.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): The U.S. will continue to provide support to the International Commission against Impunity in Guatemala (CICIG) in coordination with other donors.

### **Investing in People**

U.S. assistance supports sustainable health and education investments in Guatemala aimed at improving the quality, equity, and coverage of health, nutrition, and education services. As part of the Global Health Initiative, USAID will continue to focus assistance on maternal and child and reproductive health and HIV/AIDS prevention and control. USAID will help the Guatemalan Ministry of Health (MOH) design, validate, scale-up, and improve the quality of service delivery models to reach those Guatemalans, mostly indigenous, living in rural areas with no access to primary healthcare. In education, USAID will support more equitable access to quality education, expand activities in pre-primary and secondary education, and focus on improving student learning, reducing gender and ethnic disparities, preparing teachers to deliver quality instruction, and fostering safe school environments. As Guatemala prepares to hold general elections in 2011, USAID will work with candidates to ensure that education and health programs are a focus of political campaign

platforms.

USAID coordinates all health programming with other foreign, multilateral, public, and private sector donors, through shared research, coordinating committees, and through direct activity implementation. The U.S.-funded Demographic and Health Survey is used by the donor community to gauge health needs, design interventions, and measure impact. The education-sector donor community is well organized in Guatemala. The donor network has promoted inter-donor policy coherence, and has engaged the government to work towards an education sector-wide approach to meet Guatemala's education priorities.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - USAID: HIV/AIDS: Guatemala will receive funding to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief.

Maternal and Child Health (MCH): USAID will support improved services in the public facilities network and innovative working relationships with private sector partners. Policy dialogue and advocacy will focus on decreasing maternal and neonatal mortality, increasing investments and accountability of MCH programs, improving strategic planning, providing civil society oversight of government commitments, and supporting stronger and more effective legislation that protects the lives of women and children.

In FY 2011, USAID will begin implementation of a new five-year integrated MCH portfolio that will support public sector investments in MCH at the national and municipal levels, community health services, the establishment of protocols for quality assurance management and supervision, and the use of data for decision making. USAID will invest additional resources to train and place health providers at the community level for early detection, referral, and treatment of obstetric complications and other health emergencies.

FY 2011 funds will improve the quality of care mothers and newborns receive during pregnancy and at delivery (including active management of the third stage of labor), and prevention of early post-partum hemorrhage. Emphasis will be given to creating demand for timely and culturally appropriate services and improving the efficiency and effectiveness of health care provision. USAID will support surveillance of maternal and neonatal mortality and strengthen MOH capacity to reduce mortality and morbidity of mothers and newborns. USAID will partner closely with the private sector to foster cost-effective health and nutrition services.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH): USAID will address the need for greater access to quality services, especially for poor, hard-to-reach, and underserved populations. Funds will improve the policy environment for increased funding and delivery of services, strengthen the capacity of civil society groups to advocate for GOG compliance, provide greater involvement of national and local governments in resource allocation, improve public and private sector capacity to deliver quality FP/RH services, and increase access to community-based services among indigenous and rural populations. As the most recent Demographic and Health Survey shows important improvements in some family planning indicators, USAID will continue working with GOG on demand creation efforts such as education, information, and behavior change.

Nutrition: USAID will continue to address the challenge of improving the nutritional status of women and children. U.S. efforts will be concentrated in the dry corridor (seven departments identified by the Guatemalan Government as requiring the most urgent attention) and the priority municipalities of GOG's Social Cohesion Program.

U.S. assistance will support improved maternal and child nutrition, including outreach and training for mothers, women of reproductive age, and community members; education; and promotion of healthy nutrition behaviors and hygiene practices such as exclusive breastfeeding, nutrition during pregnancy, infant feeding practices, and hand washing. Growth promotion and weight monitoring in children

less than two years of age and provision of micronutrients will also be supported. FY 2011 funds will also support the ability of non-governmental organizations working under the Extension of Coverage Program, a GOG program providing health services to rural communities, effectively to improve nutrition education.

Development Assistance (DA): Basic Education: USAID will support more equitable access to quality education, and focus on improving student learning, reducing gender and ethnic disparities, preparing teachers to deliver quality instruction, and fostering positive school environments. USAID's basic education program is strategically positioned to complement the resources of international partners, other donors, and the private sector in support of the country's education sector strategy and plans.

FY 2011 funds will help the Guatemalan Ministry of Education (MOE) execute multiyear investment plans and facilitate the dissemination of technology-supported management systems based on international certification standards of transparency and efficiency. USAID will provide support to strengthen and expand the national information system, ensure that MOE policies and strategies translate into improvements at the classroom level, and support for MOE teacher training and professional development programs.

### **Economic Growth**

U.S. assistance will help to reduce poverty and improve food security through the promotion of broad-based economic growth and the implementation of a food security strategy under the Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, which complement the opportunities created by the free trade agreement. USAID will support the GOG's development of policies, laws, and regulations that best promote economic growth and food security. U.S. assistance will help micro, small, and mid-sized producers and service producers adopt new technologies and production, and management practices. USAID will support productive small-scale infrastructure, especially mini-irrigation systems, packing, cold chain, and storage facilities. U.S. assistance will also promote the use of market incentives to assure sustainable forestry land management.

In implementing these programs, USAID will collaborate closely with other donors and international financial institutions active in Guatemala. The Inter-American Development Bank and World Bank will replicate the value chain methodology developed by USAID for use on a large scale.

Development Assistance (DA): As part of the new Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, the United States will help Guatemala design and implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy to increase market-led agricultural development, and prevent and treat under-nutrition. USAID will support biodiversity conservation in endangered sites and carbon-sequestration credit programs to mitigate the adverse impacts of climate change.

USAID will support GOG efforts to develop and implement policies, laws, and regulations to promote competitiveness, productivity, and rural development. USAID programs will link small-scale farmers to markets, expand trade, and support small-scale infrastructure. U.S.-funded programs will continue to support GOG efforts to meet its international commitments, including environmental protection requirements under the Central America-Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

USAID conducted five program evaluations and assessments in FY 2009. The results of these evaluations provided strong foundations for FY 2010 and FY 2011 budget and planning decisions as well as key information for the design of new activities.

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: In FY 2009, USAID held two portfolio reviews. The first review centered on financial issues, and as a result, USAID worked to improve pipeline funding management.

The second portfolio review focused on assessing results achieved during FY 2009 and reviewing the validity of performance management plans (PMP). Implementation and management issues, procurement plans, and pipeline status were also reviewed, which led to updated PMPs.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: Based on the results of a forestry concessions assessment, USAID will continue supporting forestry concessions interventions in the Maya Biosphere Reserve (MBR) of Guatemala. The concession process has been successful due to good forestry resource-management practices, and the generation of social and economic welfare for forestry communities of the MBR.

USAID also evaluated its transparency, anticorruption, decentralization, and local governance programs, and these evaluations provided a general framework for the design of new activities in these sectors. They were particularly useful in identifying future areas of focus and priority interventions and geographic areas for greatest impact. These assessments also provided valuable information on how to best employ the strengths of key stakeholders and civil society partners in future activities to create ownership and foster sustainability.

USAID's Guatemala Gap Assessment highlighted the successes and impact of USAID health programs, identified best practices with potential for national level expansion, and identified gaps and weaknesses of the public health and nutrition program. The results of this evaluation were instrumental in the design of two new health activities.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: As a result of the success of USAID's agriculture programming, additional funds will be invested in FY 2011 to increase the target number of rural households from 25,185 in FY 2009 to 54,000 rural households impacted by FY 2012.

## Guyana

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance priorities in Guyana are shaped within the context of a number of challenges. Significant U.S. assistance efforts are aimed at mitigating the impact of HIV/AIDS. To promote economic growth, assistance is focused on developing Guyana's considerable potential to export value-added non-traditional products. U.S. assistance also promotes good governance and social stability by encouraging dialogue and consensus in the political process, as well as enhancing citizen participation in the democratic process. Security assistance to Guyana focuses on increasing capacity to control and patrol Guyana's long boundaries and vast interior spaces to bolster counter-smuggling efforts. Guyana will participate in the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative, a regional security initiative launched at the April 2009 Summit of the Americas that lays 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 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	21,942	21,934	22,450	516
Development Assistance	3,750	4,809	5,600	791
Foreign Military Financing	150	300	0	-300
Global Health and Child Survival - State	17,759	16,525	16,525	0
International Military Education and Training	283	300	325	25

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Guyana</b>	<b>21,942</b>	<b>21,934</b>	<b>22,450</b>	<b>516</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	433	600	325	-275
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	150	300	0	-300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	150	300	0	-300
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	283	300	325	25
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	283	300	325	25
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	1,600	2,000	2,000	0
<b>Development Assistance</b>	1,600	2,000	2,000	0
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	400	200	300	100
2.2 Good Governance	200	500	500	0
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	400	700	700	0
2.4 Civil Society	600	600	500	-100
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	17,759	16,525	16,525	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - State</b>	17,759	16,525	16,525	0
3.1 Health	17,759	16,525	16,525	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	2,150	2,809	3,600	791
<b>Development Assistance</b>	2,150	2,809	3,600	791
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,000	850	900	50
4.5 Agriculture	800	760	1,000	240
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	350	199	200	1

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
4.8 Environment	0	1,000	1,500	500

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Guyana</b>	<b>21,942</b>	<b>21,934</b>	<b>22,450</b>	<b>516</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	433	600	325	-275
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	433	600	325	-275
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	1,600	2,000	2,000	0
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	400	200	300	100
2.2 Good Governance	200	500	500	0
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	400	700	700	0
2.4 Civil Society	600	600	500	-100
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	17,759	16,525	16,525	0
3.1 Health	17,759	16,525	16,525	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	2,150	2,809	3,600	791
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,000	850	900	50
4.5 Agriculture	800	760	1,000	240
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	350	199	200	1
4.8 Environment	0	1,000	1,500	500
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	2,628	2,690	2,803	113
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,628	2,690	2,803	113

#### Peace and Security

U.S. assistance to Guyana is focused on enhancing the capability of Guyana's military to secure its national territory, including maritime borders. The U.S. Military Liaison Office also interacts with representatives from the United Kingdom and Canada to help synchronize security assistance management and programs, to streamline the process of creating a more efficient, joint multilateral security environment. Guyana is a transit point for cocaine destined for North America, Europe, West Africa, and the Caribbean. U.S. assistance for counternarcotics programs greatly assist efforts to train Guyana's under-equipped, inexperienced counternarcotics agencies.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): In FY 2011, funding will provide training to support the professional development of Guyana's military, increase its maritime domain awareness, and enhance its technical capabilities, allowing for increased participation in U.S. anti-trafficking efforts.

#### Governing Justly and Democratically

U.S. assistance serves as a catalyst for improving democratic processes and governance systems and institutions in Guyana.

Development Assistance (DA): In FY 2011, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will support activities in rule of law, elections, inter-ethnic relations, local governance, and civil society. Particular emphasis will be placed on activities that can contribute to a second consecutive free, fair, and non-violent national election in 2011, including increased engagement among key stakeholders and elections management and administration. U.S. assistance will include support for activities aimed at encouraging greater tolerance among members of political parties and improving inter-ethnic relations at the community level. U.S. support will also provide technical assistance and training to civil society organizations and citizens to encourage and support their engagement with government, private sector, and other civil society organizations and donors on

issues of concern and interest at the national and local levels. Civic and public education is an important component of this assistance. Through technical assistance and training in rule of law, USAID support seeks to expand access to case files by extending the computerized data base system to branches of the High Courts, encourage greater use of mediation to resolve both in-court and out-of-court disputes, and train justice sector personnel - judges, magistrates and attorneys - on the provisions of legislation that address issues of national importance. USAID's support in good governance will focus on improving the efficiency and effectiveness of local governance bodies through capacity building, following local elections.

### **Investing in People**

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - State: Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief: 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**

U.S. assistance has focused on maximizing Guyana's competitive advantages of plentiful arable land and water resources and a relatively pristine environment, stimulating local and foreign investment and increasing non-traditional, value-added exports. The USAID program has enabled the Government of Guyana to identify promising sub-sectors (wood products, non-traditional agriculture, aquaculture, and ecotourism) and provides the technical resources required to introduce market led methodologies that focus on allowing Guyanese products from these sub-sectors to be competitive.

Development Assistance (DA): USAID will support the consolidation of a market-led approach that encourages collaboration with leading international businesses and organizations to access export markets, participate in key trade shows, and attract high-value, cutting-edge technologies and investments to help Guyanese suppliers meet quality and standards requirements. Specifically, USAID will support the partnership with its network of international investors and sub-sector stakeholders to address specific impediments to private sector and export competitiveness. Some of the hurdles include improving buyer-seller linkages, addressing policy environment issues, access to finance (including refinement of its Development Credit Authority facility), transport, logistics, and workforce skills. USAID will also help strengthen collaboration with donors such as the United Kingdom Department for International Development, the European Union, and the Inter-American Development Bank to coordinate approaches and leverage additional resources for the development of these export-oriented sectors. USAID will continue to be the catalyst in expanding these promising new sub-sectors that are at the brink of major transformations, contributing substantively to Guyana's growth and diversification efforts.

### **Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation**

Implementation of Guyana's \$6.7 million Threshold Country Program began in January 2008 and will end in February 2010. The program has achieved major strategic reforms in the country's fiscal, tax, customs, procurement, macroeconomic, Parliamentary oversight, and business and investment registration systems. The Threshold program successfully supported revenue reforms, capacity building, and fiscal management capabilities that will provide better planning and control of revenue and expenses - and a reduction of fiscal deficits - as expected in the near term. Formidable challenges remain in ensuring sustainability of these reforms, maintaining continuity and momentum, and expanding the current limited staff capacity.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Guyana did not conduct any program evaluations in FY 2009, but did perform program-related assessments to evaluate programmatic and financial performance. These assessments informed FY 2010 and FY 2011 budget and planning decisions and are highlighted below.



Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: An assessment was conducted in July 2009 of the USAID-supported HIV care and support program implemented by non-governmental organizations. The assessment examined the scope, challenges, gaps, and successes within the overall approach to HIV care and support activities. The assessment found strengths in the implementation approach, but recommended a greater focus on family-centered care.

USAID supported the implementation of a Demographic and Health survey during 2009. The survey provided nationally representative information on fertility, family planning, child survival, and the health of women and children. The survey findings will inform the implementation of HIV voluntary counseling and testing, and behavior change activities. The preliminary findings of the survey point to a need for greater access to HIV counseling and testing services within the general population and greater focus on HIV prevention programming.

USAID also supported a series of Behavioral and Biological Surveillance surveys on behaviors that put persons at risk for HIV. HIV testing was conducted to estimate the prevalence of HIV within certain sub-populations. Targeting youth, commercial sex workers, men who have sex with men, police, and members of the military, the survey found high levels of knowledge across these sub-populations, but also significant levels of stigma and discrimination towards persons living with HIV. Early sexual initiation among youth, inconsistent condom use, and low risk perception were also areas identified for enhanced prevention programming.

USAID's Economic Growth program conducted a National Forestry Assessment in conjunction with the U.S. Forest Service to identify threats to Guyana's environment and biodiversity, possible interventions to address these threats, and opportunities to capitalize on the use of forest resources. The assessment highlighted areas to be considered for future intervention and in FY 2009 resulted in development of a work plan for two local agencies which are counterparts in the wood products sector.

USAID also conducted semi-annual portfolio reviews, which provided an opportunity to assess progress towards the achievement of results, data gathering, and data analysis and to inform budgetary decisions.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: The HIV care and support program assessment resulted in a reduction in the number of non-governmental organizations providing care and support. It also resulted in an integration of the Orphans and Vulnerable Children and Home Based Care portfolios, a review of the care and support guidelines, and strengthened linkages between facility and community programs to increase clients' access to a wider range of services.

As a result of the Forestry assessment, USAID will intensify support for several areas related to management and sustainability of forest resources including, but not limited to, legal verification certification, lesser used species research, and preliminary assistance for the development of a Guyana Forest Inventory to measure carbon stock of Guyana's forests.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: FY 2011 resources will be used to expand those activities that have demonstrated greatest success and impact. Results from the care and support program assessment have informed implementation in FY 2010 and F 2011, and will serve as baseline measurements for a follow-up assessment planned for FY 2011.

## Haiti

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance will continue to focus on the stabilization and reconstruction of Haiti in the aftermath of the devastating January 2010 earthquake. The tragic earthquake created a massive humanitarian emergency. It significantly disrupted the ability of the Government of Haiti (GOH) to provide security, services, or assistance to the population in affected areas. It disrupted private sector funding and the flow of goods and services. The Government itself has suffered a stunning loss of life and infrastructure, compounded by a similar loss at the United Nations Mission in Haiti, which has previously assisted the GOH in these areas. Organized criminal activity may increase. Damaged infrastructure, shortages of fuel and transportation assets, and lack of electricity imperils the country's fragile agricultural, financial, and industrial sectors, endangering Haitians' longer-term economic stability. Mass movements of internally displaced people are changing the demographics in the country, placing new burdens on services and families in rural areas, and raising concerns for stability. The earthquake's effects also threaten to exacerbate Haiti's pre-existing weaknesses in health and social sectors, with the poorest and youngest of Haiti's population most at risk of disease, exploitation, and violence.

Days before the earthquake, the Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) completed a comprehensive review of foreign assistance and policy to Haiti. The Haiti strategy that emerged from this process seeks to partner with the GOH and other stakeholders to catalyze economic growth by investing in a country-led plan for agriculture and energy development, and build long-term stability by strengthening the capacity and effectiveness of public health and security institutions. While the earthquake will require some shifts in course from this strategy, the new plans will not be completely abandoned. Much of what was planned prior to the earthquake can proceed, particularly those activities that target areas outside of Port-au-Prince where the impact of the earthquake was less severe and where earthquake-affected migrants are increasingly resettling.

In the midst of this tragedy, opportunities for transformation have also emerged. Previously intractable problems linked to public sector weaknesses in health, energy, water, and sanitation may be addressed as the system is rebuilt. The movement of people and the destruction of former slum areas may allow for improved urban planning and housing design in Port-au-Prince and secondary cities. The surge of reconstruction will create jobs and may foster new sets of skills amongst Haiti's labor pool in contracting and construction. The use of better building practices in recovery can help prevent such a disaster again in the future.

The United States, within a whole-of-government framework established over the course of the 2009 Haiti Policy Review, will partner with the Government of Haiti and the Haitian people, as well as non-governmental organizations, the private sector, international organizations, and other donors, to address the aforementioned challenges and opportunities. U.S. assistance will focus on stabilization and recovery over the short, medium, and long-term, building back better through smart reconstruction and transformative development. Over the long-term, U.S. assistance will work toward the vision of a nation in which Haitians enjoy increasing economic opportunity through agriculture and energy development, while governed by an accountable GOH that ensures rule of law, security, and provision of basic services. Preliminary assessments suggest that U.S. assistance programs will focus on four components to cover the spectrum of requirements: Rule of Law and Security, Essential Services, Governance, and Economic Security. In addition, in each of the four focus areas, the Haitians and the United States will be constrained by the limited capacity of the Haitian public sector, thus necessitating targeted and accountable budget support to key institutions.

Given Haiti's rapidly emerging needs and changing circumstances, continual needs assessments and program monitoring and evaluation will be critical to achieving success, accompanied by responsiveness and flexibility in U.S. assistance programming. Likewise, informed programming

will require the U.S. government to take into account the abundance of prior knowledge on Haiti's development, including past performance and lessons learned, continuing in the vein of the 2009 Haiti Policy Review requested by the Secretary of State. In addition, Haiti will participate in the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative, a regional security initiative launched at the April 2009 Summit of the Americas that lays 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 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	353,314	363,217	359,061	-4,156
Economic Support Fund	134,250	160,750	146,281	-14,469
Food for Peace Title II	63,767	35,500	35,500	0
Foreign Military Financing	2,800	1,600	1,600	0
Global Health and Child Survival - State	116,473	121,240	121,240	0
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	18,289	22,800	34,800	12,000
International Military Education and Training	235	220	220	0
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	17,500	21,107	19,420	-1,687

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Haiti</b>	<b>353,314</b>	<b>363,217</b>	<b>359,061</b>	<b>-4,156</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	45,190	50,897	22,240	-28,657
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	25,800	29,470	1,000	-28,470
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	920	0	-920
1.5 Transnational Crime	800	2,050	1,000	-1,050
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	25,000	26,500	0	-26,500
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	2,800	1,600	1,600	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,800	1,600	1,600	0
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	235	220	220	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	235	220	220	0
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	16,355	19,607	19,420	-187
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	12,890	16,107	16,550	443
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	3,085	3,500	2,570	-930
1.5 Transnational Crime	380	0	300	300
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	28,788	32,525	20,000	-12,525
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	27,643	31,025	20,000	-11,025
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	5,865	7,125	12,000	4,875
2.2 Good Governance	10,800	12,650	8,000	-4,650
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	5,173	11,250	0	-11,250
2.4 Civil Society	5,805	0	0	0
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	1,145	1,500	0	-1,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,145	1,500	0	-1,500

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	179,744	180,878	191,022	10,144
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	20,000	11,856	10,000	-1,856
3.1 Health	0	1,856	0	-1,856
3.2 Education	10,000	10,000	10,000	0
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	10,000	0	0	0
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	24,982	24,982	24,982	0
3.1 Health	19,591	19,591	19,591	0
3.2 Education	2,555	2,555	2,555	0
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	2,836	2,836	2,836	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - State</b>	116,473	121,240	121,240	0
3.1 Health	116,473	121,240	121,240	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - USAID</b>	18,289	22,800	34,800	12,000
3.1 Health	18,289	22,800	34,800	12,000
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	69,951	97,543	124,275	26,732
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	59,757	87,349	114,081	26,732
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	20,250	250	10,431	10,181
4.2 Trade and Investment	731	0	0	0
4.3 Financial Sector	845	3,000	3,000	0
4.4 Infrastructure	7,000	19,000	35,900	16,900
4.5 Agriculture	12,226	31,049	35,700	4,651
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	6,220	7,450	7,750	300
4.7 Economic Opportunity	2,100	5,300	5,300	0
4.8 Environment	10,385	21,300	16,000	-5,300
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	10,194	10,194	10,194	0
4.5 Agriculture	10,194	10,194	10,194	0
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	29,641	1,374	1,524	150
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	1,050	1,050	1,200	150
5.2 Disaster Readiness	1,050	1,050	1,200	150
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	28,591	324	324	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	28,267	0	0	0
5.2 Disaster Readiness	324	324	324	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Haiti</b>	<b>353,314</b>	<b>363,217</b>	<b>359,061</b>	<b>-4,156</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	45,190	50,897	22,240	-28,657
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	15,925	18,847	18,370	-477
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	3,085	3,500	2,570	-930
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,180	2,050	1,300	-750
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	25,000	26,500	0	-26,500
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	28,788	32,525	20,000	-12,525
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	7,010	8,625	12,000	3,375
2.2 Good Governance	10,800	12,650	8,000	-4,650
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	5,173	11,250	0	-11,250
2.4 Civil Society	5,805	0	0	0

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	179,744	180,878	191,022	10,144
3.1 Health	154,353	165,487	175,631	10,144
3.2 Education	12,555	12,555	12,555	0
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	12,836	2,836	2,836	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	69,951	97,543	124,275	26,732
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	20,250	250	10,431	10,181
4.2 Trade and Investment	731	0	0	0
4.3 Financial Sector	845	3,000	3,000	0
4.4 Infrastructure	7,000	19,000	35,900	16,900
4.5 Agriculture	22,420	41,243	45,894	4,651
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	6,220	7,450	7,750	300
4.7 Economic Opportunity	2,100	5,300	5,300	0
4.8 Environment	10,385	21,300	16,000	-5,300
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	29,641	1,374	1,524	150
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	28,267	0	0	0
5.2 Disaster Readiness	1,374	1,374	1,524	150
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	10,303	19,764	22,079	2,315
6.1 Program Design and Learning	542	6,116	7,325	1,209
6.2 Administration and Oversight	9,761	13,648	14,754	1,106

### Peace and Security

U.S. assistance will collaborate with the GOH to contribute to maintaining public order and border and port security, over the long term. To ensure sustainability, programs will focus on establishing professional, reformed, and legitimate security and rule of law institutions. Likewise, rule of law and security will be reinforced by participation of civil society and international partners to address structural inequities, human rights, and justice. U.S. assistance programs under the Peace and Security objective will be complemented by interrelated programs under the Governing Justly and Democratically Objective. Given the 2010 earthquake, these goals are now being considered in conjunction with post-earthquake needs assessments; more specific descriptions will be provided after these assessments.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): Rule of law goals will be addressed through activities designed to reduce transnational crime.

International Military Education Training (IMET): Security goals will be addressed through activities supporting border management and control, maritime security, and human rights.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): Security goals will be addressed through border management and control, and maritime security activities.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): Rule of law and security goals will be addressed through a multi-faceted approach, which may include activities related to the following: policing capacity, counternarcotics operations, support to the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti, detentions and corrections reform, judicial capacity, “hot spot” security and civil disorder management, border management and control, maritime security, anticorruption, and human rights.

### Governing Justly and Democratically

U.S. assistance will help ensure that, over the long-term, the GOH and local governments sustainably perform their key functions and are accountable to their citizens. Such a goal includes rebuilding government infrastructure, implementing civil service reforms, and markedly increasing the GOH’s

and local governments' capacity. These components will strengthen civil society's and independent government institutions' monitoring and oversight capacity. As noted above, activities under this objective will reinforce U.S. assistance programs related to the peace and security objective. Given the 2010 earthquake, these goals are now being considered in conjunction with post-earthquake needs assessments; more specific descriptions will be provided after these assessments.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): U.S. assistance programs will collaborate with the GOH to rebuild and sustain government capacity at the national and sub-national levels, addressing both human capital and physical infrastructure components. Programs will also strengthen GOH transparency and accountability through anti-corruption mechanisms, fostering citizen and donor oversight of reconstruction spending, and building the capacity of civil society and independent media. Furthermore, U.S. assistance programs will foment the GOH's political legitimacy and government stability through rebuilding election capacity.

### **Investing in People**

U.S. assistance will work toward the long-term goal of improving Haitians access to basic services beyond pre-earthquake levels, with the GOH taking a lead role in their delivery. Such a vision includes ensuring that Haiti's health care system functions at a basic level and its finance and operations are under Haitian leadership, as well as ensuring that Haitian schools qualitatively serve all children, school standards are met efficiently and effectively with trained teachers in every classroom, and permanent schools rebuilt adequate to serve the population. To cover the spectrum of basic services, health, education, and water and sanitation goals under the Investing In People Objective will complement and reinforce programs under the economic growth objective that address energy, infrastructure, and agriculture sectors. Given the 2010 earthquake, these goals are now being considered in conjunction with post-earthquake needs assessments; more specific descriptions will be provided after these assessments.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): Basic Education: Programs may focus on basic education and the development of national standards and regulatory systems in direct coordination with the Ministry of Education.

Water Supply and Sanitation: Health, food security, and agriculture goals will be supported by activities related to water supply and sanitation including watershed management and the attendant development of irrigation systems, complemented by activities under the economic growth objective.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - State:

Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief: Haiti will receive significant support to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - USAID: Activities may include constructing, rehabilitating, and upgrading facilities; training health workers and developing appropriate job descriptions; helping Haiti leverage national revenues and resources to finance health services; developing national policy framework to guide health sector; and empowering civil society to provide oversight to health facilities and ensure community-based health and prevention activities are in place. Beyond that, U.S. assistance programs will strengthen the Ministry of Health's ability to provide basic services, including those related to tuberculosis, maternal and child health, family planning and reproductive health, and nutrition.

Food for Peace Title II: Maternal and Child Health: Activities will support maternal and child health programs.

Basic Education: Activities will support school feeding programs.

Social Assistance: Activities will support food security programs for vulnerable populations.

## **Economic Growth**

U.S. assistance will contribute to the long-term goal of increasing investment and support for high-growth firms outside of Port-au-Prince, including channeling diaspora direct investment. The United States will make all best efforts to assure the Haitian private sector plays a prominent role in recovery and reconstruction programs. In addition, programs will seek to enhance livelihoods and opportunities through improved agricultural productivity; post-harvest handling; access to local, regional, and national markets; and access to water and higher profit production systems. Related programs will seek to foment the GOH's capacity to manage agricultural and other commodity programs. Moreover, U.S. assistance will support the establishment of an efficient and financially sustainable electricity sector that meets local demand for affordable and reliable power. Furthermore, programs will work toward fomenting infrastructure and municipal services that meet the needs of even the most vulnerable populations, as well as infrastructure that increasingly supports a wider spectrum of economic activity. Given the 2010 earthquake, these goals are now being considered in conjunction with post-earthquake needs assessments; more specific descriptions will be provided after these assessments.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): U.S. assistance will focus on economic revitalization through activities that may include those related to critical financial sector and economic infrastructure, access to cash and credit, access to information and communications, monetary stability, mobilization of non-governmental organizations and CBOs, regulatory environment, GOH institutional capacity, and job creation and skilled labor. As part of the Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, programs will support the Government of Haiti design and implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy through activities that may include improving sustainable productivity and resilience (improved stock, fertilizer, irrigation, and cropping systems); increasing investment in agriculture sector (improved post-harvest handling, producers picking up recurring costs); improved access to local, regional, and national markets (meeting regional and international standards); enhancing livelihood opportunities in agriculture (land tenure, access to water, higher profit production systems); and developing and disseminating market and price information systems. Infrastructure activities may include those related to water and sanitation, critical government buildings, telecommunications, key transit systems and hubs, urban planning and disaster risk reduction, shelter, and energy. Related energy sector activities may include rebuilding the power system in Port-au-Prince, upgrading the transmission distribution systems of the national grid, conducting a feasibility study of a low-cost operating power plant, reforming the public electric utility, expanding the liquefied petroleum gas market, and introducing alternative energy solutions.

Food for Peace Title II: U.S. assistance will focus on revitalizing the agriculture sector through improving sustainable productivity and resilience (improved stock, fertilizer, irrigation, and cropping systems); increasing investment in agriculture sector (improved post-harvest handling, producers picking up recurring costs); improved access to local, regional, and national markets (meeting regional and international standards); enhancing livelihood opportunities in agriculture (land tenure, access to water, higher profit production systems); and developing and disseminating market and price information systems.

## **Humanitarian Assistance**

In addition to earthquake recovery efforts, U.S. assistance will work toward the long-term goal of strengthening national and local government capacity to reduce disaster vulnerability through improved mitigation, planning, preparedness, risk assessment, early warning, and response activities. Given the 2010 earthquake, these goals are now being considered in conjunction with post-earthquake needs assessments; more specific descriptions will be provided after these assessments.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): Activities may include expanding Early Warning Systems that include surveillance and food security monitoring and building the capacity of communities to undertake disaster mitigation and response activities and develop community-led development relief action plans.

Food for Peace Title II: Activities may include expanding food security monitoring systems.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

In February 2009, Secretary Clinton called on the State Department and USAID to undertake a review of U.S. Haiti policy to evaluate critically existing programs and policies, assess the alignment of programming with GOH-established priorities, and design an approach that seizes on the opportunities both in Haiti and across the international public and private sectors. The findings from the policy review significantly informed FY 2010 and FY 2011 budget and planning decisions. The 2010 earthquake, however, further altered the country's circumstances, and has sparked rapid, constantly-changing needs assessments that continue to inform the direction of U.S. programs. Given the timing of this publication, information below focuses on the 2009 Haiti Policy Review. Nevertheless, post-earthquake assessments are in progress and will continue to inform strategy and budget decisions, necessitating flexibility in U.S. assistance programming.

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: In an initial review of existing U.S. Haiti policy, data was collected from a wide variety sources, including Haiti and sector experts from across U.S. agencies, multilateral and bilateral donor institutions, think tanks, non-governmental organizations, private sector representatives, universities, diaspora groups, and the Government of Haiti itself. Through these consultations, the State Department and USAID surveyed available quantitative and qualitative data on past U.S. investments in Haiti and identified key sectors for potential U.S. investment. To verify the findings and identify the emergent opportunities, the United States deployed four interagency assessment teams to Haiti between July and October of 2009 to engage with the Embassy and Mission, the GOH, and other partners. Out of these assessment missions came evaluation and preliminary strategy documents for four sectors - agriculture, energy, health, and security - which, given the aftermath of the 2010 earthquake, are being taken into account in future planning as appropriate.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID, in cooperation with the United Nations Development Program and Canada, commissioned a joint international assessment of the 2009 electoral process in Haiti in September 2009. The assessment concluded that election and political processes programming support should include support to the Haitian election commission (CEP) focused on training of staff; development of an effective dispute handling mechanism and improved CEP communications with the media, political parties, and civil society; strengthening of parties and party monitoring of elections until structural issues regarding the party system are addressed; assistance to civil society organizations for civic education and election observation to empower ownership by these groups in the electoral process; support to long-term international observation to serve as a deterrent and quality control mechanism; and continued support in the post electoral period to help develop institutional capacity and systems of the election administration body and electoral reforms. USAID used the assessment findings to coordinate elections assistance, rationalize donor activity, harmonize procedures, and work toward cost effectiveness in the provision of assistance in the conduct of upcoming 2010 elections.

The USAID local government project exceeded its targets for numbers trained in fiscal management and planning by nearly 235 percent, resulting from expanded demand from the Ministry of Interior and participation of several community residents in the development of municipal plans for their communities. These successful trainings, led the Minister to request an expansion in training to include local budget execution, financial control, and revenue collection through property assessments.

In 2010, the Department of State is conducting a communications and prisons and corrections assessment to determine the direction of packages related to security and law enforcement assistance.



Relationship Between Budget and Performance: As a result of the Haiti policy review and sector assessments, though prior to the 2010 earthquake, the U.S Mission to Haiti had envisioned programming future funding to catalyze economic growth by investing in a country-led plan for agriculture and energy development, and ensure long-term stability by building the capacity and effectiveness of public health and security institutions. Given the 2010 earthquake, these goals are now being considered in conjunction with post-earthquake needs assessments and will likely result in shifting goals for future U.S. assistance programming, including the need to rebuild critical infrastructure and housing.

## Honduras

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance for Honduras would enhance citizen safety, 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). In response to the June 28, 2009 coup against democratically elected Honduran President Manuel Zelaya, the United States terminated certain U.S. assistance programs for the Government of Honduras (GOH). Following successful Presidential and parliamentary elections held in late 2009, a democratically elected government took office January 27, 2010, and constitutional governance has been restored to Honduras. As political developments in Honduras warrant, the United States anticipates providing assistance for Honduras in FY 2010 and FY 2011; as such, funds are requested for the range of assistance normally provided for Honduras, including its government.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	40,232	51,266	67,934	16,668
Development Assistance	21,382	37,491	53,934	16,443
Food for Peace Title II	5,771	0	0	0
Foreign Military Financing	0	1,075	1,300	225
Global Health and Child Survival - State	1,000	1,000	1,000	0
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	11,750	11,000	11,000	0
International Military Education and Training	329	700	700	0

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Honduras</b>	<b>40,232</b>	<b>51,266</b>	<b>67,934</b>	<b>16,668</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	329	1,775	2,000	225
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	0	1,075	1,300	225
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	1,075	1,300	225
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	329	700	700	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	329	700	700	0
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	6,494	9,493	12,364	2,871
<b>Development Assistance</b>	6,494	9,493	12,364	2,871
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	351	1,201	2,270	1,069
2.2 Good Governance	5,244	6,143	6,894	751
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	50	500	800	300
2.4 Civil Society	849	1,649	2,400	751
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	21,103	21,700	21,700	0
<b>Development Assistance</b>	5,897	9,700	9,700	0
3.2 Education	5,897	9,700	9,700	0
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	2,456	0	0	0
3.1 Health	2,456	0	0	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - State</b>	1,000	1,000	1,000	0

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
3.1 Health	1,000	1,000	1,000	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - USAID</b>	<b>11,750</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>0</b>
3.1 Health	11,750	11,000	11,000	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>12,306</b>	<b>18,298</b>	<b>31,870</b>	<b>13,572</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>8,991</b>	<b>18,298</b>	<b>31,870</b>	<b>13,572</b>
4.5 Agriculture	2,853	10,000	20,300	10,300
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	3,640	5,998	9,070	3,072
4.8 Environment	2,498	2,300	2,500	200
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	<b>3,315</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
4.5 Agriculture	3,315	0	0	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Honduras</b>	<b>40,232</b>	<b>51,266</b>	<b>67,934</b>	<b>16,668</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>1,775</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>225</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	329	1,775	2,000	225
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>6,494</b>	<b>9,493</b>	<b>12,364</b>	<b>2,871</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	351	1,201	2,270	1,069
2.2 Good Governance	5,244	6,143	6,894	751
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	50	500	800	300
2.4 Civil Society	849	1,649	2,400	751
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>21,103</b>	<b>21,700</b>	<b>21,700</b>	<b>0</b>
3.1 Health	15,206	12,000	12,000	0
3.2 Education	5,897	9,700	9,700	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>12,306</b>	<b>18,298</b>	<b>31,870</b>	<b>13,572</b>
4.5 Agriculture	6,168	10,000	20,300	10,300
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	3,640	5,998	9,070	3,072
4.8 Environment	2,498	2,300	2,500	200
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>3,140</b>	<b>3,179</b>	<b>3,932</b>	<b>753</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	350	270	455	185
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,790	2,909	3,477	568

### Peace and Security

Honduras and the United States jointly face a number of transnational threats, including arms and drug trafficking, international terrorism, and organized crime. If the political situation in Honduras warrants the resumption of U.S. military assistance, these funds would support the professionalization of the Honduran military to enable it to cooperate more fully with the United States and other regional partners to confront transnational threats. U.S. assistance would be used to train mid-level and senior officers, purchase military equipment to address new threats, and support Honduran participation in regional partnerships and programs. Law enforcement and additional rule of law programs will draw upon foreign assistance resources in the Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI), requested separately under the Western Hemisphere Regional Program.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): U.S. assistance would improve Honduras's ability to interdict the trafficking of drugs, arms, and people; address the increase in violence fueled by the drug trade and gangs; and respond to natural disasters. Programs also would focus on supporting Honduras's ability to meet transnational threats, enhance the military's efforts to better control its national territory, participate in international peacekeeping operations, respond to natural disasters, and

increase the military's maritime security capabilities. Funding would 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.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): These funds would be used to provide training geared toward professional military education to improve civilian-military relations and regional integration and stability. This training would help reinforce the notion of civilian control of the military, promote human rights, and promote U.S. national security interests by strengthening coalitions with friends and allies. The training would also serve to improve bilateral military relationships and enhance interoperability with U.S. forces.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

U.S. assistance would focus on strengthening democratic institutions, rule of law, and citizen participation in local and national government; broadening participation of traditionally marginalized groups in all programs; and reinforcing support for democracy and civilian rule. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) would also continue efforts to address challenges related to allegations of administrative mismanagement and fraud, which have persisted despite improvements to the electoral system since Honduras's first democratic election in 1981. In recent international surveys, Honduras has received one of the highest levels of perceived corruption, and one of the lowest levels of trust in public institutions in the Western Hemisphere. Accordingly, USAID would build on successes in promoting the decentralization of authority and resources to the local level and encouraging policy and legal reforms that make local elected officials more accountable to their constituents. USAID would additionally sustain results that support civil society partnerships and increase citizen participation in election monitoring. Full resumption of assistance under this program objective for the GOH would occur as political events warrant.

Development Assistance (DA): U.S. assistance would 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. USAID would target those services that are widely used in order to demonstrate the benefits of the decentralization of authority and resources, thus improving Honduran democracy by increasing citizen satisfaction with democratic government. USAID would support civil society oversight of local service delivery, use of public resources, and access to public information to ensure that government and services are responsive to citizens' needs. Assistance to local governments would aid in the development of mechanisms to solicit citizen participation and feedback on their performance and the performance of local service providers. As direct assistance is restored to GOH, USAID would support advocacy for decentralization policies, laws, budgetary structures, and frameworks that are supportive of effective and transparent governance, particularly at the local level. To promote the rule of law through accountability, USAID would assist key Honduran Government agencies and non-governmental partners to improve oversight, audit, watchdog functions, and build demand for reform. Additionally, USAID would continue support for reforms and implementation of current laws that are critical for the democratic development of Honduras, including the Transparency Law and Civil Procedure Code. Building upon U.S. assistance during the 2008-09 election cycle, USAID would support national government and civil society monitoring efforts leading up to the November 2012 primaries. USAID would also support reconciliation activities that promote civic democratic awareness, public participation, reconciliation, and consensus building.

### **Investing in People**

Fertility, maternal and infant mortality, and malnutrition rates remain high, especially in rural areas. Specific high-risk groups are disproportionately affected by HIV, with group prevalence rates ranging from 4 to 10 percent. In implementing the Global Health Initiative, USAID activities will focus on improving and decentralizing maternal and child health (MCH) services, improving HIV/AIDS prevention and care, ensuring availability of family planning services, and improving food security for the poor. Education in Honduras is characterized by high dropout and repetition rates, low achievement scores, and insufficient alternative education opportunities. The USAID education

program emphasizes the provision of learning opportunities for out-of-school youth and adults, and education quality improvement in the formal education system through the Education for All-Fast Track Initiative, to meet Millennium Development Goals of universal access to preschool and 100 percent primary school completion by the year 2015. Full resumption of assistance under this program objective for the GOH will occur as political events warrant.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - USAID: Maternal and Child Health (MCH): USAID will also support improved and expanded MCH activities and accelerated reform and decentralization of the national health system. Assistance in health sector reform will allow the delivery of a universal package of health services, guaranteeing that GOH financing is utilized to cover the most vulnerable and poor. As part of the health-sector reform strategy, the decentralization effort is aimed at improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the health services by shifting their management to local levels for increased coverage, quality, and accountability of the services. This would be done in close coordination with the Inter-American Development Bank and the World Bank.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health: Finally, USAID would continue to expand access to high quality, voluntary family planning services. As part of the strategy to phase out family planning assistance by 2012, USAID would enhance GOH and private sector capacity to build on the substantial gains in family planning attained with previous USAID assistance, including strengthening contraceptive procurement systems and supporting the widespread commercial availability of contraceptives.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - State and GHCS - USAID: Honduras would receive funding to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief.

Development Assistance (DA): Basic Education: USAID basic education assistance would measurably improve early grade competencies such as literacy, numeracy, arithmetic, and other basic skills. Emphasis would remain on improving the quality of teacher training, dramatically increasing the quantity of appropriate learning materials, and monitoring and evaluating progress of the programs. 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. As direct assistance is restored to the GOH, USAID would support work with the Honduran Ministry of Education to implement academic standards and achievement testing for grades 7-12. Innovative strategies would 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 would complete preschool and primary education, middle school enrollment would reach 70 percent; high school enrollments would increase; and Honduras would have updated, more relevant, and flexible post-primary and technical training programs.

### **Economic Growth**

Honduras is among the poorest nations in the Western Hemisphere, and approximately 40 percent of Hondurans are unemployed or underemployed. Honduras is also highly vulnerable to tropical cyclones and climate change, and its natural resources are threatened by illegal logging and environmentally unsustainable policies. USAID food security and rural economic diversification programs would address these challenges by helping small- and medium-scale farmers diversify production into high-value crops and value-added food products. Farmers learn the skills necessary to negotiate and build relationships with banks, brokers, processors, and exporters. USAID would also support the implementation of CAFTA-DR and promote sustainable natural resource management through the adoption of integrated practices in biodiversity conservation, ecotourism promotion, market-based conservation, micro-watershed management, and disaster preparedness. Full resumption of assistance under this program objective for the GOH would occur as political events warrant.

Development Assistance (DA): These funds would support a comprehensive, market-based agricultural development program as part of the Administration's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative. Under this initiative, USAID will support Honduras design and implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy, and undertake new and innovative approaches to reduce hunger and poverty as measured by increased incomes and improved nutrition. USAID assistance would increase incomes and reduce vulnerabilities in some of the poorest areas of Honduras by diversifying farmers into higher value crops, integrating farmers into new market opportunities, supporting the development of women-owned micro-, small, and medium enterprises, providing training in workplace skills to young people to help them gain employment, and improving children's nutrition-related health services. A new environmental program would advance biodiversity conservation, renewable energy, and climate change mitigation and adaptation objectives via strengthening the management of the national protected area system, promoting the protection of forests on private and municipal lands, supporting the establishment of a national climate change policy framework, promoting clean and renewable energy development, and disaster mitigation and prevention capacity building. Micro-, small, and medium enterprises in communities around key protected areas would be linked into market opportunities being created through the growth of the tourism sector. In addition, USAID would assist local industries in developing a more efficient use of renewable energy resources.

### **Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation**

In 2005, Honduras signed a \$215 million (subsequently reduced to \$205 million), five-year Compact with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC). The MCC program promotes agricultural productivity and the improvement of the national road network to enhance Honduran capacity to respond to opportunities under CAFTA-DR. The remainder of the program is due to conclude in 2010, and will work with USAID to coordinate a transition of related efforts in agricultural diversification.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: USAID carried out quarterly financial reviews in FY 2009, which were in turn used to inform portfolio reviews carried out in May and November 2009. During the latter portfolio review, USAID focused intensively on the need to develop new program approaches that reflect a fresh analysis of the development challenges in Honduras, in response to the political crisis prior to and subsequent to the coup d'état of June 2009. The reviews presented new approaches that focus on specific policy dialogue goals and how to achieve them; promote Honduran ownership of the development process by empowering non-governmental organizations, the private sector, and the public to act on their own behalf; and target problems using creative methodologies that may involve greater risks but potentially provide for greater rewards.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: In FY 2009, 15 different evaluations were conducted by USAID. An impact evaluation of the Food for Peace Title II program identified best practices, results, and lessons learned. Due to the success of this program, and the impending end of the Food for Peace Title II program, as well as the USAID and MCC agricultural diversification programs, USAID is planning a new FY 2010 program. This program will be under the Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, and will strive to 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 farmer sales will be one of the main indicators 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. A total of \$67.5 million in new farmer sales, and \$30 million in new small and medium enterprise sales per year are anticipated under this program in FY 2010 and FY 2011. In addition, evaluation results have demonstrated the success of community-based approaches implemented under the Food for Peace Title II program for addressing under nutrition in the most vulnerable communities. The strategies

are also incorporated into the Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative with an explicit objective of preventing stunting in children under five.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: In democracy and governance, the political crisis leading up to and in the aftermath of the June 28<sup>th</sup> coup has heightened the importance of broadening participation in the country's democratic and economic systems to the most marginalized and poorest sectors of society. FY 2011 funds would be used to promote increased citizen participation in the delivery of services by local governments and anticorruption reforms. In addition, a post-electoral technical assessment would be carried out in FY 2010 and the results used to improve USAID's assistance in support of primary elections scheduled for November 2012.

In health, several evaluations were used to refine work plans, determine technical assistance priorities, and determine the quality of the interventions of the HIV programs.

In education, student achievement in language and mathematics for the 2008 school year was measured and analyzed for grades one through nine in relation to Education for All-Fast Track Initiative goals. Evaluations were used to explore alternatives for possible investments in upper secondary education for out-of-school youth and young adults, and to make recommendations on the management of the alternative basic education program, EDUCATODOS.

## 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 include reducing the high levels of corruption; promoting greater transparency and good governance practices; fostering Jamaican participation in regional security, particularly counterterrorism and counter-narcotics areas; investing in people; promoting economic prosperity and preventing crime; enhancing the Jamaican Defence Force's (JDF) capability to protect its national territory, including its maritime borders; and countering organized illicit activities. In addition, Jamaica will participate in the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI), a regional security initiative launched at the April 2009 Summit of the Americas that lays 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 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	10,537	10,309	13,148	2,839
Development Assistance	6,804	7,559	10,848	3,289
Foreign Military Financing	400	500	0	-500
Global Health and Child Survival - State	300	300	300	0
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	1,200	1,200	1,200	0
International Military Education and Training	823	750	800	50
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,010	0	0	0

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Jamaica</b>	<b>10,537</b>	<b>10,309</b>	<b>13,148</b>	<b>2,839</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	3,333	2,250	2,800	550
<b>Development Assistance</b>	1,300	1,000	2,000	1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,300	1,000	2,000	1,000
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	400	500	0	-500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	400	500	0	-500
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	823	750	800	50
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	823	750	800	50
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	810	0	0	0
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	680	0	0	0
1.5 Transnational Crime	130	0	0	0
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	1,250	890	1,000	110
<b>Development Assistance</b>	1,050	890	1,000	110
2.2 Good Governance	400	400	1,000	600
2.4 Civil Society	650	490	0	-490
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law</b>	200	0	0	0



(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Enforcement</b>				
2.2 Good Governance	200	0	0	0
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>3,469</b>	<b>3,469</b>	<b>4,469</b>	<b>1,000</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>1,969</b>	<b>1,969</b>	<b>2,969</b>	<b>1,000</b>
3.2 Education	1,969	1,969	1,969	0
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	0	0	1,000	1,000
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - State</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>0</b>
3.1 Health	300	300	300	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - USAID</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>0</b>
3.1 Health	1,200	1,200	1,200	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>2,485</b>	<b>3,700</b>	<b>4,879</b>	<b>1,179</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>2,485</b>	<b>3,700</b>	<b>4,879</b>	<b>1,179</b>
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,000	1,500	1,394	-106
4.5 Agriculture	1,485	1,200	1,985	785
4.7 Economic Opportunity	0	0	1,500	1,500
4.8 Environment	0	1,000	0	-1,000

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Jamaica</b>	<b>10,537</b>	<b>10,309</b>	<b>13,148</b>	<b>2,839</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>3,333</b>	<b>2,250</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>550</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,523	2,250	2,800	550
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	680	0	0	0
1.5 Transnational Crime	130	0	0	0
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>1,250</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>110</b>
2.2 Good Governance	600	400	1,000	600
2.4 Civil Society	650	490	0	-490
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>3,469</b>	<b>3,469</b>	<b>4,469</b>	<b>1,000</b>
3.1 Health	1,500	1,500	1,500	0
3.2 Education	1,969	1,969	1,969	0
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	0	0	1,000	1,000
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>2,485</b>	<b>3,700</b>	<b>4,879</b>	<b>1,179</b>
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,000	1,500	1,394	-106
4.5 Agriculture	1,485	1,200	1,985	785
4.7 Economic Opportunity	0	0	1,500	1,500
4.8 Environment	0	1,000	0	-1,000
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>1,723</b>	<b>1,536</b>	<b>1,605</b>	<b>69</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	100	0	0	0
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,623	1,536	1,605	69

### Peace and Security

Crime and violence are the single most debilitating factors in attempts to build Jamaica's economy. The nexus between crime, corruption, and a deeply entrenched culture of political patronage fuels Jamaica's crime epidemic and social instability. Weak, or in some cases absent, community-level governance structures limit access to and availability of social services and licit economic pursuits, leaving the populace few alternatives outside of criminal ventures. Jamaica's youth, particularly

boys and young men, are the main perpetrators and victims of crime, with gang participation starting as early as six years old. Sustainable change will require addressing at-risk youth populations, starting at the elementary level, in order to reverse the acceptance of violence and provide real alternatives to a life of crime.

Development Assistance (DA): U.S. assistance in Jamaica aims to advance peace and security by reducing the endemic crime, violence, and corruption on the island. Assistance will continue to focus on restoring a sense of safety, security, and stability among Jamaicans as well as to engender renewed confidence in government security institutions. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will continue to address the conditions that undermine peace and security by providing training and technical assistance to key security institutions in Jamaica. Programs will aim specifically to engage communities to increase their role in crime prevention, as well as strengthen the role of civil society in community transformation and in fostering partnerships with the police. U.S. assistance will also continue to assist the Jamaica Constabulary Force implement community policing and other police reforms including educational activities with schools, media, civil society, and police to build a culture of respect for rule of law necessary for reducing the threat of crime and violence across the island.

International Military Education & Training (IMET): Security assistance will provide professional military education to senior JDF Army, Air Wing, and Coast Guard officers, with the aim of enhancing the abilities of the JDF leadership to operate more effectively and efficiently in a transnational threat environment. The program will provide the tools for senior JDF decision makers to operate at a strategic level with a positive outlook toward the United States, and continued respect for civilian authority.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

U.S. assistance, in partnership with Jamaica, will focus on combating the underlying institutional causes of corruption and crime that fuel social instability. USAID will provide critical assistance to the Government of Jamaica's (GOJ) efforts to introduce and implement anticorruption reforms and provide technical assistance to key government institutions in order to increase government effectiveness and political stability.

Development Assistance (DA): U.S. assistance will complement institutional capacity building by supporting programs that emphasize a youth-centric approach to crime and violence prevention. These programs will engage youth, build citizenship, and provide viable alternatives to criminal activities and negative social behavior that will include remedial education, workforce development, selected youth entrepreneurship programs, and juvenile justice, including diversion and rehabilitation programs for young offenders.

### **Investing in People**

Multiple challenges remain in order for Jamaica to realize fully all of its human capital potential. Insufficient investment in basic education perpetuates disparities in performance among primary students across the island, while HIV/AIDS remains a significant public health threat among segments of society that practice high-risk behaviors. At the school and classroom level, most teachers and school administrators in Jamaica have limited materials, little support in the classroom, and training that is ill suited for dealing with disadvantaged students. Modernization and transformation of the education system continue to be priorities of the GOJ, and the Ministry of Education (MOE) is determined to hold itself accountable for achieving 100 percent literacy by 2015. The United States will continue to support the Ministry of Health (MOH) in their efforts to mitigate the spread of HIV, especially among most-at-risk populations.

Development Assistance (DA): Basic Education: U.S. assistance will support the MOE to increase broader access to quality education with a focus on improving primary school completion, especially among boys. USAID will assist the MOE to strengthen the national education transformation process by providing technical assistance aimed at increasing primary school student performance in

reading and mathematics, and in strengthening regional capacities for overall school management and accountability. U.S. assistance will utilize innovative information and communication systems to implement an education community of practice that will enable stakeholders, donors, and the broader education community to share knowledge and experience in support of education reform efforts. In addition, U.S. assistance will seek out opportunities for partnering with private sector entities in order to leverage resources for training high-risk and out-of-school youth. These activities will significantly buttress U.S. efforts to promote community transformation and security in general. Remedial education and vocational training will comprise a majority of activities for youth in communities prone to violence and crime.

**Social Assistance:** U.S. assistance will build the capacity of local community-based organizations to provide social services to marginalized and low-income citizens. These programs aim to strengthen the reach and effectiveness of existing services that specifically target at-risk and unattached youth in violence-prone urban communities as well as underserved rural areas. Related activities will also seek to expand civic participation, provide entrepreneurial skills training, remedial education, and workforce development training through local non-governmental organizations to young persons and families affected by the global economic financial crisis.

**Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS):** HIV/AIDS: Jamaica will receive funding to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief.

### **Economic Growth**

Jamaica's economic performance has oscillated over the past few decades, and in recent years has experienced negative growth. Jamaica is one of the most indebted nations in the world, and spends approximately half of every revenue dollar to service its debt. The bleak fiscal situation threatens to perpetuate the further erosion of the business climate on the island. Compounding the fiscal situation is the declining importance of agriculture within the economy. The sector is under-performing and not taking full advantage of the production potential of strategic high value crops.

**Development Assistance (DA):** U.S. assistance in the trade, investment, and economic growth areas will provide technical assistance focused on eliminating barriers to a positive economic enabling environment. Support will address administrative and legislative reforms required for improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the Jamaican tax administration. The United States will support and strengthen the capacity of government and private sector stakeholders to simplify the employment tax regime, and to reduce substantially the time, number of payments, and tax return documents involved for an effective, cost-efficient tax administration system. From the business development side, USAID will work with the GOJ to establish a policy framework for the micro and small business sectors. The program will provide technical assistance aimed at creating a platform for greater access to credit and the necessary checks and balances required for effective national policies and legislation.

U.S. assistance in the area of agriculture will continue to focus on diversifying production towards alternative staples, high value vegetables, and key cash crops such as coffee and cocoa. Programs will aim to increase access to market information and financial services, as well as promote improved production, value-added, and disaster-mitigation practices. USAID technical assistance will place greater emphasis on marketing in conjunction with protected agriculture (greenhouse and tunnel production), agro-processing, and cocoa development. USAID will utilize a value-chain approach that will strengthen overall production and linkages among farm producers, processors, buyers, and exporters of fresh produce; this will positively impact the local market and expand exports.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

USAID/Jamaica completed two assessments in its Democracy and Governance and Education program areas in FY 2009 that informed its new Country Assistance Strategy for FY 2010 to FY 2014.

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: In FY 2009, Aguirre International conducted an evaluation of USAID/Jamaica's Expanding Educational Horizons (EEH) project and made several recommendations. These included effective practices to raise the performance of low-performing schools and replicating the essentials of the EEH and related components of Center of Excellence in Teacher Training across Jamaica as integral parts of the Education Transformation Project.

The Corruption Assessment for Jamaica, undertaken by Management Systems International, in the Democracy and Governance program contained recommendations for the design of an anticorruption strategy for Jamaica. Chief among these were the convening of a National Integrity Roundtable and technical assistance through short-term expertise to critical organizations in the fight against corruption. The findings from this assessment will be used to inform activities that will take place under a new Democracy and Governance program for FY 2010 to FY 2014.

In addition to these assessments, USAID held pipeline reviews in July, August, and September 2009. It also conducted combination pipeline and performance reviews in March and November 2009 to assess the performance of its programs. Concrete actions have followed from these meetings, such as the re-alignment of funding and the implementation of recommendations to address heavy pipelines where appropriate. For example, from the November 2009 meeting, the Economic Growth area had a significant level of outstanding advances from its activity with its implementing partner. The decision was therefore taken not to provide additional funding until all advances were liquidated.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: In keeping with the recommendations from Aguirre International, USAID will implement its education program in a manner that supports national education transformation efforts in FY 2010 and FY 2011. In addition, the findings from the Corruption Assessment will be used to shape the design of the new Democracy and Governance program.

Currently, USAID is in the process of closing out its old strategy in Jamaica and implementing a new Country Assistance Strategy (CAS) for FY 2010 to FY 2014. Implementing partners are currently being selected for the new strategy and it is anticipated that Performance Monitoring Plans will be in place shortly thereafter.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: By FY 2011, USAID will have started implementation of the new mission-wide CAS and have finalized its new Performance Monitoring Plans. The Mission expects all its programs to perform optimally under its new strategy, and will monitor their implementation continuously to ensure achievement of the desired outcomes.

## Mexico

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The security and prosperity of the United States is directly linked to Mexico. The U.S. foreign assistance program in Mexico will support Mexico's efforts to defeat international criminal organizations, reform the institutions that sustain the rule of law, create a 21<sup>st</sup> century border, and build strong communities. This new strategy builds upon a strong bilateral relationship and shared vision and values. Mérida Initiative investments are beginning to bear fruit in sharing of information and high profile arrests, reflecting the expanding bilateral cooperation between law enforcement and prosecutors on both sides of the border. Mexico and the United States share the same goals in creating more jobs, and facilitating a more competitive North America that relies less on fossil fuels and more on clean energy resources. In FY 2011, both countries look to move from post-recession recovery toward economic prosperity through invigorated trade and commerce, and improvement of Mexico-United States economic competitiveness in global markets. Funding will also support investments in people through higher education and health programs that will increase Mexico's competitiveness, and help mitigate social inequity and the pressures that drive youth to criminal activities or migration.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	432,779	582,658	346,562	-236,096
Development Assistance	11,200	10,000	26,304	16,304
Economic Support Fund	15,000	15,000	10,000	-5,000
Foreign Military Financing	39,000	265,250	8,000	-257,250
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	2,900	3,458	3,458	0
International Military Education and Training	834	1,050	1,100	50
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	360,000	284,000	292,000	8,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,845	3,900	5,700	1,800

*A total of \$1,225 million FMF in the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32) was considered as forward funding for FY 2010. Accordingly, the FY 2009 Actual levels have been adjusted to shift the forward funding to the FY 2010 Estimate levels: Egypt (\$260 million); Israel (\$555 million); Jordan (\$150 million); Mexico (\$260 million).*

*A total of \$94 million INCLE in the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32) was considered as forward funding for FY 2010. Accordingly, the FY 2009 Actual levels have been adjusted to shift the forward funding to the FY 2010 Estimate levels: Mexico (\$94 million).*

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Mexico</b>	<b>432,779</b>	<b>582,658</b>	<b>346,562</b>	<b>-236,096</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	349,829	473,700	112,800	-360,900
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	39,000	265,250	8,000	-257,250
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	39,000	265,250	8,000	-257,250
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	834	1,050	1,100	50
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	834	1,050	1,100	50
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	306,150	203,500	98,000	-105,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	61,000	0	0	0

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	232,150	193,500	78,000	-115,500
1.5 Transnational Crime	13,000	10,000	20,000	10,000
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	3,845	3,900	5,700	1,800
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	3,175	3,000	5,700	2,700
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	670	900	0	-900
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	69,650	90,000	207,000	117,000
<b>Development Assistance</b>	800	500	3,000	2,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	0	2,000	2,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	800	500	1,000	500
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	15,000	9,000	10,000	1,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	15,000	9,000	10,000	1,000
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	53,850	80,500	194,000	113,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	48,500	66,000	167,000	101,000
2.2 Good Governance	5,350	14,500	27,000	12,500
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	5,600	7,158	5,762	-1,396
<b>Development Assistance</b>	2,700	3,700	2,304	-1,396
3.2 Education	2,700	3,700	2,304	-1,396
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - USAID</b>	2,900	3,458	3,458	0
3.1 Health	2,900	3,458	3,458	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	6,500	11,800	21,000	9,200
<b>Development Assistance</b>	6,500	5,800	21,000	15,200
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	6,500	3,540	11,000	7,460
4.8 Environment	0	2,260	10,000	7,740
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	0	6,000	0	-6,000
4.8 Environment	0	6,000	0	-6,000
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	1,200	0	0	0
<b>Development Assistance</b>	1,200	0	0	0
5.2 Disaster Readiness	1,200	0	0	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Mexico</b>	<b>432,779</b>	<b>582,658</b>	<b>346,562</b>	<b>-236,096</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	349,829	473,700	112,800	-360,900
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	3,175	3,000	5,700	2,700
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	670	900	0	-900
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	100,834	266,300	9,100	-257,200
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	232,150	193,500	78,000	-115,500
1.5 Transnational Crime	13,000	10,000	20,000	10,000
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	69,650	90,000	207,000	117,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	63,500	75,000	179,000	104,000
2.2 Good Governance	5,350	14,500	27,000	12,500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	800	500	1,000	500
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	5,600	7,158	5,762	-1,396
3.1 Health	2,900	3,458	3,458	0

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
3.2 Education	2,700	3,700	2,304	-1,396
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	6,500	11,800	21,000	9,200
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	6,500	3,540	11,000	7,460
4.8 Environment	0	8,260	10,000	1,740
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	1,200	0	0	0
5.2 Disaster Readiness	1,200	0	0	0
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	22,040	1,750	2,400	650
6.2 Administration and Oversight	22,040	1,750	2,400	650

## Peace and Security

Ongoing U.S. programs and the Mérida Initiative provide support by enhancing the capacity of Mexico's anti-crime and counternarcotics efforts, including interdiction, demand reduction activities, and Mexico's expanding anti-money-laundering regime. The Mérida Initiative will include a broad range of carefully coordinated assistance programs to advance security-related goals in Mexico.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA): ATA funding will support training to the Government of Mexico (GOM) to enhance its protection of its national leadership through VIP basic protection courses, tactical support team training, as well as training in the area of chemical, biological, radioactive, and nuclear readiness and response. In addition, ATA will deliver cyber security training to Mexican federal law enforcement to allow them to better counter and investigate cyber related threats and assist the GOM Attorney General's Office and the Public Security Office in their efforts against drug trafficking.

Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS): The United States will help the GOM to procure radiation detection equipment for Mexico's largest ports and computer equipment to ensure real time access to U.S. information on suspicious travelers. U.S. assistance will improve GOM capability to protect critical petroleum assets in the Bay of Campeche. The United States will support training of GOM personnel to identify and detect weapons of mass destruction, as well as to help the GOM better to secure its own nuclear material. U.S. assistance will play a critical role in enhancing military-to-military relationships that are critical in developing partnerships for the security of North America.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): U.S. training and professional development programs complement GOM efforts to improve and expand Mexican military capacity to fight illicit trafficking of all kinds (persons, weapons, and narcotics), and strengthen GOM programs to institutionalize and reinforce human rights and the rule of law in military operations. These programs will improve technical and operational skills, expand English language training programs, reinforce respect for human rights, improve resource management skills, and enhance interoperability and cooperation.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): The United States will provide resources to help enable the Mexican military to play a transitional role in support of public security. U.S. assistance will strengthen Mexican military forces' capabilities to execute counternarcotics operations, including operating roadblocks to interdict surface shipments, employing surveillance aircraft and watercraft to intercept illicit flights and maritime shipments, inspecting vehicles at border crossings, and assisting Mexican public security forces in fighting transnational criminal organizations. Programs will further develop intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance capabilities; enable and expand secure communications capabilities; enhance the speed and efficacy of Mexican military operations; augment Mexican military night fighting and urban operations capabilities; and improve survivability for Mexican military forces.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): Technology, information, and vehicles will be provided with U.S. assistance to reduce the threat posed by narco-trafficking and other forms of organized crime, and to strengthen the GOM's drug eradication and interdiction efforts. Support for drug demand reduction efforts, including better epidemiological data and groups involved in prevention and treatment, will help underscore the common interest in protecting U.S. citizens from drug abuse.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

U.S. assistance will continue to support Mexican-led efforts to improve the justice system, professionalize law enforcement personnel, and reduce corruption and human rights abuses. FY 2011 is an opportune time to maintain and consolidate advancements made in institutionalizing the sweeping rule of law reforms currently being undertaken, given the unprecedented level of bilateral and interagency cooperation under the Mérida Initiative. Mobilizing and leveraging resources will be particularly crucial to solidifying gains made in Mexico's capacity to administer the rule of law.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): Judicial strengthening activities will continue to support Mexican institutions undertaking sustainable changes to the rule of law throughout the country, but particularly in border regions that are especially susceptible to drug-related violence, corruption, and organized criminal activity. Technical assistance and specialized training will continue to be provided to justice sector personnel (such as prosecutors, investigative police, judges, and public defenders) in the drafting and implementation of oral adversarial codes of criminal procedures, raising professional standards, and improving case and court management. The next stage of U.S. assistance must reinforce the progress that has been made in institutionalizing reforms to sustain the rule of law in Mexico by focusing efforts toward adopting a culture of lawfulness. INCLE funds will support crime and gang prevention programs, rehabilitation of criminal offenders, and support community-based strategies to deter violence. U.S. assistance will also be directed toward creating stronger and more resilient communities that can stem the flow of recruits for drug cartels.

Development Assistance (DA): The United States will continue to support programs to prevent and prosecute trafficking in persons, and to protect and assist victims. Programs will strengthen the social, political, and legal environment to prevent trafficking through training, technical assistance, and collaboration with civil society organizations, victim assistance centers, and state and federal counterparts. The United States will also promote an approach relying on multi-disciplinary taskforces to develop a comprehensive response to the problem of trafficking. In the area of political competition and consensus building, the United States will also work to increase the role of political parties and civil society in constructive policy formulation. Activities will provide best practices on relations between political parties and civil society and will facilitate opportunities for constructive interaction on specific policy issues, such as transparency, justice sector reform, security, human rights, and other areas of concern.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): The United States will continue to play a vital role in advancing the rule of law by promoting the implementation of the new criminal justice system. Support will be provided for federal and state justice systems as they transition from a written inquisitorial system of justice to an oral accusatorial system, as required by the 2008 constitutional reforms. Cooperation on reducing corruption and advancing human rights will remain central themes of U.S. assistance to Mexico. The United States will continue to provide technical assistance to justice sector personnel in the drafting and implementation of oral adversarial codes of criminal procedure. Furthermore, the next stage of U.S. assistance will reinforce the progress that has been made in institutionalizing reforms to sustain the rule of law in Mexico, and will focus efforts toward adopting a culture of lawfulness. The United States will also support community crime prevention initiatives aimed at addressing the underlying causes of crime and violence, and will help build community capacity to resist crime and effectively collaborate with institutions and law enforcement-based security efforts.



## **Investing in People**

The spread of infectious disease, notably HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis (TB), poses a cross-border threat to the well-being of both Mexican and U.S. citizens. U.S. assistance addresses this issue through a variety of programs focused on prevention, diagnosis and control, and capacity building. Education is a key to addressing the problems of poverty and improving Mexico's economic development and competitiveness. Given Mexico's high completion rate for secondary school and its status as a middle-income country, U.S. assistance is mostly focused on higher education.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - USAID: Health: Public health concerns, such as HIV/AIDS and TB, will be addressed through the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) activities promoting effective prevention, detection, capacity building, and improved health care services. Focus will be placed on arresting the spread of multi-drug resistant tuberculosis and TB/HIV co-infection.

Development Assistance (DA): Education: U.S. assistance, through USAID, will fund higher education partnerships with Mexican universities to work on critical development and environmental issues. These will strengthen Mexican higher education institutions through curricula development and joint research, and will provide scholarships and exchanges in areas such as small business development and microfinance, technological innovation, climate change adaptation, clean energy, and rule of law.

## **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 more efficient markets.

Development Assistance (DA): U.S. assistance will support Mexican legal reforms to improve overall economic competitiveness, support workforce development and training by stimulating United States and Mexican university partnerships in this area, and work with the Mexican public and private actors in high biodiversity areas to increase economic opportunities that provide incentives for better management and care of natural resources. At the local level, U.S. assistance will promote partnerships among business councils, local governments, non-governmental organizations, and universities to identify educational and internship programs that will retrain unemployed adults and prepare youth for entry into the workforce.

U.S. assistance will promote low carbon development and carbon market readiness in Mexico by supporting implementation of the GOM national strategy on climate change. U.S. climate change programs in Mexico will address clean energy and sustainable landscapes. Biodiversity conservation will be addressed through ecosystem-based climate change mitigation and adaptation actions, as well as targeted interventions to increase Mexico's economic competitiveness.

## **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

The Embassy Country Team has been involved at the most senior levels in assessing and modifying the U.S. strategy in Mexico. The Ambassador has led this review of the entire portfolio. The GOM at senior levels has participated in this review of the Mission's bilateral programs. This senior bilateral team recently travelled together to the border to consult with local, state, and federal agencies, and civil society on both sides of the border to discuss what is going well and what may be improved upon. The team's findings are being reviewed in both capitals at senior levels, and eventually will be approved by the High Level Group, which is chaired by Secretary Clinton and her Mexican

counterpart, Secretary Espinosa.

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: Below the country level, each U.S. agency actively monitors the performance and financial expenditures of individual programs. This includes developing performance management plans, conducting portfolio reviews, and accruals and pipeline analyses. Both quantitative and qualitative data is collected and used to inform budget and programmatic decisions. This agency level information is then crosschecked within the inter-agency discussions, to ensure that the information is consistent and accurate. The resulting conclusions help each agency reinforce the messages and goals of the others. For example, the Department of Justice (DOJ), Department of State International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Bureau, and USAID all support Mexico's justice sector reforms. Representatives from all three agencies frequently meet senior Mexican leaders to coordinate their activities, thus ensuring efficient use of scarce human and financial resources. Post activity evaluations are shared among the three U.S. agencies to glean best practices and correct any weaknesses found. One of the best practices identified is combined inter-agency training. For example, combining DOJ, International Customs Enforcement, and USAID trainers for seminars on trafficking-in-persons provides Mexican officials an integrated approach to combating modern day slavery, demonstrates the need for inter-agency cooperation, and has proven to be very cost effective.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: After a senior review of the Municipal Finance program that has leveraged over \$1 billion, the Mission is requesting additional funds for this successful model that can generate millions of dollars in state and municipal bonds for projects under the new strategy. This project will target Baja California and Chihuahua state and municipal governments, and raise capital for infrastructure projects, cash-for-work public works projects, and scholarships and student loans in recognition of the connection between socio-economic development and the fight against organized crime.

Presidents Obama and Calderón share a common vision for the need for bilateral approaches to combat the effects of climate change. As the United States has analyzed the USAID Competitiveness project, it has found that this contract is one of the most flexible mechanisms in meeting the Mission's broad programmatic needs in economic growth. This has allowed the Mission to conduct joint assessments with the Mexican Government to begin determining joint priorities in climate change. The project has allowed Post also to address crosscutting issues with Mexico's Commerce and Environment Ministries, and Federal Trade Commission on a broad range of economic challenges. The Mission is requesting more funding for this project to build capacity in policy design, implementation, and enforcement in key areas such as access to finance, innovation, and climate change to improve the business-enabling environment.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: An assessment by the Tuberculosis Coalition for Technical Assistance in April 2009 found that USAID assistance to date contributed significantly to improved coverage and quality of TB interventions, and that USAID should continue to support Mexico's National TB control strategy. With FY 2011 requested funding, USAID expects continued programmatic impact in addressing TB/HIV co-infection rates among the most at-risk individuals. The successful ongoing University Partnerships program will continue to provide much needed scholarships to address work force training and development, and has greatly influenced a new higher education project will be expanded to include work with at-risk youth on the border.

## Nicaragua

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance will support greater transparency, competitiveness, and accountability in Nicaragua prior to the November 2011 national elections, to foster regional security, prevent international crime, and promote broad-based economic growth with a more food-secure, healthy, and educated work force. The next few years will be crucial for sustained Nicaraguan stability and long-term growth.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	26,535	35,966	44,547	8,581
Development Assistance	18,079	27,344	35,500	8,156
Foreign Military Financing	400	925	800	-125
Global Health and Child Survival - State	897	897	897	0
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	6,400	5,900	5,900	0
International Military Education and Training	409	900	950	50
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	350	0	500	500

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Nicaragua</b>	<b>26,535</b>	<b>35,966</b>	<b>44,547</b>	<b>8,581</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	1,159	1,825	2,250	425
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	400	925	800	-125
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	400	925	800	-125
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	409	900	950	50
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	409	900	950	50
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	350	0	500	500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	350	0	500	500
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	8,001	9,348	9,118	-230
<b>Development Assistance</b>	8,001	9,348	9,118	-230
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	584	0	0	0
2.2 Good Governance	2,842	2,043	3,807	1,764
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,761	3,332	3,134	-198
2.4 Civil Society	1,814	3,973	2,177	-1,796
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	8,996	10,357	10,343	-14
<b>Development Assistance</b>	1,699	3,560	3,546	-14
3.1 Health	0	1,060	1,046	-14
3.2 Education	1,699	2,500	2,500	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - State</b>	897	897	897	0
3.1 Health	897	897	897	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - USAID</b>	6,400	5,900	5,900	0
3.1 Health	6,400	5,900	5,900	0

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	7,179	14,436	22,836	8,400
<b>Development Assistance</b>	7,179	14,436	22,836	8,400
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,150	1,228	1,756	528
4.5 Agriculture	2,629	8,780	16,476	7,696
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,650	3,200	3,433	233
4.8 Environment	1,750	1,228	1,171	-57
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	1,200	0	0	0
<b>Development Assistance</b>	1,200	0	0	0
5.2 Disaster Readiness	1,200	0	0	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Nicaragua</b>	<b>26,535</b>	<b>35,966</b>	<b>44,547</b>	<b>8,581</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	1,159	1,825	2,250	425
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,159	1,825	2,250	425
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	8,001	9,348	9,118	-230
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	584	0	0	0
2.2 Good Governance	2,842	2,043	3,807	1,764
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,761	3,332	3,134	-198
2.4 Civil Society	1,814	3,973	2,177	-1,796
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	8,996	10,357	10,343	-14
3.1 Health	7,297	7,857	7,843	-14
3.2 Education	1,699	2,500	2,500	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	7,179	14,436	22,836	8,400
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,150	1,228	1,756	528
4.5 Agriculture	2,629	8,780	16,476	7,696
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,650	3,200	3,433	233
4.8 Environment	1,750	1,228	1,171	-57
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	1,200	0	0	0
5.2 Disaster Readiness	1,200	0	0	0
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>3,556</b>	<b>3,208</b>	<b>3,375</b>	<b>167</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,236	318	302	-16
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,320	2,890	3,073	183

### Peace and Security

Effective law enforcement and military modernization are critical in Nicaragua's efforts to control its remote territories and to combat narcotics, gang violence, illegal trafficking, and transnational crime. Nicaragua, with its porous borders and endemic poverty, is vulnerable to the corrupting influence of well-financed trafficking organizations. To date, the Nicaraguan Army has largely remained an independent, non-political force that consistently ranks among the most respected institutions in public opinion surveys. U.S. assistance through the Central American Regional Security Initiative (CARSI), requested separately under the Western Hemisphere Affairs Regional Program, will provide assistance to improve the capabilities of the Nicaraguan National Police, which have achieved impressive narcotics interdiction results in recent years.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): These funds will increase the Nicaraguan military's capacity to participate in international peacekeeping operations, improve its capability to respond to natural disasters, conduct search and rescue operations, and increase its maritime security.

U.S. assistance will support training for Nicaraguan military students in the United States for training on subjects such as peacekeeping operations, humanitarian assistance and disaster relief, and the prevention of illegal trafficking in narcotics, thereby increasing the professionalization of the Nicaraguan military.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): This U.S. assistance will play a pivotal role in supporting the Nicaraguan Army and related Nicaraguan law enforcement agencies. The Nicaraguan Navy continues to surpass all other Central American navies in maritime drug seizures, an impressive feat due in no small part to U.S. assistance. Assistance objectives include providing spare parts for boats and other equipment, and supporting maintenance in the aviation sector. Assistance will also provide communications support for the modernization of the Nicaraguan military, which will help the government of Nicaragua establish control over remote areas prone to narcotics trafficking on the Atlantic coast.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): This assistance will fund activities supporting the destruction of small arms and ammunition.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

FY 2011 will be a pivotal year for democracy in Nicaragua as the country prepares to hold national elections scheduled for November 2011. Strong engagement of civil society at the local and national level, a viable independent media, an informed electorate, and better organized political party participation are keys to competitive, accountable electoral processes and free, fair, and transparent elections.

The European Union, Canada, Denmark, and the Netherlands, among other donors, have made support for civil society a key focus, which will complement and reinforce the work of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID).

Development Assistance (DA): In 2011, USAID will continue to provide assistance and training to citizens' groups, municipal government councils, government officials, community organizations, and political parties to support management and organizational skills, a responsible and informed citizenship, free and fair elections, and government accountability. USAID will also support post-election activities to better engage citizens in government decision-making and resource allocation decisions, and provide training to local and national leaders in effective democratic leadership and consensus building. These activities will complement program funding under CARSI, requested under the Western Hemisphere Regional Program.

USAID programming will support several activities designed to support the democratic process in Nicaragua. U.S. assistance will support efforts to increase the ability of citizen groups, political parties, and the public sector to organize and promulgate governance reforms, strengthen a newly elected legislature, and promote reform initiatives to increase the transparency and independence of the Congress, which will complement and strengthen USAID political competition and municipal governance activities. Assistance will also aim to strengthen youth party structures to encourage the inclusion of active Nicaraguan youth into their respective parties, and provide voter and electoral process information, particularly to young voters, to promote broad citizen participation in elections, and provide training and support for election observation. FY 2011 funds will support expansion of municipal development activities to improve the transparent management of resources, improve service provision including infrastructure, and encourage greater community engagement and visibility of U.S. assistance. Furthermore, U.S. assistance will support training and assistance to maintain an independent media, as well as supporting advocacy for justice sector reform and a politically independent judiciary.

### **Investing in People**

Despite important achievements in health and education, serious inequities in Nicaragua persist when comparing urban and rural areas and highest and lowest income quintiles. USAID will strengthen the

Government of Nicaragua's (GON) social sector ministries through better planning, management practices, and public oversight. Support to the private sector and non-governmental organizations will foster citizen participation in, and demand for, improved health and education services.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - USAID: Maternal and Child Health: GHCS-USAID funds will support a number of activities and programs to promote maternal and child health. Funds will help increase access to basic health services through commodity and training support of health volunteers in remote rural areas, and deepen the adoption and implementation of health protocols, especially for maternal and neonatal health. USAID will support activities to improve health and nutrition status of teenage mothers, as well as improve household-level hygiene through better water and sanitation practices. Furthermore, funds will also be used to strengthen management of public and private sector clinics and non-governmental organizations, improve in-service and pre-service training and curricula in medical and nursing schools for integrated health care practices, and leverage private sector support for improved maternal and child health services.

Family Planning: Due to high contraceptive use rates in Nicaragua, FY 2011 will be the last funding year for Nicaragua's family planning program. Accordingly, FY 2011 funds will be used to complete the installation and transfer of contraceptive planning and logistics systems for the Nicaraguan Ministry of Health and national non-profit service providers, and assist in the planning and implementation of the 2012 Demographic Health Survey to assess progress in maternal and child health indicators.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - State: HIV/AIDS: Nicaragua will receive funding to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief.

Development Assistance (DA): Basic Education: U.S. assistance will support programs that improve the quality of basic education through the development and testing of a replicable post-primary educational model for rural schools, and strengthen national educational think-tank and advocacy centers' capacity to promulgate policy reforms to improve education quality, including the use of standardized testing. Furthermore, assistance will leverage non-profit and private sector partnerships in education investments for new technologies, commodities, repairs, and improved classroom instruction.

Water Supply and Sanitation: U.S. assistance will finance modest investments in potable water and sanitary systems with corollary hygiene education, and complement food security activities in nutrition and agricultural production through the development of community-based water systems in target areas.

Nutrition: As part of the Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, FY 2011 funds will be used to improve household nutritional practices through nutrition education and the promotion of household gardens to improve diets of the rural poor.

### **Economic Growth**

Nicaragua has an agriculture-based economy, and is highly dependent on international aid and remittances. Nicaragua also has the highest percentage of undeveloped land in Central America. As part of a new Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, funding will support major investments in market-oriented agriculture to increase incomes and improve food security. In addition, 2011 will mark the fifth anniversary of Nicaragua's ratification of the United States-Central America and Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR). With U.S. support, Nicaragua has seen significant economic benefits through expanded markets, increased foreign investment, and a stronger, more competitive private sector. U.S. environment assistance will support sustainable tourism and economic growth through activities that create incentives to protect Nicaragua's natural resource base.

Development Assistance (DA): USAID will support trade and investment, infrastructure, agriculture, private sector competitiveness, and environment programming. Goals and activities include assisting Nicaraguan small and medium enterprises to benefit from CAFTA-DR and other trade agreements by providing technical support for market analysis, improved business management, and strengthened compliance with export laws and standards. The implementation of CAFTA-DR will also be supported through policy and economic analysis and informed dialogue between policy-makers and the private sector, as well as building Nicaragua's trade capacity to enable market-oriented farmers to capitalize on markets and become more competitive through an ongoing activity in commercial agriculture. As part of the Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, USAID will support the Government of Nicaragua design and implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. Furthermore, U.S. assistance will support sustainable tourism development to promote responsible economic growth with the private sector in some of the most biologically and ecologically important regions of the country, and address climate change priorities through activities in protected areas and forestry management in public and privately held lands, and through infrastructure investments in clean energy and energy efficiency.

### **Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation**

In July 2005, the GON signed a \$175 million compact that aims to reduce poverty in the departments of Leon and Chinandega through sustainable economic growth. The compact addresses three areas identified as key barriers to growth in Leon and Chinandega: insecure property rights, under-developed transport infrastructure, and low levels of value-added economic activity.

In June 2009, the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)'s Board of Directors terminated a portion of the Nicaraguan MCC program in response to actions taken by the GON during and after the 2008 municipal elections that were determined to be inconsistent with MCC's eligibility criteria. This reduced the total investment to \$113.5 million, eliminating the property rights component and reducing road construction. By the compact's end in May 2011, MCC funding will have supported completion of 68 kilometers of roads and 10 new roads, improved local water management and watershed protection, and supported 7,000 local producers in Leon and Chinandega to increase their income through the production of high-value goods in livestock, agriculture, and forestry.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: In FY 2009 USAID used a standard set of monitoring and evaluation tools to assess performance, including Performance Management Plans (PMPs) at the activity and objective levels, and semiannual portfolio and pipeline reviews. In FY 2009 USAID also carried out a sectoral assessment in food security to guide Mission planning for Nicaraguan participation in the Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, an assessment of ways to incorporate rule of law concerns into other programs, and an evaluation of an existing market-based agricultural activity to inform decisions on future agricultural programming.

Similarly, the U.S. Department of Defense monitors the performance of Nicaraguan military officers trained under IMET funding, specifically tracking their levels of participation in Nicaragua's counternarcotics operations.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: In FY 2009 USAID used the performance information generated from its standard monitoring and evaluation tools to determine which activities should be extended, given expected funding scenarios and current country conditions. Overall, USAID decided to continue the existing set of objectives and approaches, and to use a mix of ongoing and new activities to carry them out. Approximately half of the existing activities were extended.

USAID used findings from the market-based agricultural evaluation activity to reshape and expand

the activity. For example, the evaluator raised issues about the organizational sustainability of the numerous farmer cooperatives involved in the activity; USAID required that this be a major focus of the second phase of implementation.

USAID has now completed three separate analytical design exercises to support the development of its Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative strategy and implementation plan, which would begin implementation with expected FY 2010 and FY 2011 funding. These exercises confirm the current analysis in Nicaragua that the core food security issue in the country is the lack of purchasing power rather than lack of production.

A USAID rule of law assessment confirmed the decision to postpone development of justice sector support activities given the lack of political will, and provided options for addressing rule of law issues in the absence of a formal justice sector program. For example, the assessment report recommended measures that would benefit all sectors, such as supporting mediation and arbitration centers, and improving legal education through an association of law schools. Such an approach will allow USAID to maintain a modest but consistent presence in an area that is crucial to progress in both governance and economic growth.

The U.S. Department of Defense used its information on the outstanding performance of the Nicaraguan military and the officers and soldiers trained through IMET funding to argue successfully for increased resources last year, resulting in a doubling of training levels for FY 2010.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: With FY 2011 request levels, USAID expects to see the largest programmatic impact in agriculture, under the Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative. This would impact the results and targets for indicators such as “Jobs created, value and volume of production, levels of malnutrition, and number of rural households benefiting directly from USG interventions.”



## Panama

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The goal of U.S. foreign assistance is to ensure that Panama is a secure, prosperous, and democratic country that continues to view the United States as a partner. However, increased drug trafficking has rapidly escalated security problems that threaten to undermine democratic institutions and economic prosperity. The United States will work in partnership with the Government of Panama (GOP) to advance common interests in improving citizen safety, strengthening democratic and governance institutions, enhancing the health and education of all citizens, addressing income inequality, and supporting sustainable economic growth based on transparency, innovation, and competitiveness.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	7,603	8,720	10,550	1,830
Development Assistance	4,000	6,420	7,500	1,080
Foreign Military Financing	1,000	1,400	2,100	700
International Military Education and Training	253	750	800	50
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,200	0	0	0
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	150	150	150	0

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Panama</b>	<b>7,603</b>	<b>8,720</b>	<b>10,550</b>	<b>1,830</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	3,603	2,300	3,050	750
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	1,000	1,400	2,100	700
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,000	0	0	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	1,400	2,100	700
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	253	750	800	50
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	253	750	800	50
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	2,200	0	0	0
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	2,200	0	0	0
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	150	150	150	0
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	150	150	0	-150
1.5 Transnational Crime	0	0	150	150
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	1,000	1,500	2,000	500
<b>Development Assistance</b>	1,000	1,500	2,000	500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	600	0	0	0
2.2 Good Governance	400	1,500	2,000	500
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	3,000	4,920	5,500	580
<b>Development Assistance</b>	3,000	4,920	5,500	580

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
4.2 Trade and Investment	0	750	750	0
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,400	0	0	0
4.8 Environment	1,600	4,170	4,750	580

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Panama</b>	<b>7,603</b>	<b>8,720</b>	<b>10,550</b>	<b>1,830</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>3,603</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>3,050</b>	<b>750</b>
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,000	0	0	0
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	150	150	0	-150
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	253	2,150	2,900	750
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	2,200	0	0	0
1.5 Transnational Crime	0	0	150	150
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>500</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	600	0	0	0
2.2 Good Governance	400	1,500	2,000	500
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>4,920</b>	<b>5,500</b>	<b>580</b>
4.2 Trade and Investment	0	750	750	0
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,400	0	0	0
4.8 Environment	1,600	4,170	4,750	580
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>-50</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	0	200	150	-50
6.2 Administration and Oversight	700	700	700	0

### Peace and Security

Given its geographic proximity to South American cocaine and heroin producing countries, Panama is an important trans-shipment point for narcotics destined for the United States and other global markets. Panama's four major containerized seaports, the Pan-American Highway, weak border controls with Costa Rica and Colombia, a rapidly growing, international-hub airport (Tocumen), numerous uncontrolled airfields, and relatively unguarded Atlantic and Pacific coastlines all facilitate drug movement. Smuggling of weapons and narcotics continues to proliferate particularly along the Pacific Coast of the Darien region near the Colombian border, the *Azuero* peninsula, and the sparsely populated Caribbean coastal areas.

The growing flow of narcotics has contributed to increasing crime, domestic drug abuse, and gang violence. Panamanian authorities attribute the deteriorating security situation in large part to the increase in narcotics trafficking. With strong U.S. support, Panama interdicted over 52 tons of cocaine in 2009. U.S. assistance in this area is directed at both supporting GOP interdiction efforts and improving the capacity of GOP security institutions to meet these growing threats. Law enforcement programs for Panama and other Central American countries will be supported through the Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI), requested under the Western Hemisphere Regional Program. The U.S. Department of Defense will continue the Humanitarian Civic Action program and the Humanitarian Assistance Programs. Department of Defense appropriated funds will support various training missions to build capability within the Public Forces and provide operational support.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): U.S. assistance will continue to fund the training and professional military education of the Panamanian Public Forces and civilian personnel involved in security related duties.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): U.S. assistance will be used to build Panamanian Public Forces' capability through purchase of security-related equipment, services, and training from the United States.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Activities (NADR): U.S. assistance will strengthen the capacity of the GOP to combat terrorist threats and secure the borders. Particular emphasis will be placed upon 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 airports and ports.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

Panama has a weak judicial system, illustrated by the World Economic Forum ranking Panama 103 out of 133 in judicial independence. A major challenge facing Panama is its impending switch in 2011 from a largely written-based inquisitive system to a largely oral-based, more transparent accusatory system. Challenges to manage this transition are significant, and a judicial system breakdown is possible.

In addition, the lack of a transparent government exacerbates the problems of poor access to educational opportunities and rising insecurity. These factors have increased the number of at-risk youth joining gangs and becoming involved in criminal activity, both in urban and rural areas. Panama's Darien region is a base of criminal operations for the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia and other drug trafficking organizations. These two trends, fueled by a virtually unlimited supply of narcotics from Colombia, represent a potentially explosive mix that threatens Panama's economic and political stability. Comprehensive, coordinated, and sustainable initiatives targeting at-risk youth require the involvement of multiple actors and institutions such as central and local governments, non-governmental organizations, and private sector representatives. Rule of law, social and economic issues in communities threatened by criminal activity, and additional programs targeting at-risk youth will be addressed through CARSI, requested under the Western Hemisphere Regional Program.

Development Assistance (DA): Funds will be used to facilitate and enable implementation of the judicial accusatory system. The goal of U.S. assistance and GOP efforts is to expand citizen access to prompt, reliable justice services and increase efficiency, transparency, and fairness.

U.S. assistance will also expand the use of alternative dispute resolution (ADR), enhance anticorruption efforts, and strengthen the management capacity and long-term viability of civil society organizations. Although initial steps have been taken, the GOP needs to establish ADR as a more routine practice for resolving cases outside formal proceedings.

### **Investing in People**

Rising insecurity and growing gang activity have increased the number of at-risk youth joining gangs and becoming involved in criminal activity, both in urban and rural areas. These trends represent a potentially explosive mix that threatens Panama's economic and political stability. Comprehensive, coordinated, and sustainable initiatives targeting at-risk youth require the involvement of multiple actors and institutions such as central and local governments, non-governmental organizations, and private sector representatives.

Development Assistance (DA): Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations: U.S. assistance will help strengthen the GOP in the Darien by improving the effectiveness of government services and assistance programs through harmonizing the efforts of the GOP, local communities, civil society, international organizations, and non-governmental organizations. Implementation of a Small Grants Program will support community level projects. Youth activities such as youth leadership and civic preparation training programs, and community service will be funded. Additionally, the United States will facilitate partnerships with the private sector, which may include establishing effective referral networks for youth in the Darien.

## **Economic Growth**

A high degree of economic inequality has characteristically accompanied Panama's high rates of economic growth. Microenterprise development is a means of narrowing the income gap in this dual economy. Access to micro-financing services is a major hurdle for microenterprises to adopt best management practices, initiate a business, and commercialize products. In addition, water resources in Panama are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. Conflicting water uses include human consumption, agricultural production, energy production, and maritime transportation. Climate-change adaptation initiatives, such as sustainable forest management, are necessary to make the most vulnerable regions of the country more resilient to climate change.

Development Assistance (DA): Funds will support microenterprise initiatives aimed at promoting value chain financing and access to financial services. The United States will partner with the GOP to achieve sustained and broad-based economic growth by increasing the competitiveness of micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises in target sectors and select geographic areas. The main focus of microenterprise development activities will be on microfinance, specifically the building of more inclusive financial systems and competitiveness of industries in which micro and small enterprises participate. Activities will also address the livelihood and economic security needs of unemployed youth and other difficult-to-reach groups and individuals.

Funds will improve biodiversity in critical eco-regions. In alignment with the GOP's priorities, the United States will work with communities on building high-value eco-tourism activities. U.S. assistance will help reduce greenhouse gas emissions through sustainable forest management and improved biodiversity conservation in key geographic areas, including the Darien. The focus will be on sustainable landscapes to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through reforestation, agro-forestry, sustainable forest management, sustainable agriculture, sustainable watershed stewardship, and conservation of natural ecosystems.

The Panama Canal Authority (ACP), widely regarded as a highly effective and efficient organization, recognizes the importance of a healthy watershed to maintaining and building significant revenues produced by the canal. As the ACP assumes responsibility for protecting the Panama Canal Watershed (PCW) in the near future, U.S. assistance will continue to consolidate interventions in the PCW, 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.

## **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: In FY 2009, Panama conducted semiannual portfolio reviews of the U.S. Conservation of Biodiversity in the Panama Canal Watershed Program to evaluate programmatic and financial performance. These reviews were used to evaluate activity performance, including achievement and impact, financial status, pipeline, counterpart contributions, and environmental compliance. The reviews showed significant improvements in biodiversity conservation and watershed management, while extremely poor populations increased their incomes. Activities in protected areas also led to the design of policies that improved park administration and supported the systematization of information in two target parks, including internet access and a web page. Park management, the National Environment Authority, and external users now have access to the parks' statistics and strategic information. Additionally, the review showed that USAID support had advanced sustainable resource use by developing and consolidating environmentally friendly businesses and business links that resulted in contracts for future sales and continued commercial relationships. Assistance in environmental governance also catalyzed the establishment of two new watershed management councils and development of action plans to restore and protect key sub-watersheds in the Panama Canal Watershed.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: Building on past successes in the PCW, USAID/Panama plans to allocate FY 2011 resources to expand sustainable community forest management activities in the Darien and to continue consolidating interventions in the PCW, covering new sub-watersheds of significant importance for biodiversity conservation.

As a result of the Sustainable Community Forestry concept paper, USAID plans to implement the new Sustainable Community Forestry program in the Darien. Evaluations covering the context, counterparts, technical feasibility, and constraints served to develop the concept paper and activity design, resulting in a revised scope of work. The methodology employed relied on interviews with local non-governmental organizations working in the target area, indigenous groups and government counterparts, as well as site visits.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: Based on the successful implementation and achievements under the Conservation of Biodiversity in the Panama Canal Watershed Program, resources will be directed at consolidating interventions in the PCW and working with the Panama Canal Authority to safeguard the Panama Canal and biodiversity in this critical watershed.

## Paraguay

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States will support the Government of Paraguay's (GOP) agenda to stem corruption and impunity, create jobs, increase social investment to reduce poverty, and reduce the impact of international criminal organizations operating domestically. In support of Paraguayan efforts to achieve these objectives, U.S. foreign assistance is aimed at promoting the stability and security of Paraguay, strengthening democratic institutions and the rule of law, increasing trade, and encouraging a more efficient business environment.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	12,798	11,287	7,780	-3,507
Development Assistance	7,550	8,287	5,605	-2,682
Economic Support Fund	2,500	0	0	0
Foreign Military Financing	0	0	750	750
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	2,100	2,100	0	-2,100
International Military Education and Training	348	400	425	25
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	300	500	1,000	500

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Paraguay</b>	<b>12,798</b>	<b>11,287</b>	<b>7,780</b>	<b>-3,507</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	648	900	2,175	1,275
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	0	0	750	750
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	0	750	750
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	348	400	425	25
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	348	400	425	25
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	300	500	1,000	500
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	300	500	1,000	500
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	2,800	5,487	3,805	-1,682
<b>Development Assistance</b>	2,800	5,487	3,805	-1,682
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	810	1,000	1,000	0
2.2 Good Governance	1,990	3,487	2,000	-1,487
2.4 Civil Society	0	1,000	805	-195
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	4,600	2,100	0	-2,100
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	2,500	0	0	0
3.1 Health	2,500	0	0	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - USAID</b>	2,100	2,100	0	-2,100
3.1 Health	2,100	2,100	0	-2,100
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	4,750	2,800	1,800	-1,000
<b>Development Assistance</b>	4,750	2,800	1,800	-1,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,700	1,000	1,000	0
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,320	800	800	0

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
4.7 Economic Opportunity	180	0	0	0
4.8 Environment	550	1,000	0	-1,000

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Paraguay</b>	<b>12,798</b>	<b>11,287</b>	<b>7,780</b>	<b>-3,507</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	648	900	2,175	1,275
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	348	400	1,175	775
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	300	500	1,000	500
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	2,800	5,487	3,805	-1,682
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	810	1,000	1,000	0
2.2 Good Governance	1,990	3,487	2,000	-1,487
2.4 Civil Society	0	1,000	805	-195
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	4,600	2,100	0	-2,100
3.1 Health	4,600	2,100	0	-2,100
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	4,750	2,800	1,800	-1,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,700	1,000	1,000	0
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,320	800	800	0
4.7 Economic Opportunity	180	0	0	0
4.8 Environment	550	1,000	0	-1,000
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	433	600	700	100
6.2 Administration and Oversight	433	600	700	100

### Peace and Security

The United States will collaborate with Paraguayan authorities and partners in the region to target specific criminals and their organizations, and to strengthen the GOP's presence in areas in which transnational crime flourishes. 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 and control its national territory against transnational crime.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): U.S. assistance will support Paraguay's mobility capacity through the provision of helicopter spare parts. The aircraft are used in a variety of military missions, including support for counterdrug and counterterrorism operations. In addition, funding will provide equipment that will support riverine operations, including patrolling and interdiction of suspect vessels, as a means to control national territory. Funding will also provide tactical vehicles to support the Paraguayan military's ability to control its national territory.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): Funding will emphasize education activities that further the professional development of the Paraguayan Military. IMET funds will also provide technical training, management training, language lab materials, and English language training. Training will build capacity to improve defense management planning, civilian oversight of the military, and respect for internationally recognized human rights. Civil-military dialogues will also be encouraged through these courses. The training will forge strong links with Paraguayan students, many of whom will likely be in key leadership positions in the future. This is critical to the United States' future success in maintaining U.S. influence in the Paraguayan military arena.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): The FY 2011 program will modernize Paraguay's National Anti-Drug Secretariat (SENAD) and its regional offices, provide SENAD with law enforcement training, rejuvenate the work of the Paraguayan Secretariat to Combat Money Laundering, which has increased abilities to investigate money laundering under the new penal code, and support the Intellectual Property Rights Specialized Technical Unit, which fights contraband and pirated goods. Funds will also provide continued support to drug demand reduction efforts and the doubling of the size of SENAD's canine detection program, which operates in both international airports and at other strategic locations. FY 2011 funding will be used to support an increased operations tempo, fully utilizing SENAD's regional offices, and taking advantage of an increased Drug Enforcement Agency presence in country. Funds will support purchases of new vehicles to replace SENAD's aging fleet, computer equipment, tactical equipment for operations, surveillance and communication equipment, and other equipment to enhance efficiency in the investigation of narcotics traffickers, as well as maintenance of the drug analysis laboratory. Funds will also be used to equip and maintain SENAD regional offices in Pozo Colorado (Chaco), Encarnacion, and Pedro Juan Caballero.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

U.S. assistance will help the GOP implement critical reforms in the areas of rule of law, good governance, political competition and consensus-building and civil society. U.S. assistance programs will support the GOP in achieving a stronger rule of law. In addition, U.S. assistance programs will support the GOP in addressing critical good governance needs in civil service reform, intergovernmental relations, and a government-wide management agenda. As political parties are critical to fulfilling good governance objectives, U.S. assistance activities will also support outreach to these stakeholders, strengthening political competition and consensus building. Furthermore, U.S. assistance will support efforts to strengthen civil society's capacity to fulfill its role as an independent monitor and supporter of rule of law and good governance.

Development Assistance (DA): In the area of rule of law and human rights, U.S. assistance will support transparency in the judiciary by promoting the implementation of the judicial code of ethics, and by improving management and administration in the Supreme Court. In addition, U.S. assistance programs will help increase the professionalization of judges and judicial staff. Anticorruption efforts will include tracking corruption cases, strengthening internal investigative units, and improving the prosecutors' capability to fight corruption. In the area of good governance, activities will promote the professionalization of the civil service corps and improved coordination and effectiveness in public service provision by different levels of government, as well as their transparency and accountability. U.S. assistance programs will also support the GOP's efforts to implement government-wide management reforms so that public offices and ministries can better provide public services. Related programs will include outreach to political parties as key actors in promoting political competition and consensus building, and thus supporting fundamental components of good governance. Finally, in the area of civil society, activities will support organizations to participate in and conduct oversight of democratic processes. These organizations will receive assistance in strengthening their internal structures better to achieve sustainability and effectiveness.

### **Economic Growth**

U.S. assistance will support the GOP in promoting economic growth, increasing income and employment, maintaining economic stability, and protecting the country's natural resources. Since the economy remains rurally focused, U.S. assistance will continue to help small agricultural producers expand and increase their production to meet current and new market opportunities in a sustainable manner. These activities will also incorporate the resources and skills of public and private partners to leverage upgrades in producer technologies and increased access to financial services.

Development Assistance (DA): Regarding trade and investment, U.S. assistance programs will continue to support trade-based diversification, promote exports and domestic market access,



encourage private sector investment, and improve the ability of local businesses to compete internationally. Technical assistance and training will help small farmers and firms in rural value chains link their productive capacity with the marketing, financing, and technology capabilities of larger producers and buyers. Programs will also seek to streamline customs regulations and improve phytosanitary services that impede agricultural exports. U.S. assistance will also promote the use of sustainable natural resource management practices that achieve “triple bottom line” results: long-term economic profit, environmental stewardship, and social inclusion. Under private sector competitiveness, U.S. assistance programs will emphasize workforce development as a key crosscutting theme across the economic growth portfolio. Activities will focus on providing agricultural extension training through local institutions, tailored to labor market needs. U.S. assistance will also support more inclusive financial markets by providing technical assistance and by promoting the use of guarantees to financial institutions, increasing access to credit for small and medium rural enterprises. These efforts will complement activities that support equitable access for low-income families and microenterprises to essential financial services provided by banks, non-governmental organizations, financial institutions, and other lending bodies.

### **Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation**

A bilateral agreement was signed for the implementation of the GOP’s Threshold Program II on April 13, 2009. The Phase II program is a two-year effort that contains 6 components, and 12 participating ministries and public offices. Program activities are currently underway in all six components, with the overall focus of improving the Millennium Challenge Corporation indicators of the control of corruption and strengthening the rule of law. The Threshold Program focuses on expanding achievements obtained in the first phase, such as in the area of internal control, and addresses new areas, such strengthening the National Police.

Regular Democracy and Governance (DG) programming efforts to strengthen the judicial ethics system complement Threshold activities in Component 2, internal control and disciplinary system strengthening in the judiciary, as both activities further judicial transparency and accountability. In addition, in both the DG sector regular program and Threshold II, there are complementary activities in the area of internal control. For example, regular programming efforts support the creation of investigative units in various ministries, which will be complemented by Threshold II support to implement a standardized model of internal control in these ministries.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: In 2009, an assessment of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) DG programming was conducted to evaluate the performance of past activities. On the basis of the recommendations of this assessment, and via a participatory process, a new USAID/Paraguay DG sector strategy paper was developed to define the most appropriate activities for the sector.

An economic growth (EG) sector assessment was also conducted to evaluate the performance of past activities. The results of this assessment were used in the creation of a new EG program (Paraguay Productivo) that started in October 2009. The assessment’s recommendations, along with a portfolio review and pipeline analysis, assisted the EG team in defining areas of activity, corresponding allocations of funds, and performance targets in a new USAID/Paraguay EG strategy. In the EG area, USAID/Paraguay has also started actions to promote connectivity and technology initiatives linked with workforce development efforts in alliance with public and private institutions.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID/Paraguay conducted an internal portfolio review of the DG sector, which assessed the information provided by partners regarding technical results of activities. Programmatic areas addressed in the portfolio review included reviews of the judicial ethics system, technical support to the Controller General’s Office, and strengthening local government. DG data collection and analysis informed budget

decisions in the following manner: USAID/Paraguay had been supporting activities with the Council of Magistrates. Based on a record of poor performance and the politicization of its activities - all confirmed by USAID data collection and analysis - the Mission decided to reduce its activities with the Council.

In another example, during 2008 and 2009, the GOP demonstrated a greater interest in working on issues of civil service and government-wide management reform. As a result, and based on previous successes in the area of strengthening local government, USAID/Paraguay has focused more resources on national level efforts, and less on the local level. USAID was able to respond to GOP-articulated priorities and use data collection and analysis to identify opportunities to meet those priorities via a shift in budgetary resources, as described above.

The mission also conducted annual EG sector reviews in 2008 and 2009 to verify that the information provided by partners reflected the technical results of activities. This included the new programmatic area using Development Credit Authority (DCA) instruments and USAID's flagship *Paraguay Vende* (Paraguay Sells) project. USAID/Paraguay has also worked closely with the USAID/Washington DCA office to apply improved reporting methods that were shared with the local financial institution authorities implementing these activities.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: USAID/Paraguay also used the DG assessment to define budget levels for future years. A specific justice sector assessment was conducted in conjunction with the overall DG Sector Assessment, as well as a portfolio review and pipeline analysis. The recommendations provided in the DG assessment's final report assisted USAID/Paraguay further to define areas of activity and corresponding allocation of funds in the new strategy.

Information in the EG sector also provided data collection and analysis for informed budget decisions by linking DCA efforts with the increased access to financial services component of the new EG activity. Over the course of 2008 and 2009, USAID/Paraguay decided to expand its EG portfolio to support improved financial markets access, Global Development Alliances with the private sector, and market access to domestic markets. Likewise, USAID started to implement the Poverty Alleviation Tool to collect data on the poverty levels of its program beneficiaries, thus re-aligning actions to better support rural value chains that are inclusive of rural microenterprises.

## Peru

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States aims to partner with the Government of Peru (GOP) to promote democratic institutions, successfully convert the advantages of economic openness into broad social benefits, and expand and strengthen state control over its territory. U.S. assistance will leverage limited resources by reinforcing or supplementing GOP efforts in these areas, and coordinating with other donors.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	124,368	118,774	120,429	1,655
Development Assistance	63,293	63,334	68,000	4,666
Foreign Military Financing	750	1,500	3,500	2,000
Global Health and Child Survival - State	20	50	50	0
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	12,235	11,240	9,154	-2,086
International Military Education and Training	398	650	725	75
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	47,672	40,000	37,000	-3,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	0	2,000	2,000	0

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Peru</b>	<b>124,368</b>	<b>118,774</b>	<b>120,429</b>	<b>1,655</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	80,270	73,641	81,225	7,584
<b>Development Assistance</b>	31,450	29,491	38,000	8,509
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	31,450	29,491	38,000	8,509
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	750	1,500	3,500	2,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	750	1,500	3,500	2,000
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	398	650	725	75
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	398	650	725	75
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	47,672	40,000	37,000	-3,000
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	47,372	39,750	36,750	-3,000
1.5 Transnational Crime	300	250	250	0
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	0	2,000	2,000	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	2,000	2,000	0
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	3,000	8,600	8,000	-600
<b>Development Assistance</b>	3,000	8,600	8,000	-600
2.2 Good Governance	2,900	3,600	4,000	400
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	0	5,000	4,000	-1,000
2.4 Civil Society	100	0	0	0
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	15,255	15,290	13,204	-2,086
<b>Development Assistance</b>	3,000	4,000	4,000	0

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
3.2 Education	3,000	4,000	4,000	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - State</b>	20	50	50	0
3.1 Health	20	50	50	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - USAID</b>	12,235	11,240	9,154	-2,086
3.1 Health	12,235	11,240	9,154	-2,086
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	25,843	21,243	18,000	-3,243
<b>Development Assistance</b>	25,843	21,243	18,000	-3,243
4.2 Trade and Investment	5,843	5,443	5,000	-443
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	3,000	2,800	3,000	200
4.8 Environment	17,000	13,000	10,000	-3,000

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Peru</b>	<b>124,368</b>	<b>118,774</b>	<b>120,429</b>	<b>1,655</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	80,270	73,641	81,225	7,584
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,148	4,150	6,225	2,075
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	78,822	69,241	74,750	5,509
1.5 Transnational Crime	300	250	250	0
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	3,000	8,600	8,000	-600
2.2 Good Governance	2,900	3,600	4,000	400
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	0	5,000	4,000	-1,000
2.4 Civil Society	100	0	0	0
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	15,255	15,290	13,204	-2,086
3.1 Health	12,255	11,290	9,204	-2,086
3.2 Education	3,000	4,000	4,000	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	25,843	21,243	18,000	-3,243
4.2 Trade and Investment	5,843	5,443	5,000	-443
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	3,000	2,800	3,000	200
4.8 Environment	17,000	13,000	10,000	-3,000
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	9,242	6,000	7,800	1,800
6.1 Program Design and Learning	95	600	1,150	550
6.2 Administration and Oversight	9,147	5,400	6,650	1,250

### Peace and Security

Peru is the world's second largest coca producer. U.S. assistance helps the GOP to implement a three-pronged counternarcotics approach - eradication, interdiction, and alternative development - to build economic, political, and social stability in fragile areas of Peru affected by coca cultivation. This comprehensive strategy has succeeded in ousting illicit coca from a former narco-trafficking stronghold (San Martin region). These gains need to be consolidated, and other regions must be incorporated into the licit economy to ensure a sustained impact. USAID and the Narcotics Affairs Section (NAS) implement this strategy. The Department of Defense supports Peruvian security forces to face complex challenges from terrorist and organized criminal groups, including a resurgent narco-terrorist group known as Shining Path.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): NAS programs will focus on eradication of illicit crops, and boost interdiction capabilities in both drug producing areas and gateways to foreign markets. NAS assistance will also help the GOP improve anti-money-laundering efforts and reduce rising drug use in Peru.

In FY 2009, joint U.S.-GOP forces eradicated 9,551 hectares of coca, interdicted 18 metric tons (MT) of drugs and 446 MT of precursor chemicals, and destroyed 2,246 base cocaine and 25 cocaine hydrochloride labs. No other donor country supports coca eradication efforts in Peru. NAS coordinates with international organizations such as the United Nations and the Organization of American States in assisting the GOP in improving anti-money laundering efforts. In FY 2011, NAS will continue to build on these prior approaches to replicate the San Martin achievements in new areas through its Forward Operating Base, now located in Tingo Maria.

Development Assistance (DA): The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)'s Alternative Development Program (ADP) invests in integrated development in over 700 communities throughout Peru's coca-growing valleys by investing in licit crops, providing technical assistance for farmers, promoting institution building, and funding programs that increase the trust between the population and their local governments, including improving health and education services.

In FY 2009, former coca growers increased their licit incomes by 18 percent as a result of USAID assistance. Over 24,000 additional hectares of new licit crops were planted and existing crops increased productivity for long-term income gains. Funds for FY 2011 will consolidate these gains, as well as expand activities into more difficult coca-growing areas. The program will methodically "graduate" mature communities (mostly in the San Martin region) from the full assistance package and use more public-private assistance agreements to attract private sector investment and to strengthen key value chains in these communities. The ADP will continue to focus on strengthening farmer associations and public institutions that provide an economic buttress against narco-trafficking activities.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): IMET-funded technical training provides the capability to achieve strategic security objectives, reinforces internal training, assists in furthering the Peruvian military's adherence to civilian authority, improves interoperability with the United States' military, and strengthens the Peruvian military's strategic and tactical planning and execution capacity. The IMET implementation strategy focuses on training junior Peruvian military members. For FY 2011, the Department of Defense will continue to build strategic, operational, and tactical capabilities for Peru's military forces by consolidating and building on previous capability gained by IMET-funded courses, and by continuing to focus on training effectiveness, professionalism, and interoperability with the junior Peruvian military members in the identified units of excellence.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): The funds will assist in the development of a modern Peruvian military capable of defeating a narco-terrorist enemy and increasing "real" state presence throughout the country to minimize ungoverned areas that allow criminal organizations to operate with impunity. FMF programs also support the development of a smart, capable Peruvian military with dependable equipment.

In FY 2011, the Department of Defense will continue to train military personnel to maintain territorial integrity, as well as continue to procure dependable and cost-effective equipment. The Department of Defense will acquire spare parts for various aircrafts, including Peruvian Navy B-200s and Peruvian Air Force A-37s and L-100s (civilian variant of the C-130A). Additionally, FMF funds will be used to acquire dependable communication systems. Further, these funds will be utilized to purchase high-speed boats capable of catching drug smugglers on the high seas.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): Since 1999, the Department has helped Peru address land mine threats with the use of NADR funds. Mines remain buried at locations along its shared border with Ecuador. Mines were also implanted to protect critical infrastructure against attacks from subversive movements such as Shining Path. More recently, Shining Path has resorted to homemade improvised explosive devices and booby traps against security forces in the drug-producing Apurimac/Ene River Valley.

U.S. assistance focuses on expanding the capabilities of Peru's National Mine Action Authority (NIMA) by providing contractor management and oversight, as well as more equipment, training, and logistical support. Funding is required through FY 2011, after which limited intermittent support may be provided to the GOP. The goal of U.S. assistance to Peru's NIMA is to achieve mine-free status by 2017, in compliance with Peru's Ottawa Convention commitments. Robust minesweeping operations are currently underway along the common border with Ecuador and at one heavily mined maximum-security facility. The recent spate of demining activity has also helped to revive other donor country interest, including China, Spain, the United Kingdom, Germany, South Korea, and Belgium.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

Peru will conduct both local and national elections during FY 2011, with voters electing officials at all levels of government, including the full 120 members of Congress and the President. While Peru has strong democratic institutions for managing elections, high levels of local social conflicts and some weak support among the populace for democratic organs of government reveal a potential vulnerability to anti-democratic movements and rhetoric.

Development Assistance (DA): USAID will assist to consolidate democratic processes and practices, increase public commitment to democracy, and mitigate social conflicts by engaging disaffected populations in the electoral process. In addition, USAID programs will seek to build the capacity of Peruvian governmental and civil society institutions in order to promote more responsive, accountable, and transparent governance.

As a result of USAID support in FY 2009, governance and service delivery improved in more than 100 municipalities. USAID trained more than 1,000 political party leaders on internal democracy, transparency, political communication, and governance, successfully building momentum for reform, and helping political parties reach out to youth and women. In FY 2011, USAID will build on these achievements and implement a robust elections assistance program to support Peruvian electoral institutions in managing the municipal, regional, and national elections. Programs will target local governments to respond to citizen needs, allocate and manage resources more efficiently and transparently, and provide public services more effectively.

### **Investing in People**

U.S. assistance programs support and provide incentives that strengthen the GOP's ability to increase the availability and quality of basic education and healthcare services. Decentralizing fiscal management and service delivery is a major U.S. programmatic thrust. U.S. assistance programs in education work to ensure that all Peruvians have access to basic quality education.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - USAID: USAID-managed GHCS funds will support health programs that work with national, regional, and local government and private sector partners to strengthen key aspects of health systems and services in areas such as financing, governance, information, logistics, human resources, quality of care, and the promotion of healthy behaviors. The FY 2011 programs will build on past efforts that targeted vulnerable groups to improve both access and quality of health services in a manner consistent with the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative. USAID will continue working with GOP counterparts in scaling up primary health care coverage and will create alliances with new stakeholders.

**Maternal and Child Health:** U.S. assistance aims to reduce maternal and infant mortality and reduce chronic malnutrition. USAID will continue helping the Ministry of Health (MOH) to implement the new Universal Health Insurance Law to increase the percentage of the poor population, especially vulnerable mothers and children in rural areas, with access to quality health services. Technical support for continued decentralization of health services will help strengthen the new roles and responsibilities of the MOH and the regional and local authorities in planning, budgeting, and managing maternal and child health services to meet local demand. Training and tools will allow health staff and local government officials to make better use of information for decision-making. In

targeted communities, U.S. assistance will be used to promote behavior change in addressing birth preparedness, immunization, and household-level water and sanitation. Additionally, specific interventions at the service level will emphasize a preventive approach to improving treatment of newborn care, obstetric complications, antimicrobial resistance, and child illness, while ensuring that facilities meet quality standards in providing health services for the poor.

**Family Planning and Reproductive Health:** U.S. assistance will improve the capacity of the GOP to provide access to family planning products, services, and information. Technical assistance in policy analysis, health governance, and finance and strategic information will strengthen the GOP's capacity to plan, budget, and manage family planning and reproductive health services at the national, regional, and local level, and ensure that family planning counseling and services are reimbursable under the new Universal Health Insurance Law. Specific interventions to prevent contraceptive shortages will include improved information for logistics, implementing guidelines for regional purchases, and improved MOH processes for national control and transparency. In targeted rural communities and peri-urban settings, funds will be used to disseminate information and establish measurable standards to ensure timely delivery and quality of services. To ensure sustainability, U.S. assistance will support the inclusion of family planning counseling and reproductive healthcare in the undergraduate curriculum for health professions and certification of health professionals.

**HIV/AIDS:** Peru will receive funding to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR).

**Tuberculosis (TB):** U.S. assistance will help develop an integrated and sustainable national system that effectively identifies, monitors, and treats people with TB and multi-drug-resistant TB (MDR-TB) in order to decrease the overall prevalence of this disease. Activities will support continued capacity-building efforts by the MOH's National TB Program to implement the program in the regions. Targeted training and technical assistance to the regional and local levels will increase their ability for timely diagnosis, treatment, and reporting of TB and MDR-TB; enhance the quality of directly observed therapy; and develop clinical capacity to manage related co-infections that put TB patients at greater risk. U.S. assistance will also support the implementation of the health insurance system to ensure that poor people have access to quality TB-related services. Capacity-building activities for health workers in targeted rural and urban areas will emphasize a preventive approach and will establish measurable standards to guarantee timeliness and quality of health care services.

**Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - State and GHCS - USAID:** Peru will receive funding to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of PEPFAR.

**Development Assistance (DA):** **Basic Education:** USAID will support the GOP to implement systemic reforms and capacity building in basic education to help improve student learning outcomes, specifically in disadvantaged areas. USAID coordinates these efforts with two other donors in education: the Canadian and the Spanish cooperation agencies.

Education programs will build on past experiences that have demonstrated increased academic achievement among students in USAID-assisted schools. Given that 2011 is an electoral year, assistance will also focus on building consensus among all actors about ongoing education policy and institutional reforms. Technical assistance and training will be provided to strengthen the management and technical capacity of the GOP at the national, regional, and local levels to deliver quality education services efficiently and effectively, including the improvement of teaching quality. Efforts will include building capacity in education planning and implementation, using evidence-based policy and decision-making, improving teacher education and teacher training standards, enhancing community and parents' participation, increasing accountability and transparency, and building public-private partnerships to increase investments for basic education.

### **Economic Growth**

In 2008, 36.2 percent of Peruvians lived in poverty, and 12.6 percent lived in extreme poverty, down

from 48.6 and 17.1 percent, respectively, in 2004. With the Peru Trade Promotion Agreement (PTPA) now in force, supporting the rule of law and broadening the benefits of international trade for all Peruvians is central.

**Development Assistance (DA):** Trade-led economic growth will continue to be a key element of USAID's strategy to combat poverty. USAID's programs help micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) compete in the formal economy and benefit from export opportunities created by international trade and the PTPA. Because an evaluation of the program in 2008 showed that this economic model of linking producers to new, more lucrative markets led to significant reductions in poverty in the priority highland regions, USAID will continue the program in FY 2011, and extend it to Amazonian regions. The program will establish public-private partnerships to build new infrastructure to facilitate increased trade. USAID and the Department of State will also provide funding to assist Peru to implement fully its obligations in the PTPA's Environment Chapter, Annex on Forest Sector Governance, as this is an important priority for both countries. Part of this effort will be to assist Peru to implement sustainable forest management systems and ensure meaningful public participation and transparency in environmental and forest sector decision-making. The program will support the GOP's efforts to develop an effective chain-of-custody system for timber products, and will focus on protecting wildlife and timber species listed under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora. In addition, the program will strengthen the capacity of indigenous groups in the Amazon basin to sustainably manage the forests and conserve biodiversity. The program will also assist Peruvians to adapt to the melting glaciers and changes to water cycles, and sustain landscapes that sequester carbon. Lastly, the program will work with the GOP, private sector, civil society, and other donors to prepare and validate Reduced Emissions from the Deforestation and Degradation (REDD) projects to make them eligible to receive funds from the carbon market (REDD-Ready).

The program will build the capacity of the GOP to implement the PTPA, Forest Sector Annex, and comply with international trade rules, promote adherence to labor rights among MSMEs receiving assistance, and encourage them to employ people with disabilities.

Finally, USAID will continue to help Peru's Ministry of Labor to strengthen its labor inspection system by implementing a risk-based inspection program and improving the efficiency and effectiveness of labor dispute settling mechanisms.

### **Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation**

In June 2008, USAID signed a bilateral agreement with the GOP to implement Peru's \$35.6 million Threshold Country Program proposal designed to reduce corruption in public administration and improve nationwide immunization coverage. USAID manages this Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) program. MCC is considering an extension of the Threshold Program into FY 2011. An evaluation will be conducted in 2010 to identify the need for a follow-on Threshold Country Program or to incorporate Threshold Country Program activities into USAID Health and Governing Justly and Democratically programs.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

**Performance Monitoring and Evaluation:** USAID conducts quarterly financial reviews that, in addition to allowing discussion of financial issues, also constitute the venue for making budget allocation and programmatic decisions. Annual portfolio review meetings review activity performance in depth, including the achievement of Operational Plan and Performance Management Plan targets for each activity and related budget decisions.

In FY 2009, USAID completed two evaluations, plus 11 other assessments and similar studies that served as inputs to program management. The evaluations of the Poverty Reduction and Alleviation (PRA), Small Enterprises, and Basic Education programs provided the basis for designing the



follow-on activities and established education policy recommendations. In FY 2010, USAID will carry out seven evaluations that will directly influence programmatic and budget decisions. For example, the evaluation of the MOH projects funded over a ten-year period will provide guidance regarding future technical assistance to MOH.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: The evaluation of the PRA activity recommended new functions for its economic service centers, and helped USAID determine a geographical specialization for the follow-on activity in the country's highlands. The evaluation of the small enterprise program confirmed the value of the assistance to enterprise licensing and the related regulatory framework, thus supporting the decision to include a robust component of administrative simplification in the follow-on activity. The evaluation of the teacher training methodologies in the education program, as well as a study about in-classroom support (coaching), provided the basis for designing the follow-on activity and informed the design of GOP teacher-training programs. A cost-benefit analysis of Healthy Communities and Municipalities impacted the decision to add funding to that mechanism. Finally, USAID is planning an evaluation of the ADP to inform both the design of a new activity and the decision to open the option period for the program's main contract.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: The FY 2011 budget request for Alternative Development will allow USAID to expand the number of hectares of alternative crops under cultivation, increase the annual sales of licit products and increase the number of jobs created by USAID assistance. In other cases, where no significant changes in budget are expected, the results will be related to the cycle of activity implementation, as in the case of the decentralization program, where the number of assisted sub-national governments is expected to increase significantly in the period from FY 2009 through FY 2011, as the activity builds on previous achievements. Other programs, as in the case of Health and Education, are starting a new stage of activities, and the Economic Growth and Environment programs consolidate different initiatives related to the PTPA.

## Suriname

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Government of Suriname (GOS) has demonstrated a strong commitment to fighting narcotics trafficking, which remains the principal threat to the security of Suriname and the Caribbean. It is in the United States interest to reinforce Suriname's commitment to this fight by equipping it with the necessary resources. Therefore, U.S. foreign assistance to Suriname focuses on developing and strengthening the capacity of Suriname's defense, law enforcement, and justice sector institutions to combat the growing threat of transnational crime, specifically illicit drug and small-arms trafficking. In addition, Suriname will participate in the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI), a regional security initiative launched at the April 2009 Summit of the Americas that lays 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 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	303	560	280	-280
Foreign Military Financing	150	300	0	-300
International Military Education and Training	153	260	280	20

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Suriname</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>-280</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	303	560	280	-280
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	150	300	0	-300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	150	300	0	-300
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	153	260	280	20
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	153	260	280	20

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Suriname</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>-280</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	303	560	280	-280
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	303	560	280	-280

### Peace and Security

U.S. assistance programs will promote the rule of law; provide training for prosecutors, police, and judges; improve information sharing between law enforcement agencies; provide non-lethal equipment to improve the capabilities and effectiveness of law enforcement and the military; and professionalize the military.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): This funding will assist the Suriname Defense Force (SDF) in developing and maintaining the capability to carry out combat and humanitarian operations throughout the country to guard against transnational, national, military,

criminal, and humanitarian threats. SDF personnel will participate in IMET-funded courses and other joint military activities in order to increase their professionalism, reliability, and confidence effectively to combat terrorism, interdict narcotics trafficking, and participate in multinational peacekeeping operations. This program opens additional avenues for future cooperation with the SDF and the Ministry of Defense.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Performance will be monitored and assessed on an ongoing basis and will be evaluated in the context of GOS political will and efforts made to achieve the objectives. Larger CBSI performance metrics have been drafted, but have not yet been formalized in partnerships with Caribbean governments. GOS performance in target areas will be considered when making programmatic funding decisions. Due to the difficulty of quantifying a decrease in the ability of criminal entities to use Suriname as an operational environment, budget and performance will be linked on a qualitative, not quantitative basis.

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: The FY 2009 funding is directly linked to specific Mission Strategic Plan goals, and is regularly assessed on a quarterly basis to determine progress towards meeting the goals and results based on the goals. This data is then included in the annual Mission Strategic Plan update.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: The United States has had good results from cooperation with the Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Justice and Police, and SDF, and has submitted its security assessment of the needs of the country to the CBSI process.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: CBSI will focus on regional integration in security, whereas bilateral accounts will be tailored to Suriname's individual needs. Due to the past successful use of IMET, Foreign Military Financing, and International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement funds to promote training, equipment procurement, and other support for the peace and security of Suriname, the United States will continue to utilize and scale up programming in order to dissuade criminal or terrorist organizations from using Suriname as a base for operations.

## Trinidad and Tobago

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Trinidad and Tobago focuses on monitoring and inhibiting transnational crime, and enabling the Government of Trinidad and Tobago's security forces to more efficiently counter the growing national and transnational crime threat. U.S. assistance aims to bolster the Government of Trinidad and Tobago's aspirations to play a larger role in regional drug interdiction and overall Caribbean security. This will be done through the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	495	170	180	10
International Military Education and Training	95	170	180	10
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	400	0	0	0

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Trinidad and Tobago</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	495	170	180	10
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	95	170	180	10
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	95	170	180	10
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	400	0	0	0
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	400	0	0	0

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Trinidad and Tobago</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	495	170	180	10
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	95	170	180	10
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	400	0	0	0
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	120	0	0	0
6.2 Administration and Oversight	120	0	0	0

### Peace and Security

The United States will provide Trinidadian military and security organizations with training and technical assistance. Programs will focus on the development of efficient, professional military and security forces dedicated to the rule of law, an increased level of accountability and inter-agency cooperation, and improved maritime safety and patrols and border security. Security assistance will enhance the Trinidad and Tobago Defense Force's ability to secure its national territory, to develop its maritime interdiction capabilities, and increase its capacity to conduct counternarcotics and counterterrorism operations.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): Trinidad and Tobago has purchased three 90-meter offshore patrol vessels that are scheduled for delivery in calendar years 2010 and 2011.

IMET funds will be used to train the ships' personnel, with a focus on shipboard engineering and law enforcement techniques. The program will target mid-to-senior level enlisted personnel. Training courses to further the professional development and increase the technical capacity of the Trinidad and Tobago Defense Force also will be supported.

## Uruguay

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance encourages constructive Uruguayan engagement in international affairs, and improves Uruguay's ability to combat terrorism and international crime. Uruguay is a significant contributor of peacekeeping troops around the world, and often serves as a consensus builder and mediator in international contexts. U.S. foreign assistance to Uruguay strengthens and maintains the Uruguayan military's peacekeeping and disaster response capabilities. Assistance also leads to increased cooperation in law enforcement and the fight against terrorism and illegal trafficking of persons, materials, and drugs.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	427	650	1,050	400
Foreign Military Financing	0	0	570	570
International Military Education and Training	427	450	480	30
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	0	200	0	-200

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Uruguay</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>1,050</b>	<b>400</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	427	650	1,050	400
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	0	0	570	570
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	0	570	570
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	427	450	480	30
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	427	450	480	30
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	0	200	0	-200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	200	0	-200

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Uruguay</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>1,050</b>	<b>400</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	427	650	1,050	400
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	427	650	1,050	400

### Peace and Security

The United States will promote Uruguay's ability to work with U.S. and international forces for peacekeeping, counternarcotics, and national security operations through training and education programs and the provision of equipment. Increased international cruise ship and merchant traffic in Uruguay's territorial waters makes the area more susceptible to at-sea disasters, necessitating improved search-and-rescue capacity. Improved equipment is also needed to enhance the

participation of Uruguayan forces in peacekeeping operations abroad. U.S. funding will also support defense modernization through the provision of professional development training for mid-to-senior grade officers, soldiers, and government officials.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): Assistance will allow Uruguayan mid-to-senior grade officers and government officials to participate in professional development, technical, and management training courses. The training is intended to improve Uruguay's interoperability with U.S. and international forces in order to participate in peacekeeping, humanitarian, and other multinational operations. In FY 2011, the focus will be on professional military education, which in the past has significantly strengthened bilateral ties between Uruguay and the United States. Former participants in professional military education are currently serving at commanding posts, and their previous experience and training with the U.S. military has led them to increase Uruguayan military participation in U.S.-sponsored courses and operations, which further strengthens the bilateral relationship. As a regional leader in peacekeeping operations, Uruguayan forces have used their knowledge to train other Latin American militaries in this subject, thereby multiplying the investment in training.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): These funds will provide much-needed upgrades to the Uruguayan military's search-and-rescue equipment, thereby bolstering its peacekeeping abilities and its domestic counternarcotics operations. Funding will support critically needed modernization and maintenance of U.S.-provided and other equipment to enable Uruguay to produce and maintain a force capable of supporting U.S. policies and objectives. Specifically, FMF funds will be used to purchase a tropospheric scatter microwave radio terminal system to enhance the military's communication abilities.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

The impact of U.S. assistance in Uruguay is assessed by monitoring the level of Uruguayan participation and cooperation in U.S. and international trainings, exercises, and operations. Through training, the participants become better equipped operationally and better partners of the United States through their enhanced understanding of U.S. systems. This results in improved and more compatible tactics and techniques being incorporated into the Uruguayan military training and operational doctrine.

The Uruguayan officers selected for training usually rise to the top tier of military positions, where they are able to influence strategy and have a significant impact on bilateral relations. For example, the Uruguayan Marine Corps has significantly increased participation in U.S.-led exercises since its current Commandant took over the position. The Commandant attended the U.S. Marine Corps "Basic School" 15 years ago. The current commanding officer of the Uruguayan capital ship graduated from the Navy War College in 2008, and subsequently led Uruguay's robust participation in the PANAMAX multinational training exercise. Since 2006, Uruguayan Navy participation in U.S.-sponsored exercises increased from one to five per year.

## Venezuela

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States has a major interest in preserving and strengthening Venezuelan democratic institutions. Consequently, U.S. assistance for Venezuela supports the development of a vibrant and independent civil society that will protect democratic space and best serve the interests and needs of the Venezuelan people.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	5,500	6,000	5,000	-1,000
Economic Support Fund	5,000	6,000	5,000	-1,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	500	0	0	0

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Venezuela</b>	<b>5,500</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>-1,000</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	500	0	0	0
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	500	0	0	0
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	500	0	0	0
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	5,000	6,000	5,000	-1,000
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	5,000	6,000	5,000	-1,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	350	450	350	-100
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,000	1,000	1,000	0
2.4 Civil Society	3,650	4,550	3,650	-900

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Venezuela</b>	<b>5,500</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>-1,000</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	500	0	0	0
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	500	0	0	0
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	5,000	6,000	5,000	-1,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	350	450	350	-100
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,000	1,000	1,000	0
2.4 Civil Society	3,650	4,550	3,650	-900

### Governing Justly and Democratically

The specific objectives of the Venezuela program are to work through local civil society actors to enhance citizens' access to objective information, facilitate peaceful debate on key issues, provide support to democratic institutions, promote citizen participation, and encourage democratic leadership.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): These funds will support diplomatic efforts to protect democratic space, promote human rights, and encourage more pluralistic and democratic political leadership.



The United States will work with civil society groups to promote and protect the rights of the Venezuelan people through training in effective community activism and good governance. U.S. assistance will also strengthen the capacity of non-governmental organizations to monitor and report on government performance. Civil society groups will be provided training and technical support to work with various segments of the population to raise public awareness on relevant key issues, increase confidence in democratic processes, and encourage citizen participation. U.S. assistance will also support political parties and civil society groups to facilitate dialogue, support democratic institutions, and promote democratic leadership. Programs will involve both government and opposition supporters, and will be open to all regardless of political perspectives. Activities will serve to motivate the public's participation in the democratic process and to promote the basic values of representative democracy.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: The U.S. Agency for International Development Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI) is the primary implementing agency for the Venezuela program, and routinely conducts assessments to evaluate programmatic and financial performance. These evaluations significantly informed FY 2010 and FY 2011 budget and planning decisions.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: In 2009, OTI conducted a program performance review of the Venezuela program to examine the progress of the program since the last review in 2007, as well as to provide assistance to OTI leadership in making determinations regarding future programming. Based on the outcome of this review, OTI adjusted its programming in FY 2009 and its planning for FY 2010 better to fit its resources and the operating environment. In addition, OTI regularly monitors grant activities by its implementing partners to inform its decision-making.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: In November 2009, OTI held a robust strategy review session with its key implementing partners, better to understand best practices and lessons learned, and to apply these in determining adjustments to programming for FY 2010 and planning for FY 2011. As a result of this strategy review session, the Operating Unit will see the largest programmatic impact in the promotion and protection of democratic values and space in Venezuela because of the FY 2011 funds requested.

## Caribbean Basin Security Initiative

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Narcotics trafficking remains the principal threat to Caribbean security. As the Mérida Initiative and other hemispheric security partnerships make progress, well-funded transnational criminal elements are becoming more entrenched, threatening the shared commitment to ensuring regional safety and stability. During the Fifth Summit of the Americas in April 2009, President Obama announced an investment and partnership with the Caribbean toward strengthening regional security. The Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI) is the manifestation of this investment.

In FY 2010, funding for the Caribbean Basin was requested in the State Western Hemisphere Regional and U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Caribbean Regional Operating Units. In FY 2011, funding for CBSI is requested as a new and separate Operating Unit. CBSI builds upon previous regional partnerships through a more coordinated effort with other U.S. agencies, Caribbean governments, and other partner nations supportive of shared regional security goals. Three shared priorities include substantially reducing illicit trafficking, advancing public safety and security, and promoting social justice.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	0	0	79,023	79,023
Economic Support Fund	0	0	17,000	17,000
Foreign Military Financing	0	0	18,160	18,160
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	0	0	37,463	37,463
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	0	0	6,400	6,400

*Note: In FY 2010, CBSI was requested in the State Western Hemisphere Regional and USAID Caribbean Regional operating units.*

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Caribbean Basin Security Initiative</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>79,023</b>	<b>79,023</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	0	0	59,310	59,310
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	0	0	18,160	18,160
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	0	18,160	18,160
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	0	0	34,750	34,750
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	0	0	34,210	34,210
1.5 Transnational Crime	0	0	540	540
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	0	0	6,400	6,400
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	0	0	2,000	2,000
1.5 Transnational Crime	0	0	4,400	4,400
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	0	0	13,713	13,713
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	0	0	11,000	11,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	0	6,000	6,000
2.2 Good Governance	0	0	5,000	5,000
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law</b>	0	0	2,713	2,713

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Enforcement</b>				
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	0	2,200	2,200
2.2 Good Governance	0	0	513	513
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	0	0	2,000	2,000
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	0	0	2,000	2,000
3.2 Education	0	0	2,000	2,000
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	0	0	2,000	2,000
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	0	0	2,000	2,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	0	0	2,000	2,000
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	0	0	2,000	2,000
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	0	0	2,000	2,000
5.2 Disaster Readiness	0	0	2,000	2,000

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Caribbean Basin Security Initiative</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>79,023</b>	<b>79,023</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	0	0	59,310	59,310
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	0	0	2,000	2,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	0	18,160	18,160
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	0	0	34,210	34,210
1.5 Transnational Crime	0	0	4,940	4,940
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	0	0	13,713	13,713
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	0	8,200	8,200
2.2 Good Governance	0	0	5,513	5,513
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	0	0	2,000	2,000
3.2 Education	0	0	2,000	2,000
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	0	0	2,000	2,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	0	0	2,000	2,000
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	0	0	2,000	2,000
5.2 Disaster Readiness	0	0	2,000	2,000

### Peace and Security

CBSI is a response to increasing criminal activity throughout the region as well as the potential “balloon effect” from anticipated successes under the Mérida Initiative and other hemispheric security partnerships. Peace and Security funds will help to combat the growing threat of transnational crime in the region, specifically the illicit trafficking in drugs and small arms. Funds will be used to develop and strengthen the capacity of regional defense, law enforcement, and justice sector institutions to detect, interdict, and successfully prosecute criminal elements operating in the Caribbean.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): FMF will focus on stabilization operations and security sector reform. While the countries of the Caribbean are small, the amount of maritime territory that surrounds them is immense. Countries and regional institutions dedicated to a regional security strategy will receive assistance to help control maritime and air space by ensuring interoperability among aviation and maritime authorities; developing and sustaining air and maritime detection and monitoring, tracking, intercept, and apprehension operations; and establishing a common operating picture of air and maritime threats.

International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INCLE): Using existing institutions within the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), assistance will help civilian police units and coast guards, including the Regional Security System, develop an integrated, region-wide approach to interdicting drugs, weapons, and trafficked persons. Funds will develop mechanisms for training and counternarcotics coordination among nations, enhance drug-trafficking databases and promote shared use of information, improve the tracking of illicit firearms, and establish and strengthen import and export controls. Funds will also support new approaches to counter gangs by working with regional law enforcement agencies to better share information, and by promoting joint international law enforcement operations.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): NADR assistance will focus on countering terrorism, countering transnational crime, and combating weapons of mass destruction. Funds will assist hemispheric nonproliferation leaders to provide technical assistance and capacity building training to their neighbors. They will also help establish computer investigations and computer forensics capabilities, increase regional capacity to prevent transit of terrorists and other criminals across international borders, and prevent terrorists from establishing safe havens and bases of operations. Funds will also be used to improve governments' ability to track and seize firearms used in connection with illicit activities and establish and strengthen import and export controls.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

Because of the small size of Caribbean countries, government resources are extremely limited. U.S. assistance will help to expand and build capacity within governments, particularly in justice and security ministries, by building effective oversight mechanisms to combat corruption of government officials and to ensure equitable access to government.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): U.S. assistance will bolster the justice and public security sectors, including those related to border security (customs and immigration agencies) by helping modernize and harmonize Caribbean legal frameworks, strengthen institutional capacities and improve institutional independence, help establish protection programs, and promote reforms. ESF will also enhance justice sector capacity to investigate and prosecute corruption, help promote citizen access to public information related to government revenues and expenditures, promote budgeting and procurement transparency and auditing practices, and strengthen ethical codes of conduct for members of police forces, prosecutor offices, and the judiciary.

### **Investing in People**

U.S. assistance will reduce the opportunity for crime and violence to thrive in the Caribbean Region by increasing the skills and educational opportunities for populations vulnerable to recruitment by criminal organizations and fostering community and law enforcement cooperation. The United States will provide alternatives to at-risk youth, such as formal and informal education initiatives, and through the establishment of effective training and employment opportunities.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): Basic Education: U.S. assistance will support educational programming for vulnerable populations, especially at-risk-youth. Assistance will support specific educational and prevention programs to steer youth away from crime, gangs, and other associated behavior through vocational training and rehabilitation programs as well as professional development.

### **Economic Growth**

Criminal organizations in the Caribbean thrive by recruiting those who feel they have no economic alternative to crime. Economic growth funds will seek to dissuade potential recruits for criminal groups by offering vulnerable populations assistance, helping them to acquire the education and related skills they need for the workplace.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): Programs will provide at-risk youth and other vulnerable populations opportunities for economic advancement and, as a result, an alternative to crime. ESF will support community-based organizations and local authorities to get youth out of gangs and into programs that teach professional skills and help with job placement.

### **Humanitarian Assistance**

The Caribbean is vulnerable to damage caused by hurricanes. In some cases, entire countries (such as Grenada in 2004) have been devastated by the effects of a single hurricane. U.S. assistance will help these countries better prepare for and mitigate the effects of these and any other potential disasters.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): U.S. assistance will support capacity building, preparedness, and planning for natural and other disasters. Funds may support projects such as the development of early warning systems and plans to protect key infrastructure, public awareness and preparedness campaigns, improved building codes, and international donor coordination mechanisms.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Efforts to develop a security partnership with Caribbean countries began in the spring of 2008. Following Caribbean governments' agreement to integrate their own security resources more fully, the United States began engaging regional governments and institutions to develop a comprehensive security partnership. While firm performance measures have yet to be formalized in partnership with Caribbean governments, informal metrics and evaluation mechanisms have been drafted for approval and implementation when FY 2010 programming begins.

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: In coordination with Caribbean partners, the United States has developed strategic goals for CBSI, a framework for engagement, and a draft plan of action. A quarterly technical review process has been proposed, whereby ad-hoc technical groups will be formed to implement specific programs. An annual, high-level dialogue has been proposed to review progress and determine future fiscal year programming. The first of these meetings is scheduled to occur in early 2010.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: U.S. embassies throughout the Caribbean first provided on-the-ground assessments of the various security needs of each partner country. After compiling these assessments, the Department of State led various interagency meetings to review and provide informal analysis to develop future programs. As a result of three technical-level meetings with Caribbean partners in 2009, it has also developed proposals aimed at meeting needs identified by Caribbean partners. The data quality is based on self-reporting, but is not yet independently verified.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: The FY 2011 request is based on the previously mentioned Caribbean, embassy, and interagency assessments. With CBSI funds, the United States will see the greatest programmatic impact in Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform throughout the Leeward and Windward Islands.

## State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance for the Western Hemisphere focuses on a holistic approach to fostering expanded economic opportunity and greater social equity, increased safety of the hemisphere's citizens, and promoting energy security and mitigating the effects of global climate change. Regional programs will assist in the deepening of democratic institutions and ensure that the benefits of shared prosperity are broadly distributed throughout the region. Funding will support a variety of interlinked initiatives in the hemisphere through partnership and networking approaches across countries and sub-regions.

Programs will support presidential commitments made at the April 2009 Summit of the Americas ("Summit"), including greater economic opportunity and development of trade linkages throughout the region. Programs will focus on implementation of, and compliance with, commitments made by free trade agreement partners in the region, including Central America-Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR), Chile, and Peru, specifically focusing on labor and environmental obligations. Programs may also support implementation of, and compliance with, commitments made by Panama and Colombia, subject to the approval of these agreements by Congress.

This will include support for the region's Inter-American Social Protection Network, launched by Secretary Clinton in September 2009, which promotes greater social inclusion and social equity through networking and sharing of best practices. Additionally, funds will support the Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas (ECPA) to address the challenges of energy security and global climate change in Latin America and the Caribbean. U.S. assistance will support programs seeking to ensure that the benefits of open economies are more widely shared throughout the region. In addition, funding will support the goals of the CAFTA-DR, ensuring adequate institutional mechanisms are in place, and benefits of trade are shared amongst different segments of the population.

U.S. assistance will also support the Central American Regional Security Initiative (CARSI), previously the Mérida Initiative for Central America, which aims to stem the flow and trafficking of illegal narcotics in Central America and bolster the region's capacity to enforce its national laws and administer effective justice. CARSI programming also aims to institutionalize inter-governmental cooperation with Central American nations to counter these challenges most effectively. Without crucial U.S. assistance, the challenges of trafficking and regional stability are likely to increase in the coming years.

Finally, requested funds will support hemisphere-wide antiterrorism programming through a coordinated, multilateral approach to nonproliferation.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	117,870	180,092	129,000	-51,092
Economic Support Fund	35,000	82,000	53,000	-29,000
Foreign Military Financing	14,490	18,000	0	-18,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	64,680	74,107	70,000	-4,107
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,700	5,985	6,000	15

## Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)</b>	<b>117,870</b>	<b>180,092</b>	<b>129,000</b>	<b>-51,092</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	65,650	79,312	60,350	-18,962
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	14,490	18,000	0	-18,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	14,490	18,000	0	-18,000
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	47,460	55,327	54,350	-977
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	26,635	11,690	15,700	4,010
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	12,600	33,687	30,950	-2,737
1.5 Transnational Crime	8,225	9,950	7,700	-2,250
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	3,700	5,985	6,000	15
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	3,550	5,260	5,000	-260
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	150	725	1,000	275
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	40,220	56,280	45,650	-10,630
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	23,000	37,500	30,000	-7,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	7,650	18,750	10,000	-8,750
2.2 Good Governance	10,350	18,750	20,000	1,250
2.4 Civil Society	5,000	0	0	0
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	17,220	18,780	15,650	-3,130
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	17,220	18,780	15,650	-3,130
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	1,150	10,000	3,000	-7,000
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	1,150	10,000	3,000	-7,000
3.2 Education	0	8,000	0	-8,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	1,150	2,000	3,000	1,000
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	10,850	34,500	20,000	-14,500
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	10,850	34,500	20,000	-14,500
4.2 Trade and Investment	0	20,000	10,000	-10,000
4.4 Infrastructure	3,850	0	0	0
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,000	0	0	0
4.8 Environment	5,000	14,500	10,000	-4,500

## Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)</b>	<b>117,870</b>	<b>180,092</b>	<b>129,000</b>	<b>-51,092</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	65,650	79,312	60,350	-18,962
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	3,550	5,260	5,000	-260
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	150	725	1,000	275
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	41,125	29,690	15,700	-13,990
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	12,600	33,687	30,950	-2,737
1.5 Transnational Crime	8,225	9,950	7,700	-2,250
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	40,220	56,280	45,650	-10,630

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	24,870	37,530	25,650	-11,880
2.2 Good Governance	10,350	18,750	20,000	1,250
2.4 Civil Society	5,000	0	0	0
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	1,150	10,000	3,000	-7,000
3.2 Education	0	8,000	0	-8,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	1,150	2,000	3,000	1,000
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	10,850	34,500	20,000	-14,500
4.2 Trade and Investment	0	20,000	10,000	-10,000
4.4 Infrastructure	3,850	0	0	0
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,000	0	0	0
4.8 Environment	5,000	14,500	10,000	-4,500
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	1,300	0	0	0
6.1 Program Design and Learning	200	0	0	0
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,100	0	0	0

### **Peace and Security**

Funds will support CARSI programming to counter directly the effects of drug trafficking and organized crime in Central America. Separately, Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR) funds will support hemisphere-wide efforts to combat terrorism and support nonproliferation efforts.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): Through CARSI, U.S. assistance will continue to support Central American governments in their efforts to counter rapidly rising rates of violent crime and the corrosive impact of narcotics and arms trafficking, gangs, and organized crime on citizen safety in the region. CARSI provides the United States with the law enforcement resources required to address the significant systemic capacity and equipment deficits that plague government security agencies across the region. Continued investments in programs such as counternarcotics, vetted and special investigative units, money laundering and firearms interdiction assistance, transnational anti-gang units, and support for maritime interdiction and border security enhancements will serve to build host nation capabilities, thereby bolstering the attempts of Central American governments to provide enhanced levels of citizen safety, and corresponding levels of economic and social opportunities to their citizens.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): These funds will be used for Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) programming to build on recent regional efforts designed to enhance the capability of Central, South American, and Caribbean states to implement United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540. Multilateral efforts will focus on supporting regional nonproliferation leaders via the provision of technical assistance and capacity building training to other governments in the hemisphere. EXBS support for third country outreach and training efforts will enhance regional understanding of the nonproliferation threat, and bolster the hemisphere's capacity to confront it.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

Funds will support CARSI programming to combat the challenges of drug trafficking and organized crime in Central America and bolster national government apparatus to administer the rule of law effectively. Specifically, funds requested under this program objective will address the long-term governance and rule of law challenges afflicting the nations of Central America to ensure sustainability of U.S. assistance.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): CARSI programs will continue to support a range of rule-of-law and governance programs that support economic and social development, community policing initiatives,



anti-gang programming for at-risk youth, and a range of good governance activities in low-income areas, including urban and rural communities that are vulnerable to drug-trafficking, gangs, and organized crime. More broadly, these funds will be used to strengthen justice systems in Central America, foster good governance throughout the region, and promote economic and social development to effectively target the root causes of drug trafficking in the region.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): CARSI will continue to sustain vital rule-of-law capacity assistance programs to enable the countries of Central America to effectively investigate, prosecute, and incarcerate criminals and dismantle criminal organizations. Programs will focus on the training of police investigators, prosecutors, judges, and prison officials to provide them with the skills and competencies needed to counter the increasingly sophisticated and transnational nature of crimes being committed in the region. In addition to rule of law training programs that will be conducted at the International Law Enforcement Academy in San Salvador, regionally based technical advisors and U.S.-subject matter experts will provide training in each Central American nation.

### **Investing in People**

Funding will support programming activities following the April 2009 Summit of the Americas.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations: Through the Summit of the Americas process, U.S. assistance enables multilateral cooperation among partners in the region to reduce social inequality, prevent disease, and improve education. Human development efforts were a key focus of the 2009 Summit, and will feature prominently in the 2012 Summit. Toward that end, U.S. assistance will continue to bolster programs in the region that promote social inclusion, strengthen social safety nets, and contribute to improved access to critical social services, healthcare, and education for the most poor and vulnerable citizens. Through the Inter-American Social Protection Network, U.S. assistance will improve institutional and multilateral collaboration to share best practices and complement conditional cash transfer programs in the region, providing incentives to poor families to improve school attendance and performance, as well as increase the number of children receiving basic health services and improve access to basic financial services.

### **Economic Growth**

Economic Growth funding will support programming complementing the Pathways to Prosperity in the Americas initiative and ECPA to further regional integration of open economies and global climate change issues.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): U.S. assistance will support the 2009 Summit of the Americas goals of human prosperity, energy security, and environmental sustainability. Specifically, programs will seek to reduce inequality and economic disparity, advance energy security, promote cooperation on climate change, facilitate sustainable development, and improve the environment. Through the Pathways to Prosperity in the Americas initiative and under the auspices of CAFTA-DR, U.S. assistance will promote inclusive growth, prosperity, and social justice. Funding, which also supports the free trade agreements with the countries in the region, will leverage partnerships with other committed governments to empower small farmers, small businesses, craftspeople, workers, women, indigenous communities, Afro-descendants, youth, and vulnerable groups to participate effectively in the global economy. U.S. assistance will also continue to support the implementation of the labor commitments made by free trade agreement partners in the region by providing funding to strengthen labor institutions and promote a culture of compliance with labor laws. For ECPA, funds will support regional cooperation on issues surrounding energy efficiency, renewable energy, cleaner fossil fuels, energy infrastructure, and energy poverty. U.S. assistance will continue to support voluntary cooperation by the region's governments on energy and climate, sharing best practices within the region, and promoting technology cooperation and public policies that help partners transition to a low carbon economy and increase access to clean energy.

## **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Performance monitoring and program evaluation components have significantly informed WHA Regional Fund program development, design, and implementation. Monitoring and evaluation efforts are tailored to specific programs as appropriate.

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: For CARSI, a range of program assessments was conducted in FY 2009 to evaluate host nation law enforcement capabilities and rule-of-law capacity deficits. The assessments are enabling the United States to refine the allocation of FY 2010 and FY 2011 CARSI resources and assistance to increase the probability of building high-impact, sustainable citizen safety programs throughout the region. For Summit-related initiatives, inter-governmental activities and regional partnerships formed in support of the Inter-American Social Protection Network are monitored by the international institutions of the Joint Summit Working Group and reported on in the Inter-American system. For ECPA, the Department of State has supported a clearinghouse role for the Organization of American States, which will maintain information about United States and other government ECPA initiatives to show where efforts can be bolstered.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: In 2009, a comprehensive assessment of the key threats to citizen safety, challenges to the effective disbursement of CARSI resources, and identification of sustainable U.S. assistance opportunities was conducted by each Mission's Country Team. The assessment provided the Department of State and its inter-agency partners with the most complete review of the evolving security environment in Central America to date, and is facilitating current and future year funding allocations best to address critical law enforcement and rule of law capacity deficits in each Central American nation.

Specifically, through an inter-agency agreement with the U.S. Customs and Border Protection (USCBP), USCBP teams have conducted detailed needs assessments of significant land ports of entry throughout Central America. Through these assessments, critical border security deficiencies were identified in one region of Central America particularly vulnerable to transnational narcotics trafficking, enabling the Department of State to reallocate diplomatic and law enforcement resources collaboratively to address and mitigate U.S. concerns with the relevant governments. Through an inter-agency agreement with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF), ATF is conducting national firearms assessments for each Central American nation. The assessments are being used by the Department of State to identify gaps in host nation capabilities towards which technical assistance is being disbursed to reduce the trafficking of firearms across national boundaries.

In assessing the performance of Summit-related programs, the Department employs existing U.S. methods for evaluation of government-to-government and multilateral relationships given the strong regional cooperation components of Summit programming.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: For Central America, requested funding represents the minimum needed to continue effectively to counter threats to regional security and stability and foster democratic development. The pace of U.S. program implementation is increasing; sufficient FY 2011 funding will ensure this momentum persists. For the Summit of the Americas, the successes already demonstrated by the Chile-Caribbean partnerships for social protection and the U.S. biofuels agreement with Brazil represent strong potential for further regional cooperation. With additional FY 2011 funding, U.S. assistance will further support already successful efforts under the Inter-American Social Protection Network, and expand and further facilitate exchanges of best practices among governments for the creation and improvement of social protection in the region. For ECPA, FY 2011 assistance will target countries in the region who have taken concrete actions to address their energy security and climate objectives to best advance regional cooperation on climate change issues.

## USAID Central America Regional

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

United States regional support is critical to promote integrated economic growth to the provisions of a U.S. regional free trade agreement, mitigate growing trans-border food security concerns, provide youth in Central America with licit alternatives to criminal gang recruitment, and buttress larger efforts in the fight against HIV/AIDS. U.S. assistance will help signatory countries benefit from the opportunities offered by the Central America-Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR). U.S. assistance will support institutional mechanisms, programs, and other measures to ensure that the benefits of trade are shared amongst different segments of the population. Programs will also seek to promote leadership in governance and lessen crime and youth vulnerability to gang activity. Additionally, a regional program will support the U.S. Presidential initiative for a comprehensive approach to combating HIV/AIDS throughout Central America.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	22,875	29,348	39,562	10,214
Development Assistance	8,813	17,786	28,000	10,214
Global Health and Child Survival - State	8,671	6,171	6,171	0
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	5,391	5,391	5,391	0

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>USAID Central America Regional</b>	<b>22,875</b>	<b>29,348</b>	<b>39,562</b>	<b>10,214</b>
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	2,800	2,000	2,000	0
<b>Development Assistance</b>	2,800	2,000	2,000	0
2.2 Good Governance	2,800	2,000	2,000	0
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	14,062	11,562	11,562	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - State</b>	8,671	6,171	6,171	0
3.1 Health	8,671	6,171	6,171	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - USAID</b>	5,391	5,391	5,391	0
3.1 Health	5,391	5,391	5,391	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	6,013	15,786	26,000	10,214
<b>Development Assistance</b>	6,013	15,786	26,000	10,214
4.2 Trade and Investment	3,013	6,786	10,000	3,214
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,400	0	0	0
4.8 Environment	1,600	9,000	16,000	7,000

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>USAID Central America Regional</b>	<b>22,875</b>	<b>29,348</b>	<b>39,562</b>	<b>10,214</b>
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	2,800	2,000	2,000	0
2.2 Good Governance	2,800	2,000	2,000	0
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	14,062	11,562	11,562	0
3.1 Health	14,062	11,562	11,562	0

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	6,013	15,786	26,000	10,214
4.2 Trade and Investment	3,013	6,786	10,000	3,214
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,400	0	0	0
4.8 Environment	1,600	9,000	16,000	7,000
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	1,489	1,868	2,311	443
6.1 Program Design and Learning	150	275	250	-25
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,339	1,593	2,061	468

### Governing Justly and Democratically

The United States supports crime prevention programs at the regional level. Assistance is provided to the Central American Integration System (SICA) to spur development of policy initiatives and implementation of reforms in citizen security, promote multi-country policy and legal reform to improve the treatment and rehabilitation of youth, and seek alliances with the private sector and other civil society organizations in order to create opportunities for ex-gang members and at-risk youth.

Development Assistance (DA): Epidemic levels of crime and violence in the Central American region make establishing order and public security one of the most pressing problems faced by these countries. In FY 2011, U.S. assistance will continue expanding interventions in Central America to prevent vulnerable youth from joining gangs, help youth leave gangs, and promote activities to reduce recidivism. Interventions will include the expansion of an outreach network, greater education awareness campaigns, and sub-grants to support alliances between Central American governments, their communities, civil society, and the private sector to develop prevention activities. In collaboration with SICA, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will continue helping with the implementation of policy changes to improve the performance of juvenile justice systems in the region and their capacity to rehabilitate youth offenders. SICA will continue to be a principal partner to promote regional debate on public security and develop adequate statistical databases and documentary research on public security.

A Central America Regional Leadership Program is planned to create long and short-term leadership training opportunities for emerging national and municipal leaders from the business, civil society, indigenous, and minority communities. 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, and safe spaces for practicable advocacy, and offer exposure to complex international, regional, and local issues for tomorrow's leaders. 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 equip them to deal with the increasingly complex challenges of the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

Donors working at the regional level on citizen security and violence prevention include the Spanish Cooperation Agency (AECID) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). AECID and UNDP work in partnership with SICA to strengthen regional policies for the prevention and control of violence. AECID's second regional project with SICA helps to combat gender violence in the Central American Region. For this project, the liaison is the Central American Committee of Ministers of Women's Affairs. The project supports the efforts of the national institutions in reducing gender violence, which greatly affects the countries in this region. With U.S. support, a donor coordination working group has been established and meets periodically in smaller thematic sub-groups to improve coordination, make better use of available resources, and respond better to the region's needs in the justice and security area.

### Investing in People

The Regional HIV/AIDS Program combats HIV/AIDS in Central America. Central American countries will receive significant support in building partnerships to provide integrated prevention,

care, and treatment programs throughout the region.

Global Health Child Survival (GHCS): Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Panama, Belize, and Costa Rica will receive funding to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief.

Development Assistance (DA): USAID will support programs to prevent at-risk youth from joining gangs, create opportunities and alternatives to convince youth to leave gangs, and provide readjustment services to ex-gang members and at-risk youth with positive education, training, and job opportunities.

### **Economic Growth**

The United States contributes to open, diversified, and expanding economies throughout the region. The program targets the adoption of laws, policies, and regulations that promote trade and investment in addition to improved management of critical watersheds and natural resources. USAID is helping countries to facilitate trade - particularly through the benefits of the trade agreement with the United States - by developing more consistent customs provisions, rules of origin procedures, and food safety standards requirements. Assistance is also provided to enforce environmental laws and strengthen the capacity of labor justice institutions.

Development Assistance (DA): U.S. assistance to expand trade will build on successful work with customs agencies in the region and embark on new efforts to reduce barriers to cross-border trade for critical foodstuffs. As part of the Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, USAID's regional food security program will build and strengthen value-added supply chains that increase rural income. It will also help increase integration of regional markets by working with major buyers that seek uniform quality standards, products with third-party certification, and compliance with sanitary and phytosanitary standards, and will promote expansion of certification and other voluntary standards that will also provide avenues for local producers to access markets. Due to the successful implementation of the labor court management system (under the auspices of CAFTA-DR), USAID will replicate models to ensure a faster and more efficient labor justice throughout the region. Lastly, USAID will help develop improved regional information management tools and analytical capacity that are critical to helping vulnerable populations reduce risk.

U.S. assistance will continue to support implementation of the CAFTA-DR Environment Chapter obligations by providing funding to support programs that strengthen environmental institutions, promote transparency and public participation, and enhance conservation efforts. Promotion of public education programs to promote public support for environmental protections and conservation of natural resources, including forests, wildlife, and ecosystems, is a priority. Furthermore, U.S. assistance will continue to support the implementation of the CAFTA-DR Labor Chapter by providing funding to strengthen the capacity of labor justice systems and promote a culture of compliance with labor laws.

Biodiversity-earmarked funds will help promote new management approaches that offer users secure tenure and access rights to increase household income, and augment ecosystem productivity and protect marine biodiversity by reducing threats to marine and freshwater biodiversity and ecosystem health in Central America. U.S. assistance will also support the harmonization of policies, legislation, and regulations that promote both sustainable use of natural resources and the conservation of the marine and coastal biodiversity.

Significant funds from the Global Climate Change Initiative will help build on past CAFTA-DR regional clean production and environmental compliance successes by working with private sector firms to help them reduce their energy costs, enhance energy efficiency, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. USAID will also support government and private sector initiatives around renewable energy and low carbon development strategies including an improved investment climate for renewable energy investment in Central America.

Other donors such as the European Union, the Inter-American Development Bank, and Spanish International Cooperation Agency, amongst others, are implementing similar activities, e.g., customs integration, labor, and environmental standards, and coastal and marine conservation. USAID is coordinating closely with other donors working in same sectors or areas to complement interventions and avoid duplication of efforts.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

USAID conducted eight special studies and four sector- and topic-specific assessments in FY 2009 that helped inform activity decision-making and assessed program successes and impacts. In addition, semiannual portfolio reviews conducted in May, November, and December 2009 helped examine management and operational issues and decide the course of action to take. As illustrated below, all assessments and studies undertaken in 2009 have been extremely informative, and assisted management teams to measure program performance and decision-making.

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: One of the elements of the crime prevention regional program is to promote policy reforms and assist local advocacy efforts to reform juvenile justice practices. Four evaluations of Central American countries' legal frameworks in juvenile justice helped assess and expand program interventions, and identify obstacles and problems of each country's juvenile justice system that hinder their ability to provide effective rehabilitation of youth offenders.

The Regional HIV/AIDS Program conducted two program evaluations and assessments in FY 2009. The results of these evaluations informed FY 2010 and FY 2011 budget and planning decisions as well as the design of new activities.

One of the assessments of labor justice activities was the basis for identifying and resolving the main issues regarding case flow management in the Goicoechea judicial center in Costa Rica. The assessment informed the design of a restructuring plan to help reduce the procedural delays by 30 percent. A labor court system evaluation was also made in the Dominican Republic, leading to a procedures streamlining plan. USAID also examined the National Strategy and Infrastructure for the Implementation of the Pollution Release and Transfer Register to support compliance with environmental regulations and to raise awareness of pollutant emissions.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: Due to the findings of the juvenile justice evaluations in Central American countries, USAID will allocate additional resources from FY 2011 funds to promote juvenile justice policy reforms.

In FY 2009, the Regional HIV/AIDS Program was discussed during two portfolio reviews. One held in May focused on financial issues, and the full review held in November 2009 focused on assessing results achieved during FY 2009, the validity of the Performance Management Plan, and implementation and management issues. No major issues were found that would require changes in budget allocation.

The Goicoechea mega court assessment identified new ways to streamline processes and reduce caseloads and process duration; therefore, USAID plans to allocate FY 2011 resources for the reorganization of its courts and the implementation of a case management system in 15 labor courts in the Dominican Republic. As a result of the pollution assessment, USAID will implement the Transfer Register in at least one CAFTA-DR country to ensure compliance with environmental regulations, the dissemination of information among the public, and the regional importance of having information on pollutant emissions.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: HIV/AIDS assessment work will shape future efforts regarding the development and implementation of policies that support HIV/AIDS prevention and control.

## USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Latin American and the Caribbean (LAC) region is an important partner for U.S. regional security efforts, a leader in the implementation of free trade agreements, and host to key U.S. development and security initiatives. U.S. assistance will work to prevent crime and violence, upgrade the quality of basic education, improve health systems, support the implementation of free trade agreements and country-led food security strategies, and increase efforts to mitigate against, and adapt to, global climate change.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	52,777	57,959	67,785	9,826
Development Assistance	46,281	51,471	61,297	9,826
Global Health and Child Survival - State	1,088	1,088	1,088	0
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	5,408	5,400	5,400	0

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)</b>	<b>52,777</b>	<b>57,959</b>	<b>67,785</b>	<b>9,826</b>
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	2,100	1,000	2,100	1,100
<b>Development Assistance</b>	2,100	1,000	2,100	1,100
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	0	1,000	1,000
2.2 Good Governance	250	0	0	0
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	475	500	1,100	600
2.4 Civil Society	1,375	500	0	-500
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	22,502	25,488	25,488	0
<b>Development Assistance</b>	16,006	19,000	19,000	0
3.2 Education	16,006	19,000	19,000	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - State</b>	1,088	1,088	1,088	0
3.1 Health	1,088	1,088	1,088	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - USAID</b>	5,408	5,400	5,400	0
3.1 Health	5,408	5,400	5,400	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	28,175	31,471	40,197	8,726
<b>Development Assistance</b>	28,175	31,471	40,197	8,726
4.2 Trade and Investment	11,775	13,971	12,000	-1,971
4.5 Agriculture	0	1,000	10,000	9,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	100	0	0	0
4.8 Environment	16,300	16,500	18,197	1,697

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)</b>	<b>52,777</b>	<b>57,959</b>	<b>67,785</b>	<b>9,826</b>
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>2,100</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>2,100</b>	<b>1,100</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	0	1,000	1,000
2.2 Good Governance	250	0	0	0
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	475	500	1,100	600
2.4 Civil Society	1,375	500	0	-500
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>22,502</b>	<b>25,488</b>	<b>25,488</b>	<b>0</b>
3.1 Health	6,496	6,488	6,488	0
3.2 Education	16,006	19,000	19,000	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>28,175</b>	<b>31,471</b>	<b>40,197</b>	<b>8,726</b>
4.2 Trade and Investment	11,775	13,971	12,000	-1,971
4.5 Agriculture	0	1,000	10,000	9,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	100	0	0	0
4.8 Environment	16,300	16,500	18,197	1,697
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>3,717</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>-500</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	816	0	3,500	3,500
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,901	4,000	0	-4,000

#### 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 and 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. The United States will continue to support the priority of citizen safety through a balanced, integrated approach of community crime and violence prevention coupled with political attitudes surveys to inform and monitor democracy and governance programming. Finally, the United States will seek opportunities to improve the quality of partnerships with host governments and citizens through the integration of democracy and governance best practices across its assistance portfolio. Additionally, the LAC 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.

Development Assistance (DA): To accomplish these objectives, the Regional Program will support South-to-South technical assistance exchanges through the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights, for free, fair, and transparent elections. 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. Community crime will be addressed through the expansion of civil society activities, public-private sector alliances, improved policy-making, and coordination and implementation of prevention strategies. In support of the U.S. anti-gang strategy, additional assistance will be given to 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 carried out under the Central America Regional and Caribbean Basin Security Initiatives, including activities targeted toward communities that are vulnerable to crime. The regional program supports the Americas Barometer project at Vanderbilt University to conduct citizen surveys that inform U.S. programs, and monitor and evaluate their impact.



## **Investing in People**

With the global economic crisis, every LAC country faces sluggish growth, rising unemployment, and deepening poverty. Poverty and persistent inequality threaten recent gains in education reforms and health systems. The 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 regional linkages that go beyond bilateral responses to look at common development challenges and interdependent solutions within the LAC region in the areas of education and health.

Development Assistance (DA): Basic Education: 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. Historically, the LAC region has been the annual recipient of funds earmarked for basic education. This earmark enables the regional program to support activities that improve the quality of instruction, build the capacity for reform advocacy, strengthen strategic information capacity, and develop effective models for change.

Higher Education: The United States will provide greater access to higher education to students from disadvantaged rural areas through partnerships with U.S. institutions. Providing scholarships for technical education and training 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. Since 2009, this program has contributed to the agency's higher education earmark, and will continue to do so in FY 2011.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - State: Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): Latin America Regional will receive significant support to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the region and support orphans and vulnerable children.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - USAID: The health sector in the LAC region has made impressive gains in improving health indicators for the majority of the region's population. Yet stark inequalities continue to characterize the region in terms of health and access to quality health services. Weak health systems threaten the sustainability of progress made to date, and undermine efforts to extend health services to poor and minority populations. The LAC Regional health programs respond to these challenges by providing assistance to strengthen health systems that in turn deliver the most essential and effective health services. Consistent with the principles of the Global Health Initiative, the LAC Regional program promotes country ownership of all funded activities, and emphasizes the central role of women and girls in improving family health. The LAC Regional program works with the Pan American Health Organization headquarters and in several countries to improve quality and strengthen systems in partnership with ministries of health, and carries out initiatives to increase regional public-private partnerships, as well as South-to-South exchanges.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health: The program will ensure successful phase-out of USAID's family planning activities in six countries, focusing on sustained, quality, affordable family planning services, and the availability of safe contraceptives throughout the region.

Linkages with PEPFAR: Latin America Regional will receive significant support to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the region and support orphans and vulnerable children.

Tuberculosis (TB): The program will reduce the spread of TB in the region, thus contributing to the control of TB in the United States. The TB program will fund effective activities implemented through the Pan American Health Organization that support ongoing training of health leaders and front-line workers in dealing with this still-common disease.

**Maternal and Child Health:** The program will improve quality of care (especially with respect to pregnancy and delivery) and strengthen programs for newborns and young children. It will promote the use of proven, low-cost interventions that reduce morbidity and prevent mortality among mothers and children.

**Other Public Health Threats:** The program will address the rise in antimicrobial resistance, hospital infections, and diseases such as Chagas and Dengue that represent a serious disease burden in the region.

### **Economic Growth**

The United States will help host-country governments cope with challenges related to globalization, competitiveness, and trade liberalization, 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, and promoting food safety and access to food, worker rights, transparent environmental governance, and sound management of natural resources that reduce global climate change.

Development Assistance (DA): The LAC Regional program will continue to build the capacity of host country partners to implement and benefit from free trade agreements while also working to promote food security in the region, improve worker rights, and expand opportunities for the poor and other marginalized social groups to contribute to and benefit from economic growth. The program will identify and disseminate best practices and technologies that can help small producers and firms to respond to market opportunities and deal with challenges presented by trade agreements, increased competition, and food insecurity. Interventions may address a wide range of issues relevant to trade capacity building and food security as part of the Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative in the region, such as promoting increased agricultural productivity, diversifying small-scale farmers into higher-value crops to raise rural incomes, building workforce capacity through a market-led approach, improving the trade and investment enabling environment, broadening access to financial services, improving land tenure systems, and examining cross-cutting issues relevant to food security such as nutrition and climate change. The program will take a comprehensive regional approach to interventions, going beyond bilateral responses to common challenges and seeking shared solutions. The program will also seek opportunities to partner with other relevant regional actors and leverage additional resources.

Furthermore, the United States will continue to promote the responsible management of natural resources in the Amazon Basin, the largest remaining area of contiguous tropical forest in the world. The LAC regional environment program 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. By empowering key indigenous peoples and traditional communities to manage natural resources under their control and attain sustainable livelihoods, U.S. assistance will both conserve biodiversity and mitigate conflict and violence over dwindling natural resources. In addition, the regional environment program will build upon Global Climate Change earmarks from previous years to scale up adaptation efforts to increase resilience for Caribbean states and glacier-dependent nations. The program will also assist with plans for low-carbon development strategies in several countries to provide a common approach based on best practices. Further, activities that reduce emissions from tropical forest degradation and deforestation will be expanded by building the capacities of countries to implement such activities.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: The LAC Regional Program has initiated several key evaluations in 2009 to refine the course of education and environmental programs into 2010, as well as holding annual portfolio reviews and quarterly pipeline analyses. As a result, two major evaluations will be completed in 2010: an evaluation of the Regional Basic Education Program, and

the Initiative for Conservation in the Andean Amazon (ICAA) program. The specific aims of the ICAA evaluation are to promote adaptive management for the remaining two years of the initiative, and to help inform the design of new or follow-on programs. A health sector assessment has just begun and will inform decisions post-submission of this Congressional Budget Justification.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: During FY 2010, the LAC Regional basic education program will use the findings and results of the evaluation of the program to adjust its strategic focus, guide activity design, and improve coordination between regional and bilateral activities. Analysis of program synergies and impact will help to target new resources for greatest strategic impact. Best practices from the successful Centers for Excellence in Teacher Training program and the Education Policy Program will be used to design new and follow-on interventions to strengthen education quality in the region.

Initial findings from the ICAA evaluation suggest that aspects of the program working with indigenous organizations on conserving biodiversity have generated notable results, and that program results were enhanced in cases where USAID mission staff provided implementation oversight. In response to these initial results, the LAC environment program is working to transition management of site-based components of the initiative from Washington to the field by creating a program management unit within USAID/Peru's economic growth and environment team. In addition, USAID is working with initiative partners to identify opportunities to strengthen and increase work with indigenous organizations. The evaluation also informed the design of new or follow-on programs, which will be carried out during the first half of FY 2010. In addition to continuing to focus on work with indigenous organizations, the new design will incorporate more explicitly activities to support mitigation and adaptation to global climate change.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: LAC expects to see high dividends from continued investment in education and environmental programs. While new initiatives such as Youth, Global Health Initiative, Global Hunger and Food Security, and Global Climate Change affect the course of LAC's programming decisions and will guide the course of LAC's new interventions for the foreseeable future, performance information influences the focus of resources and strategic approaches within the earmarked sector.

## USAID South America Regional

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

In collaboration with host country governments and local institutions, the United States, through the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), provides assistance to South American countries in Economic Growth and Health. Poverty reduction through trade-led growth that complies with international norms is a key U.S. foreign policy objective in the Andean region. Increased trade contributes to investment and job creation and thus to the reduction of poverty. In addition, addressing major infectious diseases is a U.S. 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.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	7,150	6,484	6,800	316
Development Assistance	1,500	1,184	1,500	316
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	5,650	5,300	5,300	0

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>USAID South America Regional</b>	<b>7,150</b>	<b>6,484</b>	<b>6,800</b>	<b>316</b>
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	5,650	5,300	5,300	0
<b>Global Health and Child Survival - USAID</b>	5,650	5,300	5,300	0
3.1 Health	5,650	5,300	5,300	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	1,500	1,184	1,500	316
<b>Development Assistance</b>	1,500	1,184	1,500	316
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,500	1,184	1,500	316

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>USAID South America Regional</b>	<b>7,150</b>	<b>6,484</b>	<b>6,800</b>	<b>316</b>
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	5,650	5,300	5,300	0
3.1 Health	5,650	5,300	5,300	0
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	1,500	1,184	1,500	316
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,500	1,184	1,500	316
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	250	190	540	350
6.1 Program Design and Learning	0	0	350	350
6.2 Administration and Oversight	250	190	190	0

### Investing in People

The South America Regional Infectious Diseases Program (SARI) includes both the Amazon Malaria Initiative (AMI) and the South America Infectious Disease Initiative (SAIDI). The purpose of SARI is to improve infectious disease prevention and control at a sub-regional level and help decrease national morbidity and mortality in participating countries. It uses a combination of technical assistance and training provided by international experts, and promotes South-to-South networks to

improve evidence-based decision-making and share best practices.

Global Health Child Survival (GHCS) - USAID: Malaria: Through AMI, the United States helps address malaria and antimicrobial resistance (AMR) in Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname, and Mesoamerica (Mexico to Panama). In FY 2009, AMI has strengthened capacities to monitor anti-malarial efficacy to provide timely diagnosis and treatment with quality drugs, and to control vectors. For FY 2011, USAID will continue using targeted interventions, incorporating innovated practices and lessons learned into prevention and control programs in participating countries. AMI will continue to use the latest research to guide national malaria control programs, and monitor and protect drug efficacy, vector control, and surveillance, while disseminating results and best practices in the region.

Tuberculosis (TB): TB, particularly in its multi-drug resistant form, continues to be a significant health threat in Bolivia, Paraguay, and Peru. In FY 2009, USAID, through SAIDI, improved the capacity of these countries to manage and operate their TB programs, leading to improved prevention and control. SAIDI achievements included improved patient safety, TB drug management, and quality control. SAIDI will continue to use data gathered in Bolivia, Paraguay, and Peru to develop and implement a holistic, systemic approach to deal with resistance to anti-TB drugs, and infection prevention and control. USAID will also implement the SAIDI approach in Ecuador and present it to other Latin American and Caribbean countries for possible application.

Other Public Health Threats: In FY 2009, SAIDI continued its support to Bolivia, Paraguay, and Peru for the control and prevention of antimicrobial resistance. SAIDI achievements included practices in control of antimicrobial resistance and improved guidelines in the countries, which also supported national responses to the pandemic H1N1 influenza. USAID assistance includes implementation of a comprehensive, innovative, and evidence-based approach to prevent antimicrobial resistance. In FY 2011, SAIDI will continue support to Bolivia, Paraguay, Peru, and Ecuador in areas such as infection control practices, appropriate use of antimicrobials, drug management, and quality surveillance.

Key issues to be addressed include Health Systems Strengthening and Media. USAID will strengthen health systems through collaboration between U.S.-based and in-country partners and through South-to-South cooperation in areas including system improvements for epidemiological surveillance, AMR, malaria, and TB; diagnosis and treatment, ensuring quality of drugs and other supplies; and vector surveillance and control. USAID will use the media to raise awareness of issues addressed by AMI and SAIDI among policy and decision-makers, public opinion influencers, and the general public.

### **Economic Growth**

Under its regional programs, USAID supports economic reforms that include enforcement of labor standards and intellectual property rights.

Development Assistance (DA): USAID assistance will help build the capacity of the public and private sectors to facilitate trade and increase competitiveness by implementing legal, regulatory, and institutional reforms through the Andean Trade Capacity Building (ATCB) Program. The ATCB program complements the United States' 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 ATCB program will improve the Andean countries' ability to comply with international trade agreements, including those related to labor and environment, and facilitate and streamline trade to increase the competitiveness of the private sector.

USAID's South America Regional environment program will focus on reducing deforestation and increasing carbon sequestration via sustainable forest management in the Amazon basin. USAID will work with government officials, donors, the private sector, and civil society groups to help Andean countries prepare and validate Reduced Emission from Deforestation and Degradation

projects, and address critical issues such as water shortages from extensive glacier melt and impacts on energy production, irrigation, agricultural production, and fire management as a result of changing rainfall, water flow, and temperature patterns. Key issues that will be addressed include:

- **Climate Change:** In collaboration with host countries and other donors, the South America Regional (SAR) Environment Program will focus on sustainable land use and forestry activities that lead to the sequestration of carbon and adaptation to climate variability and change; and
- **Gender:** USAID will closely monitor the impacts on gender relations from new climate change programs to ensure that both men and women benefit from USAID's interventions.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: The SAR Program has successively extended its strategy. The Mission conducts quarterly financial review meetings that, in addition to allowing discussion of pipeline and other financial issues, constitute the venue for making budget allocation and programmatic decisions. Annual portfolio review meetings discuss in depth the Regional Mission's performance, including the achievement of Performance Management Plan (PMP) targets for each activity and related budget decisions. In FY 2009, the Mission completed one evaluation, plus eight other assessments and similar studies that served as inputs to program management. The studies on malaria and other public health threats, and the evaluation of the trade and investment program provided strategic direction, the basis for programmatic adjustment, and an assessment of program impacts. In FY 2010, the SAR Program will carry out two evaluations that will directly inform programmatic and budget decisions for the AMI and SAIDI.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: The SAR Program continues to use evaluation data to inform programmatic and resource allocation decisions. As an example, the ATCB program was subject to an objective external evaluation to assess its effectiveness. The evaluation examined labor and intellectual property rights activities in Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru. As a result of the findings in the evaluation, the SAR Program designed a follow-on activity that will ensure that labor and intellectual property rights databases developed with USAID assistance will be available to the public, and be used to improve dispute settlement processes and strengthen enforcement.

As another example, the Health Program studied the changes required in logistics management for malaria, because of low incidence of this disease. The results provided strategic direction to AMI on the need to strengthen the capacities of AMI-supported countries to prevent and control malaria. Data from the study will help the USAID Health Program to better define tools and strategies for working in areas with high and low intensity of malaria transmission.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: Health Program funds for FY 2011 will continue to support the national malaria control programs in SAR countries, as well as the ability to adapt to a new context in which the number of malaria cases decreases in some areas while it remains high in others - as opposed to a high number of cases occurring across the region. The funding will also address this mixed context in these countries, and expand collaboration with selected countries in Central America (or Mesoamerica) and the Caribbean to ensure that progress achieved in South America is not compromised.

In FY 2011 and beyond, SAR Program results will be measured against indicators such as "Number of drug samples tested from official and non-official dispensing facilities," "Number of public and private sector standards-setting bodies that have adopted internationally accepted guidelines for standard setting as a result of USG assistance," and "Number of participants in trade and investment environment trainings."

**Congressional Budget Justification**

**FOREIGN ASSISTANCE**

**SUMMARY TABLES**

**Fiscal Year 2011**

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## ACRONYMS

AEECA	Assistance to Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia
DA	Development Assistance
ESF	Economic Support Fund
FFP	Food For Peace Title II Program
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
PKO	Peacekeeping Operations
TI	Transition Initiatives
Other	Includes Peace Corps, Democracy Fund, International Disaster Assistance (IDA), U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA), Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund (PCCF), USAID Operating Expenses (OE), USAID Capital Investment Fund (CIF), USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses and DCA Administrative Expenses.

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**Table 1: INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS and RELATED ACCOUNTS REQUEST**

(S000)

	FY 2009 Actual <sup>1</sup>	FY 2010 Estimate <sup>2</sup>	FY 2010 Supplemental	FY 2011 Request
<b>INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (150 Account)</b>	<b>52,631,799</b>	<b>50,566,628</b>	<b>4,461,440</b>	<b>58,492,754</b>
<b>STATE OPERATION &amp; RELATED ACCOUNTS</b>	<b>15,825,716</b>	<b>15,789,329</b>	<b>1,824,000</b>	<b>17,104,281</b>
<b>Administration of Foreign Affairs</b>	<b>10,932,781</b>	<b>11,024,449</b>	<b>1,824,000</b>	<b>12,377,418</b>
<b>State Programs</b>	<b>7,476,108</b>	<b>8,366,000</b>	<b>1,807,000</b>	<b>9,689,321</b>
<b>Diplomatic and Consular Programs</b>	7,153,108	8,227,000	1,807,000	9,545,221
Ongoing Operations <sup>3</sup>	5,811,350	6,640,786	1,807,000	7,984,521
Worldwide Security Protection <sup>3</sup>	1,341,758	1,586,214	-	1,560,700
Capital Investment Fund <sup>4</sup>	323,000	139,000	-	144,100
<b>Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance<sup>3</sup></b>	2,669,369	1,724,150	-	1,681,500
Ongoing Operations	801,344	876,850	-	857,300
Worldwide Security Upgrades	1,868,025	847,300	-	824,200
<b>Other Administration of Foreign Affairs</b>	787,304	934,299	17,000	1,006,597
Civilian Stabilization Initiative	45,000	120,000	-	184,000
Office of the Inspector General	121,122	102,000	17,000	120,152
Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs	538,000	635,000	-	633,200
Representation Allowances	8,175	8,175	-	8,175
Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials	22,814	28,000	-	27,200
Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Services	29,000	10,000	-	11,000
Buying Power Maintenance Account	5,000	8,500	-	-
Repatriation Loans Program Account	1,353	1,450	-	1,450
Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan	16,840	21,174	-	21,420
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund	[157,100]	[158,900]	-	[158,900]
<b>International Organizations</b>	<b>3,992,900</b>	<b>3,807,500</b>	-	<b>3,777,730</b>
Contributions to International Organizations (CIO)	1,604,400	1,682,500	-	1,595,430
Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA)	2,388,500	2,125,000	-	2,182,300
<b>Related Programs</b>	<b>153,552</b>	<b>161,750</b>	-	<b>133,805</b>
The Asia Foundation	16,000	19,000	-	15,690
Center for Middle Easter-Western Dialogue	875	875	-	840
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program	500	500	-	500
Israeli Arab Scholarship Program	177	375	-	375
East-West Center	21,000	23,000	-	11,400
National Endowment for Democracy	115,000	118,000	-	105,000
<b>International Commissions (Function 300) [non-add]</b>	<b>337,080</b>	<b>142,834</b>	-	<b>130,286</b>
International Boundary and Water Commission - Salaries and Expenses	32,455	33,000	-	47,431
International Boundary and Water Commission - Construction	263,051	43,250	-	26,900
<b>American Sections</b>	<b>11,649</b>	<b>12,608</b>	-	<b>12,355</b>
International Joint Commission	7,559	8,000	-	7,631
International Boundary Commission	1,970	2,359	-	2,422

**Table 1: INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS and RELATED ACCOUNTS REQUEST**  
(\$000)

	FY 2009 Actual <sup>1</sup>	FY 2010 Estimate <sup>2</sup>	FY 2010 Supplemental	FY 2011 Request
Border Environment Cooperation Commission	2,120	2,249	-	2,302
International Fisheries Commissions	29,925	53,976	-	43,600
<b>Broadcasting Board of Governors</b>	<b>715,483</b>	<b>746,410</b>	-	<b>768,778</b>
International Broadcasting Operations	704,187	733,788	-	755,143
Broadcasting Capital Improvements	11,296	12,622	-	13,635
<b>Other Programs</b>	<b>31,000</b>	<b>49,220</b>	-	<b>46,550</b>
United States Institute of Peace	31,000	49,220	-	46,550
<b>FOREIGN OPERATIONS</b>	<b>34,308,360</b>	<b>32,803,782</b>	<b>2,637,440</b>	<b>39,399,814</b>
<b>U.S Agency for International Development</b>	<b>1,257,959</b>	<b>1,650,300</b>	-	<b>1,695,506</b>
USAID Operating Expense (OE)	1,059,184	1,388,800	-	1,476,006
Civilian Stabilization Initiative (CSI)	30,000	30,000	-	-
USAID Capital Investment Fund (CIF) <sup>4</sup>	122,275	185,000	-	173,000
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses	46,500	46,500	-	46,500
<b>Bilateral Economic Assistance</b>	<b>22,594,401</b>	<b>22,552,232</b>	<b>2,577,440</b>	<b>25,583,286</b>
Global Health and Child Survival (USAID and State) <sup>5</sup>	7,339,000	7,779,000	-	8,513,000
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	[2,180,000]	[2,420,000]	-	[3,013,000]
Global Health and Child Survival - State	[5,159,000]	[5,359,000]	-	[5,500,000]
Development Assistance (DA)	2,000,000	2,520,000	-	2,980,896
International Disaster Assistance (IDA)	820,000	845,000	-	860,700
Transition Initiatives (TI)	50,000	55,000	-	48,000
Complex Crises Fund (CCF)	-	50,000	-	100,000
Development Credit Authority - Subsidy (DCA)	[54,000]	[25,000]	-	[35,000]
Development Credit Authority - Administrative Expenses	8,000	8,600	-	8,300
Economic Support Fund (ESF)	7,116,901	6,344,000	1,820,000	7,811,982
Democracy Fund	116,000	120,000	-	-
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia (AEECA)	922,000	741,632	-	716,354
Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA)	1,674,500	1,693,000	-	1,605,400
U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA)	40,000	45,000	-	45,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) <sup>3</sup>	1,876,500	1,597,000	757,440	2,136,041
Andean Counterdrug Program (ACP)	[315,000]	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)	631,500	754,000	-	757,613
<b>Independent Agencies</b>	<b>1,270,000</b>	<b>1,558,000</b>	-	<b>1,778,610</b>
Peace Corps	340,000	400,000	-	446,150
Millennium Challenge Corporation	875,000	1,105,000	-	1,279,700
Inter-American Foundation	22,500	23,000	-	22,760
African Development Foundation	32,500	30,000	-	30,000
<b>Department of Treasury</b>	<b>85,000</b>	<b>85,000</b>	-	<b>108,000</b>
Treasury Technical Assistance	25,000	25,000	-	38,000
Debt Restructuring	60,000	60,000	-	70,000
<b>International Security Assistance</b>	<b>7,554,700</b>	<b>4,634,500</b>	<b>60,000</b>	<b>7,069,298</b>
Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)	530,200	331,500	-	285,950
International Military Education and Training (IMET)	93,000	108,000	-	110,000



**Table 1: INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS and RELATED ACCOUNTS REQUEST**  
(\$000)

	FY 2009 Actual <sup>1</sup>	FY 2010 Estimate <sup>2</sup>	FY 2010 Supplemental	FY 2011 Request
Foreign Military Financing (FMF)	6,231,500	4,195,000	60,000	5,473,348
Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund (PCCF)	700,000	-	-	1,200,000
<b>Multilateral Economic Assistance</b>	<b>1,845,500</b>	<b>2,437,670</b>	-	<b>3,307,726</b>
International Organizations and Programs	352,500	394,000	-	350,550
<b>International Financial Institutions (IFIs)</b>	<b>1,493,000</b>	<b>2,043,670</b>	-	<b>2,957,176</b>
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	80,000	86,500	-	175,000
International Clean Technology Fund	-	300,000	-	400,000
International Strategic Climate Fund	-	75,000	-	235,000
International Development Association	1,115,000	1,262,500	-	1,285,000
Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	25,000	25,000	-	25,000
Inter-American Investment Corporation	-	4,670	-	21,000
Asian Development Fund	105,000	105,000	-	115,250
African Development Fund	150,000	155,000	-	155,940
European Bank of Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) Trust Fund	-	-	-	-
European Bank of Reconstruction and Development	-	-	-	-
International Fund for Agricultural Development	18,000	30,000	-	30,000
Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency	-	-	-	-
Asian Development Bank	-	-	-	106,586
Global Food Security Fund	-	-	-	408,400
<b>Export &amp; Investment Assistance</b>	<b>(299,200)</b>	<b>(113,920)</b>	-	<b>(142,612)</b>
Export-Import Bank	(177,000)	2,380	-	(9,458)
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)	(173,000)	(171,500)	-	(189,354)
Trade and Development Agency	50,800	55,200	-	56,200
<b>Related International Affairs Accounts</b>	<b>76,823</b>	<b>84,017</b>	-	<b>89,159</b>
International Trade Commission	75,000	81,900	-	87,000
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	1,823	2,117	-	2,159
<b>Department of Agriculture</b>	<b>2,420,900</b>	<b>1,889,500</b>	-	<b>1,899,500</b>
Food for Peace Act Title II	2,320,900	1,690,000	-	1,690,000
McGovern-Dole International Food for Education	100,000	199,500	-	209,500
<b>ADJUSTED INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (150 Account)</b>	<b>50,797,024</b>	<b>52,401,403</b>	<b>4,461,440</b>	<b>58,492,754</b>
Forward Funding from FY 2009 Supplemental to FY 2010 Funding <sup>3</sup>	(1,834,775)	1,834,775	-	-

1/ The FY 2009 Actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), funding from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, (P.L. 111-5), the Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-8), and the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

2/ The FY 2010 Estimate includes funding from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117).

3/ \$1.8 billion in funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32) was considered to be forward funding for FY 2010. This forward funding includes DC&P Ongoing Operation: \$361 million; DC&P WSP: \$13.38 million; ESCM: \$90.9 million; GHCS: \$50 million; INCLE: \$94 million; FMF: \$1,225 million.

4/ The FY 2009 USAID Capital Investment Fund level includes \$38 million transferred from the Department of State's Capital Investment Fund under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (P.L. 111-5).

Table 2a: Country/Account Summary

FY 2009 Actual Base

(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
<b>TOTAL</b>	26,330,745	21,171,745	1,955,000	5,159,000	1,800,000	3,018,500	650,000	1,190,000	525,000	91,000	4,635,000	250,200	934,500	1,225,900	4,896,645
<b>Africa</b>	6,656,373	3,174,208	848,509	3,482,165	716,620	417,910	-	26,600	31,498	15,339	8,255	104,250	-	1,005,227	-
Angola	55,967	44,915	28,550	11,052	9,690	-	-	-	6,300	375	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	30,962	30,962	23,700	-	7,000	-	-	-	-	262	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	81,494	819	-	80,675	-	-	-	-	-	819	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	19,572	19,572	6,000	-	-	-	-	100	-	166	-	-	-	13,306	-
Burundi	39,482	39,482	12,060	-	6,530	-	-	-	373	403	-	-	-	20,116	-
Cameroon	7,154	6,654	1,500	500	-	-	-	-	-	285	-	-	-	4,869	-
Cape Verde	674	674	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	174	-	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	5,493	5,493	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	-	-	-	5,431	-
Chad	27,750	27,750	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	294	-	-	-	22,456	-
Comoros	184	184	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	184	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	113,744	6,608	-	107,136	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,608	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	213,431	195,317	51,265	18,114	5,000	32,800	-	1,500	300	506	600	5,500	-	97,846	-
Djibouti	5,823	5,673	496	150	2,500	-	-	300	-	377	2,000	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	610,798	277,111	63,200	333,687	75,000	-	-	-	-	634	843	-	-	137,434	-
Gabon	366	366	-	-	-	155	-	-	-	211	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	90,516	79,016	38,495	11,500	34,500	-	-	500	-	721	300	-	-	4,500	-
Guinea	13,377	13,377	8,200	-	2,576	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	2,501	-
Guinea-Bissau	231	231	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	131	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	723,545	192,695	45,626	530,850	44,577	3,000	-	-	5,500	915	250	-	-	92,827	-
Lesotho	25,698	6,548	6,400	19,150	-	-	-	-	-	148	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	190,021	189,221	24,900	800	22,000	80,300	-	4,130	-	440	1,500	49,650	-	6,301	-
Madagascar	71,055	70,555	38,900	500	15,350	-	-	-	-	48	-	-	-	16,257	-
Malawi	115,646	90,998	50,789	24,648	20,930	-	-	-	-	316	-	-	-	18,963	-
Mali	82,682	81,232	33,650	1,450	31,700	4,000	-	-	-	306	-	-	-	11,576	-
Mauritania	5,800	5,800	-	-	500	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-
Mauritius	178	178	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	178	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	317,975	80,671	39,423	237,304	20,820	-	-	-	-	376	-	-	-	20,052	-
Namibia	112,047	7,113	1,934	104,934	5,025	-	-	-	-	154	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	15,216	15,216	-	-	1,023	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	14,093	-
Nigeria	569,298	102,125	57,045	467,173	42,082	-	-	720	50	878	1,350	-	-	-	-
Republic of the Congo	149	149	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	149	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	190,872	56,950	31,750	133,922	14,480	-	-	-	-	425	-	-	-	10,295	-
Sao Tome and Principe	189	189	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	189	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	70,754	69,219	32,043	1,535	32,834	-	-	-	-	987	-	-	-	3,355	-
Seychelles	86	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	20,053	19,553	-	500	-	11,000	-	250	-	453	-	-	-	7,850	-
Somalia	121,548	121,548	1,550	-	-	22,250	-	-	-	-	-	11,600	-	86,148	-
South Africa	544,890	21,608	11,500	523,282	9,000	-	-	-	50	1,058	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	537,104	530,777	23,185	6,327	25,550	228,550	-	15,400	4,000	681	-	30,000	-	203,411	-
Swaziland	26,790	7,090	6,900	19,700	-	-	-	-	-	190	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	427,983	98,062	61,078	329,921	26,890	-	-	-	-	375	-	-	-	9,719	-
The Gambia	169	169	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	169	-	-	-	-	-
Togo	134	134	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	134	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	384,152	126,602	45,282	257,550	40,950	-	-	-	-	629	-	-	-	39,741	-
Zambia	308,119	71,644	36,575	236,475	26,716	-	-	-	-	351	-	-	-	8,002	-
Zimbabwe	207,987	184,657	22,087	23,330	-	26,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	136,570	-
State Africa Regional (AF)	35,392	35,392	-	-	-	8,555	-	3,000	14,925	-	1,412	7,500	-	-	-

Table 2a: Country/Account Summary

FY 2009 Actual Base

(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	106,475	106,475	20,311	-	85,914	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Africa Regional	17,500	17,500	-	-	17,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Africa Regional	32,230	32,230	9,585	-	22,270	375	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Africa Regional	17,713	17,713	2,000	-	15,713	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Africa Regional	59,905	59,905	12,530	-	47,000	375	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	<b>664,801</b>	<b>566,855</b>	<b>115,396</b>	<b>97,946</b>	<b>205,500</b>	<b>153,100</b>	-	<b>9,970</b>	<b>24,810</b>	<b>7,924</b>	<b>48,300</b>	-	-	<b>1,855</b>	-
Burma	17,100	17,100	2,100	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	65,174	62,674	30,368	2,500	17,000	10,000	-	-	4,200	106	1,000	-	-	-	-
China	26,208	22,900	4,000	3,308	11,000	7,300	-	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	211,097	205,847	30,500	5,250	71,000	74,500	-	6,150	6,450	1,547	15,700	-	-	-	-
Laos	5,007	5,007	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	1,000	1,900	107	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	2,597	2,597	-	-	-	500	-	-	1,340	757	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	59	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	9,763	9,763	-	-	7,500	-	-	-	250	1,013	1,000	-	-	-	-
North Korea	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	2,743	2,743	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	243	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	123,735	123,735	27,175	-	30,000	30,000	-	800	4,175	1,730	28,000	-	-	1,855	-
Samoa	51	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solomon Islands	74	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	-	-	-	-	-
Taiwan	575	575	-	-	-	-	-	-	575	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	15,659	15,159	1,000	500	4,500	2,500	-	1,400	2,700	1,459	1,600	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	24,301	24,301	1,000	-	20,200	2,800	-	20	-	281	-	-	-	-	-
Tonga	688	688	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	188	500	-	-	-	-
Vanuatu	113	113	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	113	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	103,764	17,616	-	86,148	15,000	-	-	-	1,920	196	500	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific Regional	8,800	8,800	-	-	-	8,000	-	-	800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	44,293	44,053	15,753	240	28,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	<b>779,682</b>	<b>759,654</b>	<b>11,170</b>	<b>20,028</b>	-	<b>38,500</b>	<b>569,867</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>16,195</b>	<b>26,581</b>	<b>95,200</b>	-	-	<b>1,841</b>	-
Albania	23,030	23,030	-	-	-	-	18,910	-	1,070	950	2,100	-	-	-	-
Armenia	52,357	52,357	400	-	-	-	48,000	-	600	357	3,000	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	25,835	25,835	1,246	-	-	-	19,300	-	1,300	989	3,000	-	-	-	-
Belarus	11,500	11,500	-	-	-	-	11,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	35,383	35,383	-	-	-	-	29,444	-	1,400	939	3,600	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	9,103	9,103	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,703	7,400	-	-	-	-
Croatia	2,110	2,110	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	610	1,000	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	11,000	11,000	-	-	-	11,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	4,599	4,599	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,599	3,000	-	-	-	-
Estonia	2,537	2,537	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,037	1,500	-	-	-	-
Georgia	69,817	68,967	-	850	-	-	52,000	-	2,200	1,426	11,500	-	-	1,841	-
Greece	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	2,129	2,129	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,129	1,000	-	-	-	-
Ireland	15,000	15,000	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	123,033	123,033	-	-	-	-	120,100	-	795	638	1,500	-	-	-	-
Latvia	2,482	2,482	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	982	1,500	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	2,761	2,761	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,061	1,700	-	-	-	-
Macedonia	23,315	23,315	-	-	-	-	19,000	-	895	620	2,800	-	-	-	-
Malta	305	305	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	80	100	-	-	-	-

Table 2a: Country/Account Summary

FY 2009 Actual Base

(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
Moldova	15,674	15,674	-	-	-	-	14,500	-	-	674	500	-	-	-	-
Montenegro	8,498	8,498	-	-	-	-	7,000	-	550	148	800	-	-	-	-
Poland	29,220	29,220	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,220	27,000	-	-	-	-
Portugal	90	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	13,562	13,562	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,562	12,000	-	-	-	-
Russia	70,146	65,146	4,296	5,000	-	-	60,000	-	850	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	49,187	49,187	-	-	-	-	46,500	-	1,000	887	800	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	2,026	2,026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,026	1,000	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	1,133	1,133	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	733	400	-	-	-	-
Turkey	15,418	15,418	-	-	-	7,500	-	300	3,410	3,208	1,000	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	99,382	85,204	3,191	14,178	-	-	72,400	-	800	1,813	7,000	-	-	-	-
Eurasia Regional	28,869	28,869	2,037	-	-	3,000	23,132	-	700	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe Regional	30,081	30,081	-	-	-	2,000	28,081	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Near East</b>	<b>4,906,968</b>	<b>4,906,968</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>34,633</b>	<b>705,414</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>35,000</b>	<b>52,900</b>	<b>14,339</b>	<b>4,006,655</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>30,027</b>	<b>-</b>
Algeria	8,678	8,678	-	-	400	-	-	-	500	898	-	-	-	6,880	-
Bahrain	9,161	9,161	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	661	8,000	-	-	-	-
Egypt	1,504,741	1,504,741	-	-	-	200,000	-	2,000	1,425	1,316	1,300,000	-	-	-	-
Iraq	20,000	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	2,380,000	2,380,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,380,000	-	-	-	-
Jordan	521,806	521,806	-	-	-	263,547	-	1,000	19,150	3,109	235,000	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	138,578	138,578	-	-	-	67,500	-	6,000	4,600	2,278	58,200	-	-	-	-
Libya	3,250	3,250	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	750	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	25,196	25,196	-	-	18,000	-	-	1,000	625	1,916	3,655	-	-	-	-
Oman	9,400	9,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	950	1,450	7,000	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	361	361	-	-	-	-	-	-	350	11	-	-	-	-	-
Syria	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	14,600	14,600	-	-	-	800	-	-	100	1,700	12,000	-	-	-	-
United Arab Emirates	925	925	-	-	-	-	-	-	925	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	117,515	117,515	-	-	-	71,800	-	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	20,715	-
Yemen	32,357	32,357	3,000	-	11,233	9,767	-	-	2,125	1,000	2,800	-	-	2,432	-
Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)	800	800	-	-	-	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	50,000	50,000	-	-	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)	4,200	4,200	-	-	-	4,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)	25,000	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000	-	-	-
Near East Regional Democracy	25,000	25,000	-	-	-	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	4,900	4,900	-	-	-	4,000	-	-	900	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Regional (OMEP)	8,000	8,000	-	-	5,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	<b>2,397,945</b>	<b>2,376,731</b>	<b>229,178</b>	<b>21,214</b>	<b>58,941</b>	<b>1,197,801</b>	<b>80,133</b>	<b>272,550</b>	<b>60,690</b>	<b>9,399</b>	<b>306,780</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>161,259</b>	<b>-</b>
Afghanistan	1,117,236	1,116,736	57,734	500	-	732,000	-	250,000	36,550	1,399	-	-	-	39,053	-
Bangladesh	116,756	116,756	41,550	-	40,000	-	-	200	3,600	787	590	-	-	30,029	-
India	103,480	97,030	69,500	6,450	11,000	-	-	-	1,700	1,364	-	-	-	13,466	-
Kazakhstan	22,422	21,822	1,064	600	-	-	13,500	-	1,900	858	4,500	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	28,932	28,457	795	475	-	-	24,400	-	1,590	872	800	-	-	-	-
Maldives	145	145	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	145	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	54,917	54,917	22,200	-	-	22,151	-	330	700	743	-	-	-	8,793	-
Pakistan	829,078	829,078	33,468	-	-	425,000	-	22,000	11,250	2,261	300,000	-	-	35,099	-
Sri Lanka	49,058	49,058	-	-	5,241	14,000	-	20	650	419	-	-	-	28,728	-
Tajikistan	35,241	35,241	1,445	524	-	-	25,233	-	1,450	282	740	-	-	6,091	-

Table 2a: Country/Account Summary

FY 2009 Actual Base

(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
Turkmenistan	8,851	8,776	607	75	-	-	7,000	-	750	269	150	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	8,555	7,965	815	590	-	-	7,000	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	15,000	3,000	-	12,000	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia Regional (SCA)	5,050	5,050	-	-	-	4,650	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Asia Regional	2,700	2,700	-	-	2,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	<b>2,007,242</b>	<b>1,830,494</b>	<b>127,788</b>	<b>176,748</b>	<b>357,622</b>	<b>396,350</b>	-	<b>703,165</b>	<b>12,345</b>	<b>12,207</b>	<b>118,390</b>	-	-	<b>102,627</b>	-
Argentina	1,670	1,670	-	-	-	-	-	305	450	915	-	-	-	-	-
Belize	487	467	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	267	200	-	-	-	-
Bolivia	85,941	85,941	16,836	-	42,880	-	-	26,000	-	225	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	21,452	20,152	3,500	1,300	15,000	-	-	1,000	400	252	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	1,225	1,225	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	525	400	-	-	-	-
Colombia	540,224	540,224	-	-	-	196,500	-	275,128	3,150	1,400	53,000	-	-	11,046	-
Costa Rica	364	364	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	364	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba	20,000	20,000	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	51,811	40,811	10,339	11,000	24,600	1,100	-	3,650	-	722	400	-	-	-	-
Eastern Caribbean	1,961	1,961	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	661	800	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	34,689	34,689	-	-	26,585	-	-	7,500	-	304	300	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	32,300	32,280	5,990	20	21,196	-	-	-	-	1,594	3,500	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	74,167	74,167	14,050	-	29,000	-	-	8,320	-	254	500	-	-	22,043	-
Guyana	21,942	4,183	-	17,759	3,750	-	-	-	-	283	150	-	-	-	-
Haiti	340,314	223,841	18,289	116,473	-	121,250	-	17,500	-	235	2,800	-	-	63,767	-
Honduras	40,232	39,232	11,750	1,000	21,382	-	-	-	-	329	-	-	-	5,771	-
Jamaica	10,537	10,237	1,200	300	6,804	-	-	1,010	-	823	400	-	-	-	-
Mexico	318,779	318,779	2,900	-	11,200	15,000	-	246,000	3,845	834	39,000	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	26,535	25,638	6,400	897	18,079	-	-	-	350	409	400	-	-	-	-
Panama	7,603	7,603	-	-	4,000	-	-	2,200	150	253	1,000	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	12,798	12,798	2,100	-	7,550	2,500	-	300	-	348	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	124,368	124,348	12,235	20	63,293	-	-	47,672	-	398	750	-	-	-	-
Suriname	303	303	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	153	150	-	-	-	-
The Bahamas	787	787	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	137	150	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	495	495	-	-	-	-	-	400	-	95	-	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	427	427	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	427	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	5,500	5,500	-	-	-	5,000	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	117,870	117,870	-	-	-	35,000	-	64,680	3,700	-	14,490	-	-	-	-
Caribbean Regional	29,659	11,459	5,750	18,200	5,709	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central America Regional	22,875	14,204	5,391	8,671	8,813	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	52,777	51,689	5,408	1,088	46,281	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South America Regional	7,150	7,150	5,650	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Asia Middle East Regional</b>	<b>40,471</b>	<b>39,821</b>	<b>4,300</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>35,521</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)</b>	<b>526,527</b>	<b>526,527</b>	<b>13,000</b>	-	<b>119,463</b>	<b>44,000</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>-86,936</b>	<b>437,000</b>
<b>(DRL)</b>	<b>79,000</b>	<b>79,000</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>79,000</b>

Table 2a: Country/Account Summary

FY 2009 Actual Base

(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
<b>Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)</b>	187,665	187,665	-	-	177,665	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-
<b>Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons</b>	20,400	20,400	-	-	-	12,000	-	8,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Global Health</b>	304,614	304,614	304,614	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Global Health - International Partnerships</b>	298,045	298,045	298,045	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL)</b>	134,015	134,015	-	-	-	-	-	134,015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>International Organizations</b>	352,500	352,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	352,500
<b>International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)</b>	207,700	207,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	207,700	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Office of Development Partners (ODP)</b>	67,900	67,900	-	-	67,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES)</b>	48,725	48,725	-	-	-	48,725	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Political-Military Affairs (PM)</b>	248,043	248,043	-	-	-	-	-	-	70,462	5,211	51,420	120,950	-	-	-
<b>Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM)</b>	974,500	974,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	934,500	-	40,000
<b>Reserve</b>	4,700	4,700	-	-	-	4,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism (S/CT)</b>	48,400	48,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	48,400	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator (S/GAC)</b>	1,360,249	-	-	1,360,249	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>USAID Administrative Expenses</b>	924,359	924,359	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	924,359
Civilian Stabilization Initiative	30,000	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
USAID Capital Investment Fund	35,775	35,775	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,775
USAID Development Credit Authority Admin	8,000	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,000
USAID Inspector General Operating Expense	42,000	42,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42,000
USAID Operating Expense	808,584	808,584	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	808,584
<b>USAID Program Management Initiatives</b>	26,135	26,135	-	-	26,135	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Independent Agencies</b>	1,055,800	1,055,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,055,800
Peace Corps	340,000	340,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	340,000
Millenium Challenge Corporation	875,000	875,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	875,000
Inter-American Foundation	22,500	22,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,500
African Development Foundation	32,500	32,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,500
Treasury Technical Assistance	25,000	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000
Debt Restructuring	60,000	60,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,000
Export-Import Bank	-177,000	-177,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-177,000
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)	-173,000	-173,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-173,000
Trade and Development Agency	50,800	50,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,800
<b>International Financial Institutions</b>	2,007,986	2,007,986	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,007,986
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	80,000	80,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80,000
International Clean Technology Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Strategic Climate Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Development Association	1,115,000	1,115,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,115,000
Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	25,000	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000
Inter-American Investment Corporation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian Development Fund	105,000	105,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	105,000
African Development Fund	150,000	150,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,000

**Table 2a: Country/Account Summary****FY 2009 Actual Base**

(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
European Bank of Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) Trust Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
European Bank of Reconstruction and Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Fund for Agricultural Development	18,000	18,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,000
Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian Development Bank	106,586	106,586	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	106,586
Global Food Security Fund	408,400	408,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	408,400

\* Other includes IDA, TI, USAID Operating Expenses (OE), USAID Capital Investment Fund (CIF), USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses DCA Administrative Expenses, ERMA, Democracy Fund, International Organizations & Programs, International Financial Institutions, and Independent Agencies.

**Table 2b: Country/Account Summary**  
**FY 2009 Bridge Supplemental Actual**  
(\$000)

	Total	DA	GHCS-USAID	ESF	INCLE	NADR	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	IDA	AID Admin
<b>TOTAL</b>	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
<b>Africa</b>	713,043	160,000	-	97,000	-	-	-	95,000	-	361,043	-	-
Central African Republic	2,000	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chad	69,144	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	64,144	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	58,151	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	20,000	-	28,151	-	-
Ethiopia	72,209	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67,209	-	-
Ghana	25,000	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	70,896	5,000	-	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	40,896	-	-
Liberia	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	20,000	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	25,000	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	23,000	23,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	104,290	-	-	-	-	-	-	67,000	-	37,290	-	-
Sudan	127,039	-	-	25,000	-	-	-	8,000	-	94,039	-	-
Uganda	20,000	5,000	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	44,314	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	29,314	-	-
Africa Regional (AFR)	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Africa Regional	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Africa Regional	25,000	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	20,300	-	-	20,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burma	5,300	-	-	5,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Korea	15,000	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Near East</b>	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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	48,000	-	-	-	48,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	48,000	-	-	-	48,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)</b>	220,000	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200,000	-
<b>Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)</b>	20,000	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



**Table 2b: Country/Account Summary**  
**FY 2009 Bridge Supplemental Actual**  
(\$000)

	Total	DA	GHCS- USAID	ESF	INCLE	NADR	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	IDA	AID Admin
<b>Global Health - International Partnerships</b>	75,000	-	75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM)</b>	350,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	350,000	-	-	-
<b>USAID Administrative Expenses</b>	94,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94,000
USAID Inspector General Operating Expense	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
USAID Operating Expense	93,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	93,000

Note: The FY 2009 Bridge Supplemental Actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

**Table 2c: Country/Account Summary**  
**FY 2009 Supplemental Actual**  
(\$000)

	Total	GHCS- USAID	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	IDA	AID Admin	PCCF
<b>TOTAL</b>	6,366,701	100,000	2,973,601	272,000	393,500	102,000	2,000	69,000	185,000	390,000	700,000	270,000	209,600	700,000
<b>Africa</b>	872,828	-	198,000	-	-	-	-	-	183,000	-	491,828	-	-	-
Chad	59,992	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59,992	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	25,000	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	181,839	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	181,839	-	-	-
Ghana	32,000	-	32,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	35,000	-	35,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	24,000	-	24,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	178,000	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	168,000	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	259,997	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	249,997	-	-	-
Tanzania	37,000	-	37,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	40,000	-	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	77,000	-	77,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burma	13,000	-	13,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	52,000	-	52,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	12,000	-	12,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	242,000	-	-	242,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	242,000	-	-	242,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Near East</b>	1,463,000	-	1,200,000	-	129,000	61,000	2,000	69,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	50,000	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq	472,000	-	439,000	-	20,000	11,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	150,000	-	150,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	69,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	69,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	710,000	-	551,000	-	109,000	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	10,000	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	2,362,788	-	1,400,000	30,000	198,500	14,000	-	-	-	-	20,288	-	-	700,000
Afghanistan	1,006,000	-	861,000	-	133,000	12,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	30,000	-	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	1,326,788	-	539,000	-	65,500	2,000	-	-	-	-	20,288	-	-	700,000
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	106,000	-	40,000	-	66,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	27,000	-	27,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	13,000	-	13,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	66,000	-	-	-	66,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance</b>	457,884	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	187,884	270,000	-	-
<b>EGAT - Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade</b>	25,556	-	25,556	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>GFC - Global Financial Crisis</b>	33,045	-	33,045	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>GH - International Partnerships</b>	100,000	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation</b>	27,000	-	-	-	-	27,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration</b>	390,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	390,000	-	-	-	-
<b>USAID Administrative Expenses</b>	209,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	209,600	-
USAID Capital Investment Fund	48,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48,500	-
USAID Inspector General Operating Expense	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,500	-
USAID Operating Expense	157,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	157,600	-

Note: The FY 2009 Supplemental Actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

**Table 3a: Country/Account Summary**  
**FY 2010 Estimate**  
(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
<b>TOTAL</b>	34,493,782	29,134,782	2,420,000	5,359,000	2,520,000	6,344,000	741,632	1,597,000	754,000	108,000	4,195,000	331,500	1,693,000	1,690,000	6,740,650
<b>Africa</b>	7,059,605	3,426,055	1,145,205	3,633,550	1,078,530	629,604	-	30,538	48,053	15,232	18,793	187,600	-	272,500	-
Angola	84,217	73,917	45,750	10,300	20,192	-	-	-	7,500	475	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	36,499	36,499	30,900	-	5,364	-	-	-	-	235	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	77,333	890	-	76,443	-	-	-	-	-	690	200	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	21,235	21,235	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	235	-	-	-	15,000	-
Burundi	40,459	40,459	12,060	-	12,124	-	-	-	-	275	-	-	-	16,000	-
Cameroon	4,379	3,129	1,500	1,250	1,344	-	-	-	-	285	-	-	-	-	-
Cape Verde	723	723	-	-	-	-	-	603	-	120	-	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	125	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	-	-	-	-	-
Chad	7,853	7,853	-	-	473	-	-	-	-	380	500	-	-	6,500	-
Comoros	125	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	133,637	332	-	133,305	-	-	-	-	300	32	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	183,085	163,450	65,700	19,635	-	59,100	-	1,700	1,000	500	1,450	18,000	-	16,000	-
Djibouti	9,418	9,268	396	150	6,542	-	-	-	-	330	2,000	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	533,225	209,546	87,200	323,679	80,803	-	-	-	-	700	843	-	-	40,000	-
Gabon	400	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	200	-	-	-	-
Ghana	138,872	131,872	59,100	7,000	71,122	-	-	500	-	800	350	-	-	-	-
Guinea	22,018	22,018	7,500	-	14,518	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	1,600	1,600	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	687,665	158,905	71,550	528,760	76,885	-	-	-	8,500	970	1,000	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	28,150	6,500	6,400	21,650	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	226,150	225,350	34,850	800	-	153,000	-	6,000	-	500	6,000	10,000	-	15,000	-
Madagascar	86,432	85,932	58,400	500	10,500	-	-	-	-	32	-	-	-	17,000	-
Malawi	145,744	109,296	63,600	36,448	27,396	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	18,000	-
Mali	117,871	116,371	49,950	1,500	55,891	-	-	-	-	330	200	-	-	10,000	-
Mauritania	6,312	6,312	-	-	1,199	-	-	-	-	113	-	-	-	5,000	-
Mauritius	300	300	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	386,915	124,962	64,175	261,953	38,107	-	-	300	2,000	380	-	-	-	20,000	-
Namibia	102,899	2,090	1,950	100,809	-	-	-	-	-	140	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	16,973	16,973	-	-	1,973	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	-
Nigeria	614,159	142,932	69,100	471,227	70,967	-	-	500	50	965	1,350	-	-	-	-
Republic of the Congo	125	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	208,172	84,100	37,500	124,072	45,900	-	-	-	-	500	200	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	180	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	106,338	104,803	48,350	1,535	55,153	-	-	-	-	1,000	300	-	-	-	-
Seychelles	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	31,150	30,650	-	500	-	18,000	-	250	-	400	-	-	-	12,000	-
Somalia	133,820	133,820	1,550	-	-	28,270	-	-	2,000	-	-	102,000	-	-	-
South Africa	577,560	31,591	14,500	545,969	13,941	-	-	-	1,500	850	800	-	-	-	-
Sudan	427,780	420,744	30,010	7,036	-	296,034	-	16,000	3,900	800	-	44,000	-	30,000	-
Swaziland	27,700	7,000	6,900	20,700	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	462,529	126,275	83,525	336,254	41,700	-	-	450	-	400	200	-	-	-	-
The Gambia	120	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	-
Togo	235	235	-	-	95	-	-	-	-	140	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	456,819	162,735	66,000	294,084	70,650	-	-	235	-	550	300	-	-	25,000	-
Zambia	392,995	109,334	50,900	283,661	46,054	-	-	-	-	380	-	-	-	12,000	-
Zimbabwe	89,030	64,700	24,500	24,330	-	40,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
African Union	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Table 3a: Country/Account Summary**  
**FY 2010 Estimate**  
(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
State Africa Regional (AF)	63,803	63,803	-	-	-	23,500	-	2,500	21,303	-	2,900	13,600	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	164,929	164,929	19,774	-	135,155	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Africa Regional	20,500	20,500	-	-	20,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Africa Regional	56,378	56,378	9,585	-	46,793	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Africa Regional	25,827	25,827	2,000	-	23,827	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Africa Regional	97,242	97,242	14,030	-	83,212	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	<b>776,504</b>	<b>669,536</b>	<b>128,520</b>	<b>106,968</b>	<b>242,324</b>	<b>177,900</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>18,575</b>	<b>31,187</b>	<b>8,930</b>	<b>62,100</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Burma	38,600	38,600	2,100	-	-	36,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	72,615	69,615	31,500	3,000	19,000	15,000	-	-	3,015	100	1,000	-	-	-	-
China	27,200	24,200	4,000	3,000	12,000	7,400	-	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	218,170	212,920	36,950	5,250	71,000	65,000	-	11,570	6,650	1,750	20,000	-	-	-	-
Laos	7,613	7,613	1,000	-	513	-	-	1,000	5,000	100	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	2,300	2,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,350	950	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	560	560	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia	500	500	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	13,250	13,250	-	-	7,500	-	-	-	250	1,000	4,500	-	-	-	-
North Korea	3,500	3,500	-	-	-	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	2,500	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	144,370	144,370	33,220	-	40,310	30,000	-	1,365	5,625	1,850	32,000	-	-	-	-
Samoa	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taiwan	575	575	-	-	-	-	-	-	575	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	16,841	16,341	1,000	500	6,151	2,500	-	1,740	1,850	1,500	1,600	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	26,830	26,830	2,000	-	20,200	3,000	-	800	-	330	500	-	-	-	-
Tonga	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	122,078	27,100	-	94,978	17,500	3,000	-	-	4,200	400	2,000	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific Regional	16,322	16,322	-	-	-	12,000	-	1,300	2,172	850	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	61,640	61,400	14,250	240	47,150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	<b>866,510</b>	<b>847,982</b>	<b>14,600</b>	<b>18,528</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>33,000</b>	<b>610,982</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>21,340</b>	<b>30,205</b>	<b>137,855</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Albania	28,600	28,600	-	-	-	-	22,000	-	2,650	950	3,000	-	-	-	-
Armenia	45,600	45,600	400	-	-	-	41,000	-	750	450	3,000	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	28,115	28,115	1,250	-	-	-	22,000	-	965	900	3,000	-	-	-	-
Belarus	15,000	15,000	-	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	43,100	43,100	-	-	-	-	36,000	-	2,100	1,000	4,000	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	11,850	11,850	-	-	-	-	800	-	400	1,650	9,000	-	-	-	-
Croatia	3,750	3,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	450	800	2,500	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	11,000	11,000	-	-	-	11,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	7,900	7,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,900	6,000	-	-	-	-
Estonia	3,600	3,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,100	2,500	-	-	-	-
Georgia	78,950	78,100	-	850	-	-	59,000	-	1,300	1,800	16,000	-	-	-	-
Greece	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Ireland	17,000	17,000	-	-	-	17,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	99,270	99,270	-	-	-	-	95,000	-	1,070	700	2,500	-	-	-	-
Latvia	3,600	3,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,100	2,500	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	3,800	3,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,100	2,700	-	-	-	-
Macedonia	27,970	27,970	-	-	-	-	22,000	-	1,020	950	4,000	-	-	-	-
Malta	1,005	1,005	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	150	455	-	-	-	-

**Table 3a: Country/Account Summary**  
**FY 2010 Estimate**  
(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
Moldova	20,700	20,700	-	-	-	-	19,000	-	290	660	750	-	-	-	-
Montenegro	10,600	10,600	-	-	-	-	8,500	-	500	400	1,200	-	-	-	-
Poland	49,200	49,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,200	47,000	-	-	-	-
Portugal	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	14,700	14,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,700	13,000	-	-	-	-
Russia	71,595	68,595	8,500	3,000	-	-	59,000	-	1,000	95	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	51,900	51,900	-	-	-	-	49,000	-	1,000	900	1,000	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	2,150	2,150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	900	1,250	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	1,200	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	700	500	-	-	-	-
Turkey	7,995	7,995	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,995	5,000	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	123,078	108,400	4,000	14,678	-	-	89,000	-	2,500	1,900	11,000	-	-	-	-
Eurasia Regional	46,741	46,741	450	-	-	5,000	39,341	-	1,950	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe Regional	34,341	34,341	-	-	-	-	34,341	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Near East</b>	<b>5,590,111</b>	<b>5,590,111</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>64,935</b>	<b>1,631,900</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>178,250</b>	<b>84,935</b>	<b>18,593</b>	<b>3,577,498</b>	<b>26,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Algeria	2,610	2,610	-	-	710	-	-	-	950	950	-	-	-	-	-
Bahrain	20,800	20,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,100	700	19,000	-	-	-	-
Egypt	1,295,700	1,295,700	-	-	-	250,000	-	1,000	2,800	1,900	1,040,000	-	-	-	-
Iraq	466,800	466,800	-	-	-	382,500	-	52,000	30,300	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	2,220,000	2,220,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,220,000	-	-	-	-
Jordan	542,950	542,950	-	-	-	363,000	-	1,500	24,650	3,800	150,000	-	-	-	-
Kuwait	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	238,300	238,300	-	-	-	109,000	-	20,000	6,800	2,500	100,000	-	-	-	-
Libya	780	780	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	330	150	-	-	-	-
Morocco	35,296	35,296	-	-	19,546	3,000	-	750	1,200	1,800	9,000	-	-	-	-
Oman	15,028	15,028	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,655	1,525	11,848	-	-	-	-
Qatar	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	208	208	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	8	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	19,150	19,150	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	200	1,950	15,000	-	-	-	-
United Arab Emirates	240	240	-	-	-	-	-	-	230	10	-	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	502,900	502,900	-	-	-	400,400	-	100,000	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	67,250	67,250	8,000	-	35,000	5,000	-	1,000	4,650	1,100	12,500	-	-	-	-
Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	65,000	65,000	-	-	-	65,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)	26,000	26,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,000	-	-	-
Near East Regional	1,800	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East Regional Democracy	40,000	40,000	-	-	-	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	13,600	13,600	-	-	-	6,000	-	2,000	5,600	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (OMEP)	10,679	10,679	-	-	9,679	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	<b>4,635,126</b>	<b>4,610,962</b>	<b>285,799</b>	<b>24,164</b>	<b>112,788</b>	<b>3,104,000</b>	<b>130,650</b>	<b>554,050</b>	<b>97,395</b>	<b>13,480</b>	<b>251,300</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>61,500</b>	<b>-</b>
Afghanistan	2,624,082	2,623,582	91,827	500	-	2,037,000	-	420,000	57,755	1,500	-	-	-	15,500	-
Bangladesh	168,521	168,521	53,200	-	66,271	-	-	350	4,200	1,000	1,500	-	-	42,000	-
India	126,850	117,850	78,200	9,000	31,250	-	-	-	3,200	1,200	-	-	-	4,000	-
Kazakhstan	18,885	18,285	2,200	600	-	-	10,400	-	1,900	785	3,000	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	53,765	53,290	1,200	475	-	-	46,000	-	1,590	1,000	3,500	-	-	-	-
Maldives	1,195	1,195	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	195	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	58,300	58,300	25,000	-	-	27,000	-	3,700	900	900	800	-	-	-	-

**Table 3a: Country/Account Summary**  
**FY 2010 Estimate**  
(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
Pakistan	1,457,872	1,457,872	29,722	-	-	1,033,000	-	130,000	22,150	5,000	238,000	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	12,100	12,100	-	-	9,900	-	-	-	450	750	1,000	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	48,299	47,775	1,450	524	-	-	42,500	-	1,725	600	1,500	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	16,350	16,275	600	75	-	-	12,500	-	825	350	2,000	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	12,040	11,450	2,400	590	-	-	8,250	-	600	200	-	-	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	23,400	11,000	-	12,400	-	-	11,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia Regional (SCA)	9,100	9,100	-	-	-	7,000	-	-	2,100	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Asia Regional	4,367	4,367	-	-	4,367	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	<b>2,006,187</b>	<b>1,833,626</b>	<b>130,589</b>	<b>172,561</b>	<b>417,053</b>	<b>485,540</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>612,364</b>	<b>18,135</b>	<b>16,455</b>	<b>92,990</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>60,500</b>	<b>-</b>
Argentina	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	300	300	900	-	-	-	-	-
Belize	420	400	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	200	200	-	-	-	-
Bolivia	72,538	72,538	16,910	-	35,248	-	-	20,000	-	380	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	25,099	23,799	5,000	1,300	16,789	-	-	1,000	400	610	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	1,750	1,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	450	900	400	-	-	-	-
Colombia	512,135	512,135	-	-	-	201,790	-	248,900	4,750	1,695	55,000	-	-	-	-
Costa Rica	705	705	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	380	325	-	-	-	-
Cuba	20,000	20,000	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	49,200	39,950	9,050	9,250	24,600	-	-	4,450	-	850	1,000	-	-	-	-
Eastern Caribbean	2,810	2,810	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	810	2,000	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	32,463	32,463	-	-	27,283	-	-	4,500	-	380	300	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	32,164	32,144	5,490	20	23,904	-	-	-	-	1,750	1,000	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	88,391	88,391	14,600	-	38,726	-	-	7,500	-	800	1,765	-	-	25,000	-
Guyana	21,934	5,409	-	16,525	4,809	-	-	-	-	300	300	-	-	-	-
Haiti	363,217	241,977	22,800	121,240	-	160,750	-	21,107	-	220	1,600	-	-	35,500	-
Honduras	51,266	50,266	11,000	1,000	37,491	-	-	-	-	700	1,075	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	10,309	10,009	1,200	300	7,559	-	-	-	-	750	500	-	-	-	-
Mexico	228,658	228,658	3,458	-	10,000	15,000	-	190,000	3,900	1,050	5,250	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	35,966	35,069	5,900	897	27,344	-	-	-	-	900	925	-	-	-	-
Panama	8,720	8,720	-	-	6,420	-	-	-	150	750	1,400	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	11,287	11,287	2,100	-	8,287	-	-	500	-	400	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	118,774	118,724	11,240	50	63,334	-	-	40,000	2,000	650	1,500	-	-	-	-
Suriname	560	560	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	260	300	-	-	-	-
The Bahamas	350	350	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	150	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	170	170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	170	-	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	650	650	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	450	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	6,000	6,000	-	-	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	180,092	180,092	-	-	-	82,000	-	74,107	5,985	-	18,000	-	-	-	-
Caribbean Regional	35,268	20,568	5,750	14,700	14,818	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central America Regional	29,348	23,177	5,391	6,171	17,786	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	57,959	56,871	5,400	1,088	51,471	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South America Regional	6,484	6,484	5,300	-	1,184	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Asia Middle East Regional</b>	<b>55,506</b>	<b>54,856</b>	<b>5,500</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>49,356</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Complex Crises Fund</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>50,000</b>
<b>Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)</b>	<b>2,404,438</b>	<b>2,404,438</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>108,438</b>	<b>37,500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,295,500</b>	<b>950,000</b>
<b>Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (DRL)</b>	<b>70,000</b>	<b>70,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>70,000</b>
<b>Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)</b>	<b>270,334</b>	<b>270,334</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>270,334</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**Table 3a: Country/Account Summary**  
**FY 2010 Estimate**  
(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
<b>Food Security Strategic Reserve</b>	19,810	19,810	-	-	19,810	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons (G/TIP)</b>	21,262	21,262	-	-	-	12,000	-	9,262	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Global Health</b>	316,742	316,742	316,742	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Global Health - International Partnerships</b>	372,045	372,045	372,045	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL)</b>	193,961	193,961	-	-	-	-	-	193,961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>International Organizations</b>	394,000	394,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	394,000
<b>International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)</b>	262,485	262,485	-	-	-	-	-	-	262,485	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Multilateral Food Security Programs</b>	66,600	66,600	-	-	66,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Office of Development Partners (ODP)</b>	56,637	56,637	-	-	56,637	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES)</b>	178,800	178,800	-	-	-	178,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Political-Military Affairs (PM)</b>	242,764	242,764	-	-	-	-	-	-	65,295	5,105	54,464	117,900	-	-	-
<b>Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM)</b>	1,738,000	1,738,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,693,000	-	45,000
<b>Unallocated</b>	84,151	84,151	-	-	30,395	53,756	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism (S/CT)</b>	125,175	125,175	-	-	-	-	-	-	125,175	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator (S/GAC)</b>	1,402,579	-	-	1,402,579	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>USAID Administrative Expenses</b>	1,658,900	1,658,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,658,900
Civilian Stabilization Initiative	30,000	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
USAID Capital Investment Fund	185,000	185,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	185,000
USAID Development Credit Authority Admin	8,600	8,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,600
USAID Inspector General Operating Expense	46,500	46,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,500
USAID Operating Expense	1,388,800	1,388,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,388,800
<b>USAID Program Management Initiatives</b>	2,800	2,800	-	-	2,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Independent Agencies</b>	1,529,080	1,529,080	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,529,080
Peace Corps	400,000	400,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400,000
Millenium Challenge Corporation	1,105,000	1,105,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,105,000
Inter-American Foundation	23,000	23,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,000
African Development Foundation	30,000	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
Treasury Technical Assistance	25,000	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000
Debt Restructuring	60,000	60,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,000
Export-Import Bank	2,380	2,380	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,380
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)	-171,500	-171,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-171,500
Trade and Development Agency	55,200	55,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,200
<b>International Financial Institutions</b>	2,043,670	2,043,670	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,043,670
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	86,500	86,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86,500
International Clean Technology Fund	300,000	300,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300,000
International Strategic Climate Fund	75,000	75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75,000
International Development Association	1,262,500	1,262,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,262,500
Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	25,000	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000
Inter-American Investment Corporation	4,670	4,670	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,670
Asian Development Fund	105,000	105,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	105,000

**Table 3a: Country/Account Summary**  
**FY 2010 Estimate**  
(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
African Development Fund	155,000	155,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	155,000
European Bank of Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) Trust Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
European Bank of Reconstruction and Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Fund for Agricultural Development	30,000	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian Development Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Food Security Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

\* Other includes IDA, TI, USAID Operating Expenses (OE), USAID Capital Investment Fund (CIF), USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses, DCA Administrative Expenses, ERMA, Democracy Fund, International Organizations & Programs, Complex Crises Fund, International Financial Institutions, and Independent Agencies.

Note: The FY 2010 Estimate includes funding from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117).



**Table 3b: Country/Account Summary**  
**FY 2010 Forward Funding Supplemental**

(\$000)

	Total	GHCS- USAID	INCLE	FMF
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,369,000	50,000	94,000	1,225,000
<b>Near East</b>	965,000	-	-	965,000
Egypt	260,000	-	-	260,000
Israel	555,000	-	-	555,000
Jordan	150,000	-	-	150,000
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	354,000	-	94,000	260,000
Mexico	354,000	-	94,000	260,000
<b>GH - International Partnerships</b>	50,000	50,000	-	-
Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats	50,000	50,000	-	-

Note: This funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32) was considered to be forward funding for FY 2010.

**Table 3c: Country/Account Summary**  
**FY 2010 Supplemental Request**

(\$000)

	Total	ESF	INCLE	FMF
<b>TOTAL</b>	2,637,440	1,820,000	757,440	60,000
Afghanistan	1,776,000	1,576,000	200,000	-
Iraq	517,440	-	517,440	-
Pakistan	344,000	244,000	40,000	60,000

**Table 4: Country/Account Summary**  
**FY 2011 Request**  
(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
<b>TOTAL</b>	41,089,814	35,589,814	3,013,000	5,500,000	2,980,896	7,811,982	716,354	2,136,041	757,613	110,000	5,473,348	285,950	1,605,400	1,690,000	9,009,230
<b>Africa</b>	7,606,071	3,972,521	1,443,593	3,633,550	1,310,959	594,289	-	107,165	42,600	15,975	23,790	138,150	-	296,000	-
Angola	77,175	66,875	39,925	10,300	18,950	-	-	-	7,500	500	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	33,407	33,407	27,750	-	4,557	-	-	850	-	250	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	77,473	1,030	-	76,443	-	-	-	-	-	690	340	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	21,250	21,250	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	15,000	-
Burundi	40,456	40,456	12,160	-	11,971	-	-	-	-	325	-	-	-	16,000	-
Cameroon	3,035	1,785	1,500	1,250	-	-	-	-	-	285	-	-	-	-	-
Cape Verde	1,135	1,135	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	135	-	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	125	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	-	-	-	-	-
Chad	7,380	7,380	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	380	400	-	-	6,000	-
Comoros	125	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	137,545	4,240	-	133,305	-	4,200	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	213,284	193,649	68,500	19,635	-	64,199	-	6,000	1,000	500	1,450	22,000	-	30,000	-
Djibouti	6,600	6,450	400	150	2,450	-	-	750	-	350	2,500	-	-	-	-
Equatorial Guinea	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	583,519	259,840	116,350	323,679	90,265	-	-	500	-	725	2,000	-	-	50,000	-
Gabon	420	420	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	220	200	-	-	-	-
Ghana	174,761	167,761	77,000	7,000	87,786	-	-	1,700	-	825	450	-	-	-	-
Guinea	18,317	18,317	7,500	-	10,277	-	-	500	-	40	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	3,725	3,725	-	-	600	-	-	3,000	-	125	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	713,951	185,191	87,000	528,760	86,191	-	-	2,000	8,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	28,150	6,500	6,400	21,650	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	218,017	217,217	33,350	800	-	137,342	-	17,000	-	525	9,000	5,000	-	15,000	-
Madagascar	80,440	79,940	53,300	500	9,600	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	17,000	-
Malawi	178,987	142,539	79,400	36,448	44,839	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	18,000	-
Mali	169,021	167,521	65,000	1,500	91,971	-	-	-	-	350	200	-	-	10,000	-
Mauritania	5,680	5,680	-	-	200	-	-	330	-	150	-	-	-	5,000	-
Mauritius	150	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	415,071	153,118	80,300	261,953	49,818	-	-	600	2,000	400	-	-	-	20,000	-
Namibia	102,909	2,100	1,950	100,809	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	18,540	18,540	2,000	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	15,000	-
Nigeria	647,748	176,521	95,400	471,227	76,271	-	-	2,500	-	1,000	1,350	-	-	-	-
Republic of the Congo	125	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	240,219	116,147	50,000	124,072	65,247	-	-	-	-	500	400	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	200	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	136,935	135,400	57,350	1,535	75,150	-	-	1,500	-	1,000	400	-	-	-	-
Seychelles	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	30,310	29,810	-	500	-	16,210	-	1,200	-	400	-	-	-	12,000	-
Somalia	84,958	84,958	1,550	-	-	25,818	-	2,000	2,000	40	-	53,550	-	-	-
South Africa	586,350	40,381	14,500	545,969	19,916	-	-	3,000	1,300	865	800	-	-	-	-
Sudan	439,979	432,943	32,083	7,036	-	270,210	-	53,950	3,900	800	-	42,000	-	30,000	-
Swaziland	27,700	7,000	6,900	20,700	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	549,622	213,368	112,000	336,254	99,818	-	-	950	-	400	200	-	-	-	-
The Gambia	620	620	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	120	-	-	-	-	-
Togo	550	550	-	-	-	-	-	400	-	150	-	-	-	-	-

**Table 4: Country/Account Summary**  
**FY 2011 Request**  
(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS-USAID	GHCS-STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
Uganda	480,302	186,218	89,500	294,084	69,283	-	-	1,535	-	600	300	-	-	25,000	-
Zambia	408,760	125,099	62,300	283,661	49,499	-	-	900	-	400	-	-	-	12,000	-
Zimbabwe	99,070	74,740	24,500	24,330	-	50,200	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-
African Union	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional (AF)	64,910	64,910	-	-	-	25,110	-	4,500	16,900	-	2,800	15,600	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	237,594	237,594	105,584	-	132,010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Africa Regional	18,300	18,300	-	-	18,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Africa Regional	74,848	74,848	9,935	-	64,913	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Africa Regional	40,600	40,600	2,000	-	38,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Africa Regional	104,583	104,583	14,206	-	90,377	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	<b>754,875</b>	<b>647,907</b>	<b>134,820</b>	<b>106,968</b>	<b>346,137</b>	<b>61,320</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>21,490</b>	<b>28,385</b>	<b>9,250</b>	<b>46,505</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Burma	36,850	36,850	2,100	-	-	34,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	84,010	81,010	35,500	3,000	35,800	5,000	-	670	2,940	100	1,000	-	-	-	-
China	12,850	9,850	4,000	3,000	-	5,000	-	850	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	227,456	222,206	36,950	5,250	142,886	-	-	11,570	7,000	1,800	22,000	-	-	-	-
Laos	6,055	6,055	1,000	-	1,455	-	-	1,500	1,900	200	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	2,250	2,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,300	950	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	560	560	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia	500	500	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	13,050	13,050	-	-	6,800	-	-	-	250	1,000	5,000	-	-	-	-
North Korea	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	2,500	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	132,752	132,752	32,520	-	71,307	-	-	2,450	9,525	1,950	15,000	-	-	-	-
Samoa	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	250	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taiwan	250	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	13,501	13,001	1,000	500	6,151	-	-	1,740	1,550	1,500	1,060	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	18,345	18,345	4,000	-	12,635	-	-	860	-	350	500	-	-	-	-
Tonga	600	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	123,446	28,468	-	94,978	24,103	-	-	550	2,020	450	1,345	-	-	-	-
Regional Development Mission for the Pacific (RDM/P)	9,500	9,500	-	-	9,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific Regional	17,620	17,620	-	-	-	14,070	-	1,300	1,400	850	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	49,990	49,750	15,250	240	34,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	<b>856,367</b>	<b>837,839</b>	<b>14,600</b>	<b>18,528</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>599,164</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>19,985</b>	<b>30,500</b>	<b>162,090</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Albania	30,650	30,650	-	-	-	-	22,000	-	2,650	1,000	5,000	-	-	-	-
Armenia	45,200	45,200	400	-	-	-	40,000	-	850	450	3,500	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	29,285	29,285	1,250	-	-	-	22,120	-	1,515	900	3,500	-	-	-	-
Belarus	14,000	14,000	-	-	-	-	14,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	53,474	53,474	-	-	-	-	44,784	-	1,250	1,000	6,440	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	14,900	14,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,700	13,200	-	-	-	-
Croatia	6,350	6,350	-	-	-	-	-	-	450	900	5,000	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	11,500	11,500	-	-	-	11,000	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	9,000	9,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	7,000	-	-	-	-
Estonia	4,150	4,150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,150	3,000	-	-	-	-

**Table 4: Country/Account Summary**  
**FY 2011 Request**  
(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS-USAID	GHCS-STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
Georgia	90,085	89,235	-	850	-	-	68,660	-	2,575	2,000	16,000	-	-	-	-
Greece	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Iceland	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	85,450	85,450	-	-	-	-	79,000	-	750	700	5,000	-	-	-	-
Latvia	4,150	4,150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,150	3,000	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	4,450	4,450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,150	3,300	-	-	-	-
Macedonia	29,070	29,070	-	-	-	-	22,500	-	520	1,050	5,000	-	-	-	-
Malta	750	750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	600	-	-	-	-
Moldova	22,650	22,650	-	-	-	-	20,000	-	400	750	1,500	-	-	-	-
Montenegro	11,300	11,300	-	-	-	-	8,000	-	1,000	500	1,800	-	-	-	-
Poland	44,200	44,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,200	42,000	-	-	-	-
Portugal	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	18,300	18,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,800	16,500	-	-	-	-
Russia	68,700	65,700	8,500	3,000	-	-	56,100	-	1,000	100	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	52,550	52,550	-	-	-	-	48,000	-	1,150	900	2,500	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	2,400	2,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	900	1,500	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	1,450	1,450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	700	750	-	-	-	-
Turkey	5,925	5,925	-	-	-	-	-	500	1,425	4,000	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	124,428	109,750	4,000	14,678	-	-	86,000	-	2,700	2,050	15,000	-	-	-	-
Eurasia Regional	39,450	39,450	450	-	-	-	38,000	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe Regional	30,250	30,250	-	-	-	-	30,000	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Near East</b>	<b>7,128,260</b>	<b>7,128,260</b>	<b>21,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>28,495</b>	<b>1,671,350</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>512,960</b>	<b>68,215</b>	<b>18,590</b>	<b>4,781,650</b>	<b>26,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Algeria	2,770	2,770	-	-	400	-	-	870	550	950	-	-	-	-	-
Bahrain	21,700	21,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	700	19,500	-	-	-	-
Egypt	1,558,000	1,558,000	-	-	-	250,000	-	1,000	5,600	1,400	1,300,000	-	-	-	-
Iraq	729,310	729,310	-	-	-	382,950	-	314,560	29,800	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	3,000,000	3,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000,000	-	-	-	-
Jordan	682,700	682,700	-	-	-	360,000	-	1,500	17,500	3,700	300,000	-	-	-	-
Kuwait	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	246,300	246,300	-	-	-	109,000	-	30,000	4,800	2,500	100,000	-	-	-	-
Libya	875	875	-	-	-	-	-	-	275	350	250	-	-	-	-
Morocco	42,500	42,500	-	-	24,500	3,000	-	3,000	1,100	1,900	9,000	-	-	-	-
Oman	16,150	16,150	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	1,650	13,000	-	-	-	-
Qatar	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	370	370	-	-	-	-	-	-	360	10	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	7,200	7,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,300	4,900	-	-	-	-
United Arab Emirates	240	240	-	-	-	-	-	-	230	10	-	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	550,400	550,400	-	-	-	400,400	-	150,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	106,600	106,600	21,000	-	-	34,000	-	11,000	4,500	1,100	35,000	-	-	-	-
Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	86,000	86,000	-	-	-	86,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)	26,000	26,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,000	-	-	-
Near East Regional Democracy	40,000	40,000	-	-	-	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Table 4: Country/Account Summary**  
**FY 2011 Request**  
(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS-USAID	GHCS-STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	4,530	4,530	-	-	-	3,000	-	1,030	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Regional (OMEP)	3,595	3,595	-	-	3,595	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	<b>7,610,770</b>	<b>7,586,606</b>	<b>354,450</b>	<b>24,164</b>	<b>149,002</b>	<b>4,677,019</b>	<b>117,190</b>	<b>596,150</b>	<b>111,575</b>	<b>13,120</b>	<b>306,600</b>	-	-	<b>61,500</b>	<b>1,200,000</b>
Afghanistan	3,923,734	3,923,234	70,600	500	-	3,316,334	-	450,000	69,300	1,500	-	-	-	15,500	-
Bangladesh	207,127	207,127	77,300	-	81,902	-	-	850	2,575	1,000	1,500	-	-	42,000	-
India	145,300	136,300	91,700	9,000	34,000	-	-	-	5,200	1,400	-	-	-	4,000	-
Kazakhstan	18,300	17,700	2,200	600	-	-	10,400	-	1,900	800	2,400	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	46,925	46,450	1,200	475	-	-	40,300	-	1,550	1,000	2,400	-	-	-	-
Maldives	1,695	1,695	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	195	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	86,835	86,835	40,000	-	6,000	34,335	-	3,700	900	1,000	900	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	3,053,600	3,053,600	67,000	-	-	1,321,700	-	140,000	24,800	4,100	296,000	-	-	-	1,200,000
Sri Lanka	21,932	21,932	-	-	18,082	-	-	1,600	450	800	1,000	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	47,089	46,565	1,450	524	-	-	41,540	-	1,725	650	1,200	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	13,325	13,225	600	75	-	-	10,000	-	1,075	375	1,200	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	12,140	11,550	2,400	590	-	-	8,250	-	600	300	-	-	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	19,100	6,700	-	12,400	-	-	6,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia Regional (SCA)	6,150	6,150	-	-	-	4,650	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Asia Regional	7,518	7,518	-	-	7,518	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	<b>2,147,402</b>	<b>1,974,841</b>	<b>137,303</b>	<b>172,561</b>	<b>490,863</b>	<b>456,269</b>	-	<b>689,921</b>	<b>26,700</b>	<b>17,155</b>	<b>96,130</b>	-	-	<b>60,500</b>	-
Argentina	1,600	1,600	-	-	-	-	-	400	300	900	-	-	-	-	-
Belize	420	400	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	200	200	-	-	-	-
Bolivia	66,800	66,800	16,410	-	30,000	-	-	20,000	-	390	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	20,850	19,550	5,000	1,300	12,500	-	-	1,000	400	650	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	2,210	2,210	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	960	750	-	-	-	-
Colombia	464,933	464,933	-	-	-	202,988	-	204,000	4,750	1,695	51,500	-	-	-	-
Costa Rica	750	750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	350	-	-	-	-
Cuba	20,000	20,000	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	42,450	33,200	9,050	9,250	23,250	-	-	-	-	900	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	36,253	36,253	-	-	27,465	-	-	7,638	-	400	750	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	36,185	36,165	3,090	20	26,475	-	-	-	-	1,800	4,800	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	96,275	96,275	16,400	-	51,050	2,000	-	-	-	825	1,000	-	-	25,000	-
Guyana	22,450	5,925	-	16,525	5,600	-	-	-	-	325	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	359,061	237,821	34,800	121,240	-	146,281	-	19,420	-	220	1,600	-	-	35,500	-
Honduras	67,934	66,934	11,000	1,000	53,934	-	-	-	-	700	1,300	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	13,148	12,848	1,200	300	10,848	-	-	-	-	800	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	346,562	346,562	3,458	-	26,304	10,000	-	292,000	5,700	1,100	8,000	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	44,547	43,650	5,900	897	35,500	-	-	-	500	950	800	-	-	-	-
Panama	10,550	10,550	-	-	7,500	-	-	-	150	800	2,100	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	7,780	7,780	-	-	5,605	-	-	1,000	-	425	750	-	-	-	-
Peru	120,429	120,379	9,154	50	68,000	-	-	37,000	2,000	725	3,500	-	-	-	-
Suriname	280	280	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	280	-	-	-	-	-
The Bahamas	200	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	180	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	-	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	1,050	1,050	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	480	570	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Table 4: Country/Account Summary**  
**FY 2011 Request**  
(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	37,335	22,635	5,750	14,700	16,035	-	-	-	-	850	-	-	-	-	-
Caribbean Basin Security Initiative	79,023	79,023	-	-	-	17,000	-	37,463	6,400	-	18,160	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	129,000	129,000	-	-	-	53,000	-	70,000	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central America Regional	39,562	33,391	5,391	6,171	28,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	67,785	66,697	5,400	1,088	61,297	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South America Regional	6,800	6,800	5,300	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	31,831	31,181	5,500	650	25,681	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Complex Crises Fund	100,000	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)	2,417,700	2,417,700	13,000	-	224,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,272,000	908,700
Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (DRL)	70,000	70,000	-	-	-	70,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	344,243	344,243	-	-	302,158	42,085	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Security Strategic Reserve	55,250	55,250	-	-	55,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons (G/TIP)	20,400	20,400	-	-	-	-	-	20,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health	347,689	347,689	347,689	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health - International Partnerships	541,045	541,045	541,045	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Engagement	100,000	100,000	-	-	-	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL)	187,455	187,455	-	-	-	-	-	187,455	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Organizations	350,550	350,550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	350,550
International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	274,000	274,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	274,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of Development Partners (ODP)	45,121	45,121	-	-	45,121	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES)	128,650	128,650	-	-	-	128,650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Political-Military Affairs (PM)	231,343	231,343	-	-	-	-	-	-	47,550	5,410	56,583	121,800	-	-	-
Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM)	1,650,400	1,650,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,605,400	-	45,000
Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism (S/CT)	138,603	138,603	-	-	-	-	-	-	138,603	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator (S/GAC)	1,543,579	-	-	1,543,579	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Operating Expenses	1,703,806	1,703,806	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,703,806
USAID Capital Investment Fund	173,000	173,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	173,000
USAID Development Credit Authority Admin	8,300	8,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,300
USAID Inspector General Operating Expense	46,500	46,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,500
USAID Operating Expense	1,476,006	1,476,006	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,476,006
USAID Program Management Initiatives	3,230	3,230	-	-	3,230	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Independent Agencies	1,743,998	1,743,998	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,743,998
Peace Corps	446,150	446,150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	446,150
Millennium Challenge Corporation	1,279,700	1,279,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,279,700
Inter-American Foundation	22,760	22,760	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,760
African Development Foundation	30,000	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000

**Table 4: Country/Account Summary**  
**FY 2011 Request**  
(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
Treasury Technical Assistance	38,000	38,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38,000
Debt Restructuring	70,000	70,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70,000
Export-Import Bank	-9,458	-9,458	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-9,458
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)	-189,354	-189,354	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-189,354
Trade and Development Agency	56,200	56,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56,200
<b>International Financial Institutions</b>	<b>2,957,176</b>	<b>2,957,176</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,957,176</b>
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	175,000	175,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	175,000
International Clean Technology Fund	400,000	400,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400,000
International Strategic Climate Fund	235,000	235,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	235,000
International Development Association	1,285,000	1,285,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,285,000
Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	25,000	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000
Inter-American Investment Corporation	21,000	21,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,000
Asian Development Fund	115,250	115,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	115,250
African Development Fund	155,940	155,940	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	155,940
European Bank of Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) Trust Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
European Bank of Reconstruction and Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Fund for Agricultural Development	30,000	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian Development Bank	106,586	106,586	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	106,586
Global Food Security Fund	408,400	408,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	408,400

\* Other includes IDA, TI, USAID Operating Expenses (OE), USAID Capital Investment Fund (CIF), USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses, DCA Administrative Expenses, ERMA, Democracy Fund, International Organizations & Programs, Complex Crises Fund, International Financial Institutions, and Independent Agencies.



**Table 5: Objectives, Program Areas: Summary**  
**FY 2009 - FY 2011**  
(\$000)

	FY 2009 Actual Total*	FY 2010 Estimate Total**	FY 2011 Request
<b>TOTAL</b>	32,711,460	32,290,032	36,388,640
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	9,584,611	9,047,299	10,843,611
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	224,952	462,364	537,940
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	410,859	320,560	346,846
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,958,487	6,405,814	7,893,199
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	1,295,251	1,268,198	1,139,139
1.5 Transnational Crime	92,993	95,244	102,513
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	602,069	495,119	823,974
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	2,702,037	2,663,132	3,332,961
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	699,266	736,732	897,188
2.2 Good Governance	1,088,383	975,777	1,613,989
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	432,697	311,063	271,296
2.4 Civil Society	481,691	639,560	550,488
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	10,286,085	10,520,330	10,972,282
3.1 Health	8,224,295	8,747,383	9,386,631
3.2 Education	1,057,494	1,197,226	1,098,880
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	1,004,296	575,721	486,771
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	3,988,834	4,292,263	5,526,925
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	335,941	238,792	236,472
4.2 Trade and Investment	216,745	246,605	322,572
4.3 Financial Sector	142,376	109,423	141,364
4.4 Infrastructure	1,032,318	676,700	1,317,081
4.5 Agriculture	1,083,076	1,393,048	1,766,121
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	563,920	599,345	649,187
4.7 Economic Opportunity	237,326	233,503	278,837
4.8 Environment	377,132	794,847	815,291
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	4,883,934	4,031,157	4,005,825
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	4,658,858	3,889,410	3,860,892
5.2 Disaster Readiness	151,107	99,793	105,333
5.3 Migration Management	73,969	41,954	39,600
<b>6 Program Support</b>	1,265,959	1,735,851	1,707,036
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	78,089	3,980
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,265,959	1,657,762	1,703,056

Note: Includes only Foreign Operations and Food for Peace Title II resources.

\* FY 2009 Actual Total includes resources from the regular appropriations and two supplementals.

\*\* FY 2010 Estimate Total includes regular appropriations and forward funding supplemental resources.

**Table 6: Objective, Program Areas by Account**  
**FY 2009 Actual Total**  
(\$000)

	Total	GHCS-USAID	GHCS-STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
<b>TOTAL</b>	32,711,460	2,130,000	5,159,000	2,000,000	7,116,901	922,000	1,782,500	631,500	93,000	5,006,500	530,200	1,674,500	2,320,900	3,344,459
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	9,584,611	-	-	108,993	848,905	163,511	1,460,858	631,500	93,000	5,006,500	530,200	3,776	-	737,368
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	224,952	-	-	20,445	31,705	-	2,500	152,350	1,402	10,200	5,000	-	-	1,350
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	410,859	-	-	-	-	25,859	-	316,000	-	69,000	-	-	-	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,958,487	-	-	1,550	53,879	79,635	443,175	163,150	91,598	4,927,300	498,200	-	-	700,000
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	1,295,251	-	-	54,650	277,829	4,643	958,129	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	92,993	-	-	4,400	18,735	9,028	57,054	-	-	-	-	3,776	-	-
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	602,069	-	-	27,948	466,757	44,346	-	-	-	-	27,000	-	-	36,018
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	2,702,037	-	-	237,131	1,740,392	249,890	321,642	-	-	-	-	-	-	152,982
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	699,266	-	-	38,981	201,666	68,011	315,627	-	-	-	-	-	-	74,981
2.2 Good Governance	1,088,383	-	-	119,400	911,805	44,706	6,015	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,457
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus Building	432,697	-	-	35,530	330,288	30,008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,871
2.4 Civil Society	481,691	-	-	43,220	296,633	107,165	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,673
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	10,286,085	2,130,000	5,159,000	586,951	1,980,842	79,821	-	-	-	-	-	-	186,971	162,500
3.1 Health	8,224,295	2,115,000	5,159,000	111,050	481,578	47,341	-	-	-	-	-	-	147,826	162,500
3.2 Education	1,057,494	-	-	440,303	592,709	13,918	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,564	-
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	1,004,296	15,000	-	35,598	906,555	18,562	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,581	-
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	3,988,834	-	-	1,031,586	2,245,933	370,094	-	-	-	-	-	-	179,571	161,650
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	335,941	-	-	6,060	291,920	37,961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.2 Trade and Investment	216,745	-	-	93,090	100,543	16,362	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,750
4.3 Financial Sector	142,376	-	-	20,259	95,345	26,772	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.4 Infrastructure	1,032,318	-	-	50,349	800,584	180,007	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,378	-
4.5 Agriculture	1,083,076	-	-	491,013	385,286	45,217	-	-	-	-	-	-	161,560	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	563,920	-	-	102,710	301,158	60,052	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	237,326	-	-	45,353	182,917	2,923	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,633	4,500
4.8 Environment	377,132	-	-	222,752	88,180	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	50,400
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	4,883,934	-	-	35,339	300,829	58,684	-	-	-	-	-	1,670,724	1,954,358	864,000
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	4,658,858	-	-	4,000	239,429	58,684	-	-	-	-	-	1,626,755	1,941,366	788,624
5.2 Disaster Readiness	151,107	-	-	31,339	31,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,992	75,376
5.3 Migration Management	73,969	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,969	-	-
<b>6 Program Support</b>	1,265,959	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,265,959
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,265,959	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,265,959

Note: Includes only Foreign Operations and Food for Peace Title II

\* Other includes IDA, TI, USAID Operating Expenses (OE), USAID Capital Investment Fund (CIF), USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses, DCA Administrative Expenses, ERMA, Democracy Fund, International Organizations & Programs.

**Table 7: Objective, Program Areas by Account  
FY 2010 Total Estimás**

(\$000)

	Total	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
<b>TOTAL</b>	32,290,032	2,470,000	5,359,000	2,520,000	6,344,000	741,632	1,691,000	754,000	108,000	5,420,000	331,500	1,693,000	1,690,000	3,167,900
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	9,047,299	-	-	139,486	757,880	151,053	1,330,380	754,000	108,000	5,420,000	331,500	-	-	55,000
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	462,364	-	-	33,660	26,500	-	5,450	295,050	550	89,804	10,000	-	-	1,350
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	320,560	-	-	-	-	24,440	-	295,950	-	170	-	-	-	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,405,814	-	-	3,172	55,553	53,092	384,371	163,000	107,450	5,330,026	295,500	-	-	13,650
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	1,268,198	-	-	58,710	319,313	4,588	885,587	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	95,244	-	-	6,268	21,489	12,515	54,972	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	495,119	-	-	37,676	335,025	56,418	-	-	-	-	26,000	-	-	40,000
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	2,663,132	-	-	287,554	1,580,434	265,149	360,620	-	-	-	-	-	-	169,375
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	736,732	-	-	46,466	223,029	65,082	341,630	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,525
2.2 Good Governance	975,777	-	-	122,887	754,484	60,866	18,990	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,550
Building	311,063	-	-	60,898	189,409	21,256	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39,500
2.4 Civil Society	639,560	-	-	57,303	413,512	117,945	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,800
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	10,520,330	2,470,000	5,359,000	617,541	1,597,820	78,280	-	-	-	-	-	-	193,939	203,750
3.1 Health	8,747,383	2,455,000	5,359,000	142,551	379,449	53,267	-	-	-	-	-	-	167,866	190,250
3.2 Education	1,197,226	-	-	445,990	724,324	18,357	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,555	1,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	575,721	15,000	-	29,000	494,047	6,656	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,518	12,500
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	4,292,263	-	-	1,414,616	2,275,374	235,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	179,098	187,875
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	238,792	-	-	9,717	213,592	15,483	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.2 Trade and Investment	246,605	-	-	100,547	118,891	20,517	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,650
4.3 Financial Sector	109,423	-	-	25,588	62,288	20,922	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	625
4.4 Infrastructure	676,700	-	-	41,024	586,403	35,584	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,189	12,500
4.5 Agriculture	1,393,048	-	-	655,134	520,437	52,318	-	-	-	-	-	-	165,159	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	599,345	-	-	97,691	333,746	66,408	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	100,500
4.7 Economic Opportunity	233,503	-	-	55,638	161,197	8,918	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,750	6,000
4.8 Environment	794,847	-	-	429,277	278,820	15,150	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	61,600
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	4,031,157	-	-	27,608	88,736	11,850	-	-	-	-	-	1,693,000	1,316,963	893,000
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	3,889,410	-	-	5,438	87,076	11,850	-	-	-	-	-	1,651,046	1,291,000	843,000
5.2 Disaster Readiness	99,793	-	-	22,170	1,660	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,963	50,000
5.3 Migration Management	41,954	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41,954	-	-
<b>6 Program Support</b>	1,735,851	-	-	33,195	43,756	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,658,900
6.1 Program Design and Learning	78,089	-	-	33,195	43,756	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,138
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,657,762	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,657,762

Note: Includes only Foreign Operations and Food for Peace Title II

\* Other includes IDA, TI, USAID Operating Expenses (OE), USAID Capital Investment Fund (CIF), USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses, DCA Administrative Expenses, ERMA, Democracy Fund, International Organizations & Programs, Complex Crises Fund, International Financial Institutions, and Independent Agencies.

**Table 8: Objectives, Program Areas by Account**  
**FY 2011 Request**  
(\$000)

	Total	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	IDA	Other*
<b>TOTAL</b>	36,388,640	3,013,000	5,500,000	2,980,896	7,811,982	716,354	2,136,041	757,613	110,000	5,473,348	285,950	1,605,400	1,690,000	860,700	3,447,356
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	10,843,611	-	-	134,388	1,020,177	151,957	1,651,128	757,613	110,000	5,473,348	285,950	-	-	-	1,259,050
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	537,940	-	-	19,857	14,500	1,400	1,030	295,303	1,000	203,500	-	-	-	-	1,350
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	346,846	-	-	-	-	24,491	-	312,185	-	10,170	-	-	-	-	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	7,893,199	-	-	6,700	21,400	55,909	807,987	145,575	109,000	5,259,678	259,950	-	-	-	1,227,000
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	1,139,139	-	-	63,603	305,200	4,404	765,932	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	102,513	-	-	6,700	4,807	10,277	76,179	4,550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	823,974	-	-	37,528	674,270	55,476	-	-	-	-	26,000	-	-	-	30,700
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	3,332,961	-	-	383,212	2,150,000	259,136	484,913	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,700
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	897,188	-	-	66,724	291,009	70,375	453,680	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,400
2.2 Good Governance	1,613,989	-	-	161,497	1,330,734	60,225	31,233	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,300
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	271,296	-	-	78,731	168,185	24,380	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.4 Civil Society	550,488	-	-	76,260	360,072	104,156	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	10,972,282	3,013,000	5,500,000	518,511	1,469,786	72,046	-	-	-	-	-	-	194,939	-	204,000
3.1 Health	9,386,631	2,998,000	5,500,000	106,289	383,390	48,836	-	-	-	-	-	-	172,116	-	178,000
3.2 Education	1,098,880	-	-	387,222	686,698	17,405	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,555	-	1,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	486,771	15,000	-	25,000	399,698	5,805	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,268	-	25,000
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	5,526,925	-	-	1,890,955	3,034,459	223,113	-	-	-	-	-	-	201,598	-	176,800
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	236,472	-	-	8,265	214,831	13,376	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.2 Trade and Investment	322,572	-	-	115,905	176,663	23,204	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,800
4.3 Financial Sector	141,364	-	-	35,093	89,400	15,871	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
4.4 Infrastructure	1,317,081	-	-	72,426	1,186,415	32,051	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,189	-	25,000
4.5 Agriculture	1,766,121	-	-	950,792	582,159	49,261	-	-	-	-	-	-	183,909	-	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	649,187	-	-	121,954	379,161	71,272	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	-	75,300
4.7 Economic Opportunity	278,837	-	-	51,624	209,460	6,753	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	6,000
4.8 Environment	815,291	-	-	534,896	196,370	11,325	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	62,700
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	4,005,825	-	-	50,600	137,560	10,102	-	-	-	-	-	1,605,400	1,293,463	860,700	48,000
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	3,860,892	-	-	8,740	133,750	9,902	-	-	-	-	-	1,565,800	1,284,000	810,700	48,000
5.2 Disaster Readiness	105,333	-	-	41,860	3,810	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,463	50,000	-
5.3 Migration Management	39,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39,600	-	-	-
<b>6 Program Support</b>	1,707,036	-	-	3,230	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,703,806
6.1 Program Design and Learning	3,980	-	-	3,230	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	750
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,703,056	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,703,056

Note: Includes only Foreign Operations and Food for Peace Title II

\* Other includes IDA, TI, USAID Operating Expenses (OE), USAID Capital Investment Fund (CIF), USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses, DCA Administrative Expenses, ERMA, Democracy Fund, International Organizations & Programs, Complex Crises Fund, International Financial Institutions, and Independent Agencies.

**Table 9a: Global Climate Change - Adaptation**  
**FY 2011**  
(\$000)

	All Accounts	DA	ESF	IO&P
<b>TOTAL</b>	243,447	181,447	56,000	6,500
<b>Africa</b>	49,500	46,500	3,000	-
Angola	1,500	1,500	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	1,000	-	1,000	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1,000	-	1,000	-
Ethiopia	3,500	3,500	-	-
Ghana	2,000	2,000	-	-
Kenya	2,500	2,500	-	-
Liberia	1,000	-	1,000	-
Madagascar	2,500	2,500	-	-
Malawi	2,000	2,000	-	-
Mali	2,000	2,000	-	-
Mozambique	2,000	2,000	-	-
Nigeria	2,000	2,000	-	-
Senegal	2,000	2,000	-	-
Tanzania	2,000	2,000	-	-
Uganda	2,000	2,000	-	-
Zambia	2,000	2,000	-	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	4,000	4,000	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	4,500	4,500	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	3,000	3,000	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	7,000	7,000	-	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	24,500	24,500	-	-
Cambodia	2,000	2,000	-	-
Indonesia	5,000	5,000	-	-
Philippines	3,000	3,000	-	-
Timor-Leste	1,000	1,000	-	-
Vietnam	3,000	3,000	-	-
Regional Development Mission for the Pacific (RDM/P)	7,500	7,500	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	3,000	3,000	-	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	17,000	17,500	-	-
Bangladesh	5,000	5,000	-	-

**Table 9a: Global Climate Change - Adaptation**  
**FY 2011**  
(\$000)

	All Accounts	DA	ESF	IO&P
India	5,000	5,000	-	-
Maldives	1,000	1,500	-	-
Nepal	3,000	3,000	-	-
USAID South Asia Regional	3,000	3,000	-	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	<b>22,197</b>	<b>19,197</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>-</b>
Dominican Republic	1,000	1,000	-	-
Ecuador	1,500	1,500	-	-
Guatemala	2,000	2,000	-	-
Haiti	3,000	-	3,000	-
Jamaica	1,000	1,000	-	-
Peru	3,500	3,500	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	5,000	5,000	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	2,000	2,000	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	3,197	3,197	-	-
<b>Asia Middle East Regional</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Asia Middle East Regional	3,000	3,000	-	-
<b>DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>28,000</b>	<b>28,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
DCHA - FEWSNet	18,000	18,000	-	-
DCHA/PPM	10,000	10,000	-	-
<b>EGAT - Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade</b>	<b>35,750</b>	<b>35,750</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
USAID Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	35,750	35,750	-	-
<b>IO - International Organizations</b>	<b>6,500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,500</b>
IO - International Panel on Climate Change / UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	6,500	-	-	6,500
<b>ODP - Office of Development Partners</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
ODP - Development Grants Program (DGP)	7,000	7,000	-	-
<b>OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>-</b>
OES/CC Climate Change	50,000	-	50,000	-

**Table 9b: Global Climate Change - Clean Energy**  
**FY 2011**  
(\$000)

	All Accounts	DA	ESF	AEECA	IO&P
<b>TOTAL</b>	202,524	94,982	52,903	26,139	28,500
<b>Africa</b>	31,300	29,300	2,000	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1,000	-	1,000	-	-
Kenya	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Liberia	1,000	-	1,000	-	-
Mozambique	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
Rwanda	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
Uganda	1,800	1,800	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	5,500	5,500	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	13,500	13,500	-	-	-
Indonesia	4,000	4,000	-	-	-
Mongolia	500	500	-	-	-
Philippines	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Regional Development Mission for the Pacific (RDM/P)	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	22,979	-	-	22,979	-
Albania	400	-	-	400	-
Armenia	1,500	-	-	1,500	-
Georgia	3,500	-	-	3,500	-
Kosovo	2,000	-	-	2,000	-
Macedonia	500	-	-	500	-
Ukraine	4,579	-	-	4,579	-
Eurasia Regional	10,000	-	-	10,000	-
Europe Regional	500	-	-	500	-
<b>Near East</b>	4,000	-	4,000	-	-
Jordan	4,000	-	4,000	-	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	17,628	14,468	-	3,160	-
Bangladesh	4,000	4,000	-	-	-
India	9,000	9,000	-	-	-

**Table 9b: Global Climate Change - Clean Energy**  
**FY 2011**  
(\$000)

	All Accounts	DA	ESF	AEECA	IO&P
Kazakhstan	491	-	-	491	-
Kyrgyz Republic	1,360	-	-	1,360	-
Tajikistan	779	-	-	779	-
Central Asia Regional	530	-	-	530	-
USAID South Asia Regional	1,468	1,468	-	-	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	<b>26,603</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>11,603</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Brazil	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
Colombia	1,603	-	1,603	-	-
Mexico	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	10,000	-	10,000	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
<b>EGAT - Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade</b>	<b>21,278</b>	<b>21,278</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
USAID Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	21,278	21,278	-	-	-
<b>IO - International Organizations</b>	<b>28,500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>28,500</b>
IO - International Panel on Climate Change / UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	5,000	-	-	-	5,000
IO - Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund	23,500	-	-	-	23,500
<b>ODP - Office of Development Partners</b>	<b>1,436</b>	<b>1,436</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
ODP - Private Sector Aliances (PSA)	1,436	1,436	-	-	-
<b>OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs</b>	<b>35,300</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>35,300</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
OES/CC Climate Change	35,300	-	35,300	-	-



**Table 9c: Global Climate Change - Sustainable Landscape  
FY 2011**  
(\$000)

	All Accounts	DA	ESF	IO&P
<b>TOTAL</b>	200,000	170,000	20,000	10,000
<b>Africa</b>	44,500	42,500	2,000	-
Ethiopia	2,000	2,000	-	-
Ghana	2,000	2,000	-	-
Kenya	2,000	2,000	-	-
Liberia	2,000	-	2,000	-
Malawi	2,000	2,000	-	-
Mozambique	2,000	2,000	-	-
Tanzania	2,000	2,000	-	-
Uganda	2,000	2,000	-	-
Zambia	1,500	1,500	-	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	4,000	4,000	-	-
USAID Central Africa Regional	14,000	14,000	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	4,000	4,000	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	2,500	2,500	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	2,500	2,500	-	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	25,000	25,000	-	-
Cambodia	2,500	2,500	-	-
Indonesia	10,000	10,000	-	-
Philippines	3,000	3,000	-	-
Vietnam	2,500	2,500	-	-
Regional Development Mission for the Pacific (RDM/P)	1,000	1,000	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	6,000	6,000	-	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	13,000	13,000	-	-
Bangladesh	5,000	5,000	-	-
India	5,000	5,000	-	-
Nepal	3,000	3,000	-	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	53,000	50,000	3,000	-
Brazil	5,000	5,000	-	-
Colombia	3,000	-	3,000	-
Ecuador	2,500	2,500	-	-
Guatemala	4,000	4,000	-	-

**Table 9c: Global Climate Change - Sustainable Landscape  
FY 2011**  
(\$000)

	All Accounts	DA	ESF	IO&P
Guyana	1,500	1,500	-	-
Honduras	2,000	2,000	-	-
Mexico	5,000	5,000	-	-
Panama	4,500	4,500	-	-
Peru	4,500	4,500	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	11,000	11,000	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	10,000	10,000	-	-
<b>Asia Middle East Regional</b>	9,000	9,000	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	9,000	9,000	-	-
<b>EGAT - Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade</b>	30,500	30,500	-	-
USAID Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	30,500	30,500	-	-
<b>IO - International Organizations</b>	10,000	-	-	10,000
IO - International Conservation Programs	8,000	-	-	8,000
IO - International Panel on Climate Change / UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	2,000	-	-	2,000
<b>OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs</b>	15,000	-	15,000	-
OES/CC Climate Change	15,000	-	15,000	-

**Table 10a: Global Health Initiative  
FY 2009 - FY 2010 - FY 2011**

(\$000)

	FY 2009 Actual Total	FY 2010 Estimate Total	FY 2011 Request
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,289,000</b>	<b>7,829,000</b>	<b>8,513,000</b>
<b>TOTAL GHCS-USAID only</b>	2,130,000	2,470,000	3,013,000
<b>3.1.1 HIV/AIDS</b>	5,609,000	5,709,000	5,850,000
Global Health and Child Survival - State	5,159,000	5,359,000	5,500,000
of which GHI Strategic Reserve	-	-	[100,000]
of which Global Fund	[600,000]	[750,000]	[700,000]
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	450,000	350,000	350,000
of which Global Fund	[100,000]	-	-
<b>3.1.2 Tuberculosis--GHCS USAID</b>	162,500	225,000	230,000
<b>3.1.3 Malaria--GHCS USAID</b>	382,500	585,000	680,000
of which GHI Strategic Reserve	-	-	[22,000]
<b>3.1.4 Pandemic Preparedness &amp; Response--GHCS USAID</b>	140,000	156,000	75,000
<b>3.1.5 Other Public Health Threats--GHCS USAID</b>	30,000	65,000	173,000
<b>of which Neglected Tropical Diseases</b>	25,000	65,000	155,000
<b>of which other OPHT</b>	5,000	-	18,000
of which GHI Strategic Reserve	-	-	[18,000]
<b>3.1.6 Maternal &amp; Child Health*--GHCS USAID</b>	495,000	474,000	700,000
of which GHI Strategic Reserve	-	-	[38,000]
<b>3.1.7 Family Planning &amp; Reproductive Health--GHCS USAID</b>	455,000	525,000	590,000
of which GHI Strategic Reserve	-	-	[20,000]
<b>3.1.8 Water Supply and Sanitation--GHCS USAID</b>	-	-	-
<b>3.1.9 Nutrition</b>	[54,899]	75,000	200,000
<b>3.3.2 Social Services--GHCS USAID (for Displaced Children and Orphan's Fund)</b>	15,000	15,000	15,000
of which GHI Strategic Reserve	-	-	[2,000]
<b>GHI Strategic Reserve</b>	-	-	[200,000]

**Table 10b: Global Health Initiative - FY 2011 Request  
Budget by Framework (Objectives & Areas/Investing in People)**

(\$000)

	GHCS Total	3.1.1 HIV/AIDS	3.1.2 Tuberculosis	3.1.3 Malaria	3.1.4 Avian Influenza	3.1.5 Other Public Health Threats	3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health	3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	3.1.9 Nutrition	3.3.2 Social Services
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8,513,000</b>	5,850,000	230,000	680,000	75,000	173,000	700,000	590,000	200,000	15,000
<b>Africa</b>	<b>5,077,143</b>	3,727,960	77,305	558,435	-	-	277,967	304,776	130,700	-
<b>Angola</b>	<b>50,225</b>	14,700	-	30,175	-	-	1,350	4,000	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	10,300	10,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	39,925	4,400	-	30,175	-	-	1,350	4,000	-	-
<b>Benin</b>	<b>27,750</b>	2,000	-	17,850	-	-	4,900	3,000	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	27,750	2,000	-	17,850	-	-	4,900	3,000	-	-
<b>Botswana</b>	<b>76,443</b>	76,443	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	76,443	76,443	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	<b>6,000</b>	-	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	6,000	-	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Burundi</b>	<b>12,160</b>	3,500	-	6,000	-	-	2,060	-	600	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	12,160	3,500	-	6,000	-	-	2,060	-	600	-
<b>Cameroon</b>	<b>2,750</b>	2,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	1,250	1,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Cote d'Ivoire</b>	<b>133,305</b>	133,305	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	133,305	133,305	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Democratic Republic of the Congo</b>	<b>88,135</b>	28,835	10,000	18,000	-	-	13,800	13,500	4,000	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	19,635	19,635	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	68,500	9,200	10,000	18,000	-	-	13,800	13,500	4,000	-
<b>Djibouti</b>	<b>550</b>	150	250	-	-	-	150	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	150	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	400	-	250	-	-	-	150	-	-	-
<b>Ethiopia</b>	<b>440,029</b>	323,679	10,000	26,350	-	-	35,000	35,000	10,000	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	323,679	323,679	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	116,350	-	10,000	26,350	-	-	35,000	35,000	10,000	-
<b>Ghana</b>	<b>84,000</b>	12,500	600	28,900	-	-	15,000	15,000	12,000	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	7,000	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	77,000	5,500	600	28,900	-	-	15,000	15,000	12,000	-
<b>Guinea</b>	<b>7,500</b>	2,000	-	-	-	-	2,500	3,000	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	7,500	2,000	-	-	-	-	2,500	3,000	-	-
<b>Kenya</b>	<b>615,760</b>	528,760	4,000	37,000	-	-	14,000	26,000	6,000	-

**Table 10b: Global Health Initiative - FY 2011 Request  
Budget by Framework (Objectives & Areas/Investing in People)**

(\$000)

	GHCS Total	3.1.1 HIV/AIDS	3.1.2 Tuberculosis	3.1.3 Malaria	3.1.4 Avian Influenza	3.1.5 Other Public Health Threats	3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health	3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	3.1.9 Nutrition	3.3.2 Social Services
Global Health and Child Survival - State	528,760	528,760	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	87,000	-	4,000	37,000	-	-	14,000	26,000	6,000	-
<b>Lesotho</b>	<b>28,050</b>	28,050	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	21,650	21,650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	6,400	6,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Liberia</b>	<b>34,150</b>	3,500	400	15,300	-	-	6,750	7,000	1,200	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	800	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	33,350	2,700	400	15,300	-	-	6,750	7,000	1,200	-
<b>Madagascar</b>	<b>53,800</b>	2,000	-	28,800	-	-	8,600	14,000	400	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	53,300	1,500	-	28,800	-	-	8,600	14,000	400	-
<b>Malawi</b>	<b>115,848</b>	51,948	1,400	26,000	-	-	12,000	15,000	9,500	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	36,448	36,448	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	79,400	15,500	1,400	26,000	-	-	12,000	15,000	9,500	-
<b>Mali</b>	<b>66,500</b>	4,500	-	27,000	-	-	14,000	10,000	11,000	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	65,000	3,000	-	27,000	-	-	14,000	10,000	11,000	-
<b>Mozambique</b>	<b>342,253</b>	261,953	5,000	32,300	-	-	17,000	14,000	12,000	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	261,953	261,953	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	80,300	-	5,000	32,300	-	-	17,000	14,000	12,000	-
<b>Namibia</b>	<b>102,759</b>	100,809	1,950	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	100,809	100,809	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	1,950	-	1,950	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Niger</b>	<b>2,000</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	-
<b>Nigeria</b>	<b>566,627</b>	471,227	10,100	18,000	-	-	35,000	30,300	2,000	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	471,227	471,227	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	95,400	-	10,100	18,000	-	-	35,000	30,300	2,000	-
<b>Rwanda</b>	<b>174,072</b>	124,072	-	19,000	-	-	10,000	14,000	7,000	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	124,072	124,072	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	50,000	-	-	19,000	-	-	10,000	14,000	7,000	-

**Table 10b: Global Health Initiative - FY 2011 Request  
Budget by Framework (Objectives & Areas/Investing in People)**

(\$000)

	<b>GHCS Total</b>	<b>3.1.1 HIV/AIDS</b>	<b>3.1.2 Tuberculosis</b>	<b>3.1.3 Malaria</b>	<b>3.1.4 Avian Influenza</b>	<b>3.1.5 Other Public Health Threats</b>	<b>3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health</b>	<b>3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health</b>	<b>3.1.9 Nutrition</b>	<b>3.3.2 Social Services</b>
<b>Senegal</b>	<b>58,885</b>	4,535	850	24,000	-	-	9,000	13,000	7,500	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	1,535	1,535	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	57,350	3,000	850	24,000	-	-	9,000	13,000	7,500	-
<b>Sierra Leone</b>	<b>500</b>	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Somalia</b>	<b>1,550</b>	-	-	-	-	-	1,550	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	1,550	-	-	-	-	-	1,550	-	-	-
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>560,469</b>	545,969	13,000	-	-	-	-	1,500	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	545,969	545,969	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	14,500	-	13,000	-	-	-	-	1,500	-	-
<b>Sudan</b>	<b>39,119</b>	9,046	1,000	4,500	-	-	15,573	6,000	3,000	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	7,036	7,036	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	32,083	2,010	1,000	4,500	-	-	15,573	6,000	3,000	-
<b>Swaziland</b>	<b>27,600</b>	27,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	20,700	20,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	6,900	6,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>448,254</b>	336,254	4,000	48,000	-	-	18,000	27,000	15,000	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	336,254	336,254	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	112,000	-	4,000	48,000	-	-	18,000	27,000	15,000	-
<b>Uganda</b>	<b>383,584</b>	294,084	4,000	32,500	-	-	16,000	23,000	14,000	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	294,084	294,084	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	89,500	-	4,000	32,500	-	-	16,000	23,000	14,000	-
<b>Zambia</b>	<b>345,961</b>	283,661	3,300	24,000	-	-	12,000	14,000	9,000	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	283,661	283,661	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	62,300	-	3,300	24,000	-	-	12,000	14,000	9,000	-
<b>Zimbabwe</b>	<b>48,830</b>	40,830	3,000	-	-	-	3,000	2,000	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	24,330	24,330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	24,500	16,500	3,000	-	-	-	3,000	2,000	-	-
<b>USAID Africa Regional (AFR)</b>	<b>105,584</b>	1,000	2,670	88,760	-	-	8,904	2,250	2,000	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	105,584	1,000	2,670	88,760	-	-	8,904	2,250	2,000	-
<b>USAID East Africa Regional</b>	<b>9,935</b>	2,800	1,785	-	-	-	1,000	2,950	1,400	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	9,935	2,800	1,785	-	-	-	1,000	2,950	1,400	-

**Table 10b: Global Health Initiative - FY 2011 Request  
Budget by Framework (Objectives & Areas/Investing in People)**

(\$000)

	<b>GHCS Total</b>	<b>3.1.1 HIV/AIDS</b>	<b>3.1.2 Tuberculosis</b>	<b>3.1.3 Malaria</b>	<b>3.1.4 Avian Influenza</b>	<b>3.1.5 Other Public Health Threats</b>	<b>3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health</b>	<b>3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health</b>	<b>3.1.9 Nutrition</b>	<b>3.3.2 Social Services</b>
<b>USAID Southern Africa Regional</b>	<b>2,000</b>	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>USAID West Africa Regional</b>	<b>14,206</b>	3,000	-	-	-	-	830	9,276	1,100	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	14,206	3,000	-	-	-	-	830	9,276	1,100	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	<b>241,788</b>	141,318	34,450	7,000	-	-	30,520	26,500	2,000	-
<b>Burma</b>	<b>2,100</b>	2,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	2,100	2,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Cambodia</b>	<b>38,500</b>	15,500	5,000	-	-	-	10,000	6,000	2,000	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	35,500	12,500	5,000	-	-	-	10,000	6,000	2,000	-
<b>China</b>	<b>7,000</b>	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Indonesia</b>	<b>42,200</b>	13,000	13,700	-	-	-	15,500	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	5,250	5,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	36,950	7,750	13,700	-	-	-	15,500	-	-	-
<b>Laos</b>	<b>1,000</b>	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Papua New Guinea</b>	<b>2,500</b>	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>32,520</b>	1,000	10,000	-	-	-	3,020	18,500	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	32,520	1,000	10,000	-	-	-	3,020	18,500	-	-
<b>Thailand</b>	<b>1,500</b>	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Timor-Leste</b>	<b>4,000</b>	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	2,000	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	2,000	-	-
<b>Vietnam</b>	<b>94,978</b>	94,978	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	94,978	94,978	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)</b>	<b>15,490</b>	2,740	5,750	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	240	240	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	15,250	2,500	5,750	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Table 10b: Global Health Initiative - FY 2011 Request  
Budget by Framework (Objectives & Areas/Investing in People)**

(\$000)

	GHCS Total	3.1.1 HIV/AIDS	3.1.2 Tuberculosis	3.1.3 Malaria	3.1.4 Avian Influenza	3.1.5 Other Public Health Threats	3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health	3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	3.1.9 Nutrition	3.3.2 Social Services
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	<b>33,128</b>	23,978	8,400	-	-	-	750	-	-	-
<b>Armenia</b>	<b>400</b>	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	400	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Azerbaijan</b>	<b>1,250</b>	-	500	-	-	-	750	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	1,250	-	500	-	-	-	750	-	-	-
<b>Georgia</b>	<b>850</b>	850	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	850	850	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Russia</b>	<b>11,500</b>	5,500	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	8,500	2,500	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>18,678</b>	17,178	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	14,678	14,678	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	4,000	2,500	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Eurasia Regional</b>	<b>450</b>	450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	450	450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Near East</b>	<b>21,000</b>	-	-	-	-	-	11,000	8,000	2,000	-
<b>Yemen</b>	<b>21,000</b>	-	-	-	-	-	11,000	8,000	2,000	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	21,000	-	-	-	-	-	11,000	8,000	2,000	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	<b>378,614</b>	56,364	42,987	-	-	-	163,363	86,600	29,300	-
<b>Afghanistan</b>	<b>71,100</b>	1,000	6,500	-	-	-	49,800	12,500	1,300	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	70,600	500	6,500	-	-	-	49,800	12,500	1,300	-
<b>Bangladesh</b>	<b>77,300</b>	2,700	10,000	-	-	-	30,000	26,600	8,000	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	77,300	2,700	10,000	-	-	-	30,000	26,600	8,000	-
<b>India</b>	<b>100,700</b>	30,000	13,700	-	-	-	25,000	24,000	8,000	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	9,000	9,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	91,700	21,000	13,700	-	-	-	25,000	24,000	8,000	-
<b>Kazakhstan</b>	<b>2,800</b>	800	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	600	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	2,200	200	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



**Table 10b: Global Health Initiative - FY 2011 Request  
Budget by Framework (Objectives & Areas/Investing in People)**

(\$000)

	GHCS Total	3.1.1 HIV/AIDS	3.1.2 Tuberculosis	3.1.3 Malaria	3.1.4 Avian Influenza	3.1.5 Other Public Health Threats	3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health	3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	3.1.9 Nutrition	3.3.2 Social Services
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>1,675</b>	675	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	475	475	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	1,200	200	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Nepal</b>	<b>40,000</b>	5,000	-	-	-	-	14,000	11,000	10,000	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	40,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	14,000	11,000	10,000	-
<b>Pakistan</b>	<b>67,000</b>	2,000	6,687	-	-	-	43,813	12,500	2,000	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	67,000	2,000	6,687	-	-	-	43,813	12,500	2,000	-
<b>Tajikistan</b>	<b>1,974</b>	724	500	-	-	-	750	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	524	524	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	1,450	200	500	-	-	-	750	-	-	-
<b>Turkmenistan</b>	<b>675</b>	275	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	75	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	600	200	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Uzbekistan</b>	<b>2,990</b>	790	2,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	590	590	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	2,400	200	2,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Central Asia Regional</b>	<b>12,400</b>	12,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	12,400	12,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	<b>309,864</b>	203,682	12,358	5,000	-	-	38,524	36,300	14,000	-
<b>Belize</b>	<b>20</b>	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Bolivia</b>	<b>16,410</b>	-	1,300	-	-	-	6,010	9,100	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	16,410	-	1,300	-	-	-	6,010	9,100	-	-
<b>Brazil</b>	<b>6,300</b>	1,300	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	1,300	1,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	5,000	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Dominican Republic</b>	<b>18,300</b>	15,000	1,300	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	9,250	9,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	9,050	5,750	1,300	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-
<b>El Salvador</b>	<b>3,110</b>	1,110	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	3,090	1,090	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-
<b>Guatemala</b>	<b>16,400</b>	2,000	-	-	-	-	3,800	6,600	4,000	-

**Table 10b: Global Health Initiative - FY 2011 Request  
Budget by Framework (Objectives & Areas/Investing in People)**

(\$000)

	<b>GHCS Total</b>	<b>3.1.1 HIV/AIDS</b>	<b>3.1.2 Tuberculosis</b>	<b>3.1.3 Malaria</b>	<b>3.1.4 Avian Influenza</b>	<b>3.1.5 Other Public Health Threats</b>	<b>3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health</b>	<b>3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health</b>	<b>3.1.9 Nutrition</b>	<b>3.3.2 Social Services</b>
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	16,400	2,000	-	-	-	-	3,800	6,600	4,000	-
<b>Guyana</b>	<b>16,525</b>	16,525	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	16,525	16,525	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Haiti</b>	<b>156,040</b>	121,240	1,800	-	-	-	14,000	9,000	10,000	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	121,240	121,240	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	34,800	-	1,800	-	-	-	14,000	9,000	10,000	-
<b>Honduras</b>	<b>12,000</b>	6,000	-	-	-	-	2,500	3,500	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	11,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	2,500	3,500	-	-
<b>Jamaica</b>	<b>1,500</b>	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	300	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	1,200	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Mexico</b>	<b>3,458</b>	2,200	1,258	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	3,458	2,200	1,258	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Nicaragua</b>	<b>6,797</b>	1,897	-	-	-	-	2,200	2,700	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	897	897	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	5,900	1,000	-	-	-	-	2,200	2,700	-	-
<b>Peru</b>	<b>9,204</b>	1,290	600	-	-	-	3,414	3,900	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	9,154	1,240	600	-	-	-	3,414	3,900	-	-
<b>Barbados and Eastern Caribbean</b>	<b>20,450</b>	20,450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	14,700	14,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	5,750	5,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>USAID Central America Regional</b>	<b>11,562</b>	11,562	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	6,171	6,171	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	5,391	5,391	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)</b>	<b>6,488</b>	1,588	800	-	-	-	2,600	1,500	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	1,088	1,088	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	5,400	500	800	-	-	-	2,600	1,500	-	-
<b>USAID South America Regional</b>	<b>5,300</b>	-	300	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	5,300	-	300	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Asia Middle East Regional</b>	<b>6,150</b>	1,300	-	-	-	-	2,550	2,300	-	-

**Table 10b: Global Health Initiative - FY 2011 Request  
Budget by Framework (Objectives & Areas/Investing in People)**

(\$000)

	GHCS Total	3.1.1 HIV/AIDS	3.1.2 Tuberculosis	3.1.3 Malaria	3.1.4 Avian Influenza	3.1.5 Other Public Health Threats	3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health	3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	3.1.9 Nutrition	3.3.2 Social Services
<b>Asia Middle East Regional</b>	<b>6,150</b>	1,300	-	-	-	-	2,550	2,300	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	650	650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	5,500	650	-	-	-	-	2,550	2,300	-	-
<b>DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>13,000</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,000
<b>DCHA/DG - SPANS, Special Protection and Assistance Needs of Survivors</b>	<b>13,000</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,000
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	13,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,000
<b>GH - Global Health</b>	<b>347,689</b>	57,774	34,500	87,565	-	-	47,326	100,524	20,000	-
<b>Global Health - Core</b>	<b>347,689</b>	57,774	34,500	87,565	-	-	47,326	100,524	20,000	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	347,689	57,774	34,500	87,565	-	-	47,326	100,524	20,000	-
<b>GH - International Partnerships</b>	<b>541,045</b>	94,045	20,000	22,000	75,000	173,000	128,000	25,000	2,000	2,000
<b>GH/IP - Commodity Fund</b>	<b>20,335</b>	20,335	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	20,335	20,335	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>GH/IP - Global Alliance for Vaccine Immunization (GAVI)</b>	<b>90,000</b>	-	-	-	-	-	90,000	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	90,000	-	-	-	-	-	90,000	-	-	-
<b>GH/IP - International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI)</b>	<b>28,710</b>	28,710	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	28,710	28,710	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>GH/IP - Iodine Deficiency Disorder (IDD)</b>	<b>2,000</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	-
<b>GH/IP - Microbicides</b>	<b>45,000</b>	45,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	45,000	45,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>GH/IP - Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD)</b>	<b>155,000</b>	-	-	-	-	155,000	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	155,000	-	-	-	-	155,000	-	-	-	-
<b>GH/IP - Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats</b>	<b>75,000</b>	-	-	-	75,000	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	75,000	-	-	-	75,000	-	-	-	-	-
<b>GH/IP - TB Drug Facility</b>	<b>15,000</b>	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	15,000	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>GH/IP - MDR Financing</b>	<b>5,000</b>	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	5,000	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Table 10b: Global Health Initiative - FY 2011 Request  
Budget by Framework (Objectives & Areas/Investing in People)**

(\$000)

	<b>GHCS Total</b>	<b>3.1.1 HIV/AIDS</b>	<b>3.1.2 Tuberculosis</b>	<b>3.1.3 Malaria</b>	<b>3.1.4 Avian Influenza</b>	<b>3.1.5 Other Public Health Threats</b>	<b>3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health</b>	<b>3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health</b>	<b>3.1.9 Nutrition</b>	<b>3.3.2 Social Services</b>
<b>GH/IP – New Partners Fund</b>	<b>5,000</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-
<b>Global Health Initiative Strategic Reserve</b>	<b>100,000</b>	-	-	22,000	-	18,000	38,000	20,000	-	2,000
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	100,000	-	-	22,000	-	18,000	38,000	20,000	-	2,000
<b>S/GAC - Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator</b>	<b>1,543,579</b>	1,543,579	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Global Health Initiative Strategic Reserve</b>	<b>100,000</b>	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	100,000	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>S/GAC, Additional Funding for Country Programs</b>	<b>297,176</b>	297,176	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	297,176	297,176	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>S/GAC, International Partnerships</b>	<b>745,000</b>	745,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	745,000	745,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>S/GAC, Oversight/Management</b>	<b>164,308</b>	164,308	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	164,308	164,308	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>S/GAC, Technical Support//Strategic Information/Evaluation</b>	<b>237,095</b>	237,095	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	237,095	237,095	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Table 11a: Feed the Future: Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative**  
**FY 2011**  
(\$000)

	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
<b>Total USG Initiative</b>	671,452	887,823	1,844,023
Multilateral (Treasury request)	0	0	408,000
<b>Total State/USAID (Priority Programs, Nutrition, and Other Agriculture Programs)</b>	671,452	887,823	1,436,023
Nutrition (GHCS request)	40,000	75,000	200,000
<b>Total State/USAID Priority Programs in Agriculture and Rural Development</b>	474,465	690,782	1,062,161
<b>Phase I</b>	148,011	249,310	352,411
Bangladesh	1,570	15,000	30,000
Cambodia	1,200	7,000	15,000
Ethiopia	26,000	29,000	33,000
Guatemala	4,450	13,000	24,050
Haiti	12,226	25,934	35,700
Honduras	2,852	10,000	20,300
Kenya	29,400	29,000	29,000
Liberia	22,000	22,066	28,066
Malawi	4,430	12,000	22,850
Mozambique	13,000	13,000	14,818
Nepal	3,000	9,000	12,000
Nicaragua	2,629	5,000	16,467
Tajikistan	3,754	11,560	11,560
Uganda	15,000	29,750	36,750
Zambia	6,500	18,000	22,850
<b>Phase II</b>	111,240	128,262	246,000
Ghana	35,000	33,000	42,000
Mali	30,000	27,000	47,000
Rwanda	10,500	25,000	47,000
Senegal	33,000	28,262	47,000
Tanzania	2,740	15,000	63,000
<b>Strategic Reserve</b>	0	19,810	55,250
<b>Strategic Partners</b>	37,000	39,000	45,000
Brazil	0	2,000	2,500
India	2,000	10,000	15,000

**Table 11a: Feed the Future: Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative**  
**FY 2011**  
(\$000)

	<b>FY 2009 Total</b>	<b>FY 2010 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2011 Request</b>
Nigeria	35,000	25,000	25,000
South Africa	0	2,000	2,500
<b>Regional Programs</b>	<b>84,307</b>	<b>79,500</b>	<b>129,500</b>
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	22,634	20,000	30,000
USAID East Africa Regional	17,473	20,000	30,000
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	0	1,000	10,000
USAID Central American Regional	0	3,000	5,000
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	0	3,000	5,000
USAID Southern Africa Regional	4,200	5,000	15,000
USAID West Africa Regional	40,000	25,000	32,000
Asia and Middle East Regional	2,665	2,000	2,000
Central Asia Regional		500	500
<b>Research and Development</b>	<b>93,907</b>	<b>91,300</b>	<b>145,000</b>
USAID Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	88,407	90,000	144,700
ODP -- Bilateral and Multilateral Donors (BMD)	200	0	0
ODP -- BIFAD	300	300	300
ODP - Development Grants Program (DGP)	5,000	1,000	0
<b>Monitoring and Evaluation</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>14,000</b>
USAID Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	0	5,000	14,000
<b>Community Development</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>75,000</b>
DCHA/PPM	0	12,000	75,000
<b>Multilateral (State/USAID)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>66,600</b>	<b>0</b>
Multilateral Food Security Programs	0	66,600	0

**Table 11b: Other Ongoing Agricultural Development Programs  
FY 2011**

(\$000)

	<b>FY 2009 Total</b>	<b>FY 2010 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2011 Request</b>
<b>Other Agricultural Programs</b>	156,987	122,041	173,862
Albania	1,150	1,650	1,650
Angola	2,000	5,000	4,500
Armenia	5,500	762	762
Azerbaijan	1,180	1,100	1,100
Belarus	0	300	300
Bolivia	5,120	0	6,000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2,300	2,300	2,170
Burundi	3,500	3,000	4,771
Democratic Republic of the Congo	7,000	9,000	12,599
Dominican Republic	5,750	5,000	5,750
Egypt	1,506	2,000	10,000
Georgia	10,524	6,550	6,550
Guinea			2,500
Guyana	800	800	1,000
Indonesia	6,811	4,390	4,390
Jamaica	1,485	0	1,985
Kazakhstan	100	125	125
Kosovo	2,300	2,520	2,520
Kyrgyz Republic	2,901	10,607	10,607
Lebanon	3,000	6,268	9,849
Macedonia	1,195	870	870
Moldova	150	500	350
Morocco	2,600	2,000	2,000
Philippines	3,300	3,300	3,300
Serbia	7,692	5,000	5,000
Sierra Leone	570	2,000	4,000
Sri Lanka	0	1,000	2,500
Sudan	25,080	15,000	20,260
Timor-Leste	3,400	3,045	3,135
Turkey	600	0	0
Turkmenistan	589	900	900

**Table 11b: Other Ongoing Agricultural Development Programs  
FY 2011**

(\$000)

	<b>FY 2009 Total</b>	<b>FY 2010 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2011 Request</b>
Ukraine	1,832	2,950	2,730
Uzbekistan	938	1,404	1,404
Vietnam	500	0	500
West Bank and Gaza	5,000	9,000	9,000
Yemen	2,000	3,000	5,000
Zimbabwe	15,500	10,000	20,000
State/EAP	210	0	0
Eurasia Regional	34	0	0
Europe Regional	132	0	0
DCHA/FFP Contingency	20,000	0	0
ODP - Cooperative Development Program (CDP)	2,038	0	1,000
ODP - Private Sector Aliances (PSA)	700	700	2,785



**Table 12a: HIV/AIDS by Account**  
**FY 2011**  
(\$000)

	FY 2011 Total	GHCS-USAID	GHCS-STATE
<b>TOTAL</b>	5,850,000	350,000	5,500,000
<b>Africa</b>	3,727,960	94,410	3,633,550
Angola	14,700	4,400	10,300
Benin	2,000	2,000	-
Botswana	76,443	-	76,443
Burundi	3,500	3,500	-
Cameroon	2,750	1,500	1,250
Cote d'Ivoire	133,305	-	133,305
Democratic Republic of the Congo	28,835	9,200	19,635
Djibouti	150	-	150
Ethiopia	323,679	-	323,679
Ghana	12,500	5,500	7,000
Guinea	2,000	2,000	-
Kenya	528,760	-	528,760
Lesotho	28,050	6,400	21,650
Liberia	3,500	2,700	800
Madagascar	2,000	1,500	500
Malawi	51,948	15,500	36,448
Mali	4,500	3,000	1,500
Mozambique	261,953	-	261,953
Namibia	100,809	-	100,809
Nigeria	471,227	-	471,227
Rwanda	124,072	-	124,072
Senegal	4,535	3,000	1,535
Sierra Leone	500	-	500
South Africa	545,969	-	545,969
Sudan	9,046	2,010	7,036
Swaziland	27,600	6,900	20,700
Tanzania	336,254	-	336,254
Uganda	294,084	-	294,084
Zambia	283,661	-	283,661
Zimbabwe	40,830	16,500	24,330

**Table 12a: HIV/AIDS by Account**  
**FY 2011**  
(\$000)

	FY 2011 Total	GHCS-USAID	GHCS-STATE
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	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	<b>141,318</b>	<b>34,350</b>	<b>106,968</b>
Burma	2,100	2,100	-
Cambodia	15,500	12,500	3,000
China	7,000	4,000	3,000
Indonesia	13,000	7,750	5,250
Laos	1,000	1,000	-
Papua New Guinea	2,500	2,500	-
Philippines	1,000	1,000	-
Thailand	1,500	1,000	500
Vietnam	94,978	-	94,978
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia	2,740	2,500	240
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	<b>23,978</b>	<b>5,450</b>	<b>18,528</b>
Georgia	850	-	850
Russia	5,500	2,500	3,000
Ukraine	17,178	2,500	14,678
Eurasia Regional	450	450	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	<b>56,364</b>	<b>32,200</b>	<b>24,164</b>
Afghanistan	1,000	500	500
Bangladesh	2,700	2,700	-
India	30,000	21,000	9,000
Kazakhstan	800	200	600
Kyrgyz Republic	675	200	475
Nepal	5,000	5,000	-
Pakistan	2,000	2,000	-
Tajikistan	724	200	524
Turkmenistan	275	200	75
Uzbekistan	790	200	590
Central Asia Regional	12,400	-	12,400

**Table 12a: HIV/AIDS by Account**  
**FY 2011**  
(\$000)

	FY 2011 Total	GHCS-USAID	GHCS-STATE
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	203,682	31,121	172,561
Belize	20	-	20
Brazil	1,300	-	1,300
Dominican Republic	15,000	5,750	9,250
El Salvador	1,110	1,090	20
Guatemala	2,000	2,000	-
Guyana	16,525	-	16,525
Haiti	121,240	-	121,240
Honduras	6,000	5,000	1,000
Jamaica	1,500	1,200	300
Mexico	2,200	2,200	-
Nicaragua	1,897	1,000	897
Peru	1,290	1,240	50
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	20,450	5,750	14,700
USAID Central America Regional	11,562	5,391	6,171
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	1,588	500	1,088
<b>Asia Middle East Regional</b>	1,300	650	650
Asia Middle East Regional	1,300	650	650
<b>Global Health</b>	57,774	57,774	-
Global Health - Core	57,774	57,774	-
<b>International Partnerships</b>	94,045	94,045	-
Commodity Fund	20,335	20,335	-
International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI)	28,710	28,710	-
Microbicides	45,000	45,000	-
<b>Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator</b>	1,543,579	-	1,543,579
Global Health Initiative Strategic Reserve	100,000	-	100,000
Additional Funding for Country Programs	297,176	-	297,176
International Partnerships	745,000	-	745,000
Oversight/Management	164,308	-	164,308
Technical Support//Strategic Information/Evaluation	237,095	-	237,095

**Table 12b: Tuberculosis by Account**  
**FY 2011**  
(\$000)

	FY 2011 Total	GHCS-USAID	ESF	AEECA
<b>TOTAL</b>	250,639	230,000	7,313	13,326
<b>Africa</b>	77,305	77,305	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	10,000	10,000	-	-
Djibouti	250	250	-	-
Ethiopia	10,000	10,000	-	-
Ghana	600	600	-	-
Kenya	4,000	4,000	-	-
Liberia	400	400	-	-
Malawi	1,400	1,400	-	-
Mozambique	5,000	5,000	-	-
Namibia	1,950	1,950	-	-
Nigeria	10,100	10,100	-	-
Senegal	850	850	-	-
South Africa	13,000	13,000	-	-
Sudan	1,000	1,000	-	-
Tanzania	4,000	4,000	-	-
Uganda	4,000	4,000	-	-
Zambia	3,300	3,300	-	-
Zimbabwe	3,000	3,000	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	2,670	2,670	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	1,785	1,785	-	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	34,450	34,450	-	-
Cambodia	5,000	5,000	-	-
Indonesia	13,700	13,700	-	-
Philippines	10,000	10,000	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia	5,750	5,750	-	-
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	16,196	8,400	-	7,796
Armenia	600	400	-	200
Azerbaijan	500	500	-	-
Belarus	250	-	-	250
Georgia	900	-	-	900
Russia	9,804	6,000	-	3,804

**Table 12b: Tuberculosis by Account**  
**FY 2011**  
(\$000)

	FY 2011 Total	GHCS-USAID	ESF	AEECA
Ukraine	4,100	1,500	-	2,600
Eurasia Regional	42	-	-	42
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	<b>55,830</b>	<b>42,987</b>	<b>7,313</b>	<b>5,530</b>
Afghanistan	6,500	6,500	-	-
Bangladesh	10,000	10,000	-	-
India	13,700	13,700	-	-
Kazakhstan	3,100	2,000	-	1,100
Kyrgyz Republic	1,750	1,000	-	750
Pakistan	14,000	6,687	7,313	-
Tajikistan	2,489	500	-	1,989
Turkmenistan	1,251	400	-	851
Uzbekistan	3,040	2,200	-	840
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	<b>12,358</b>	<b>12,358</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Bolivia	1,300	1,300	-	-
Brazil	5,000	5,000	-	-
Dominican Republic	1,300	1,300	-	-
Haiti	1,800	1,800	-	-
Mexico	1,258	1,258	-	-
Peru	600	600	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	800	800	-	-
USAID South America Regional	300	300	-	-
<b>Global Health</b>	<b>34,500</b>	<b>34,500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Global Health - Core	34,500	34,500	-	-
<b>International Partnerships</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
TB Drug Facility	15,000	15,000	-	-
MDR Financing	5,000	5,000	-	-

**Table 12c: Malaria by Account**  
**FY 2011**  
(\$000)

	FY 2011 Total	GHCS-USAID
<b>TOTAL</b>	680,000	680,000
<b>Africa</b>	558,435	558,435
Angola	30,175	30,175
Benin	17,850	17,850
Burkina Faso	6,000	6,000
Burundi	6,000	6,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	18,000	18,000
Ethiopia	26,350	26,350
Ghana	28,900	28,900
Kenya	37,000	37,000
Liberia	15,300	15,300
Madagascar	28,800	28,800
Malawi	26,000	26,000
Mali	27,000	27,000
Mozambique	32,300	32,300
Nigeria	18,000	18,000
Rwanda	19,000	19,000
Senegal	24,000	24,000
Sudan	4,500	4,500
Tanzania	48,000	48,000
Uganda	32,500	32,500
Zambia	24,000	24,000
USAID Africa Regional	88,760	88,760
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	7,000	7,000
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia	7,000	7,000
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	5,000	5,000
USAID South America Regional	5,000	5,000
<b>Global Health</b>	87,565	87,565
Global Health - Core	87,565	87,565
<b>International Partnerships</b>	22,000	22,000
Global Health Initiative Strategic Reserve	22,000	22,000

**Table 12d: Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats by Account**  
**FY 2011**  
(\$000)

	FY 2011 Total	GHCS-USAID
<b>TOTAL</b>	75,000	75,000
<b>International Partnerships</b>	75,000	75,000
Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats	75,000	75,000

**Table 12e: Other Public Health Threats by Account**  
**FY 2011**  
(\$000)

	FY 2011 Total	DA	GHCS-USAID	ESF	AEECA
<b>TOTAL</b>	224,646	9,600	173,000	31,200	10,846
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	6,495	-	-	-	6,495
Albania	700	-	-	-	700
Armenia	1,500	-	-	-	1,500
Azerbaijan	1,340	-	-	-	1,340
Belarus	400	-	-	-	400
Georgia	1,200	-	-	-	1,200
Russia	266	-	-	-	266
Ukraine	834	-	-	-	834
Eurasia Regional	120	-	-	-	120
Europe Regional	135	-	-	-	135
<b>Near East</b>	16,700	-	-	16,700	-
Egypt	4,000	-	-	4,000	-
Iraq	7,700	-	-	7,700	-
West Bank and Gaza	5,000	-	-	5,000	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	18,851	-	-	14,500	4,351
Afghanistan	2,500	-	-	2,500	-
Kyrgyz Republic	1,043	-	-	-	1,043
Pakistan	12,000	-	-	12,000	-
Tajikistan	2,079	-	-	-	2,079
Turkmenistan	544	-	-	-	544
Uzbekistan	435	-	-	-	435
Central Asia Regional	250	-	-	-	250
<b>Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance</b>	9,600	9,600	-	-	-
DCHA/ASHA	9,600	9,600	-	-	-
<b>International Partnerships</b>	173,000	-	173,000	-	-
Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD)	155,000	-	155,000	-	-
Global Health Initiative Strategic Reserve	18,000	-	18,000	-	-



**Table 12f: Maternal and Child Health by Account  
FY 2011**

(\$000)

	FY 2011 Total	FY 2011 Total without FFP	GHCS-USAID	ESF	AEECA	IO&P	FFP
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,117,219	980,004	700,000	139,804	12,200	128,000	137,215
<b>Africa</b>	345,091	277,967	277,967	-	-	-	67,124
Angola	1,350	1,350	1,350	-	-	-	-
Benin	4,900	4,900	4,900	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	2,000
Burundi	13,060	2,060	2,060	-	-	-	11,000
Chad	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	3,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	19,800	13,800	13,800	-	-	-	6,000
Djibouti	150	150	150	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	35,000	35,000	35,000	-	-	-	-
Ghana	15,000	15,000	15,000	-	-	-	-
Guinea	2,500	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-
Kenya	14,000	14,000	14,000	-	-	-	-
Liberia	11,050	6,750	6,750	-	-	-	4,300
Madagascar	12,524	8,600	8,600	-	-	-	3,924
Malawi	17,400	12,000	12,000	-	-	-	5,400
Mali	18,000	14,000	14,000	-	-	-	4,000
Mauritania	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	2,000
Mozambique	17,000	17,000	17,000	-	-	-	-
Niger	4,500	-	-	-	-	-	4,500
Nigeria	35,000	35,000	35,000	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	10,000	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-
Senegal	9,000	9,000	9,000	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	6,000
Somalia	1,550	1,550	1,550	-	-	-	-
Sudan	30,573	15,573	15,573	-	-	-	15,000
Tanzania	18,000	18,000	18,000	-	-	-	-
Uganda	16,000	16,000	16,000	-	-	-	-
Zambia	12,000	12,000	12,000	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	3,000	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	8,904	8,904	8,904	-	-	-	-

**Table 12f: Maternal and Child Health by Account**  
**FY 2011**  
(\$000)

	FY 2011 Total	FY 2011 Total without FFP	GHCS-USAID	ESF	AEECA	IO&P	FFP
USAID East Africa Regional	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	830	830	830	-	-	-	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	<b>30,520</b>	<b>30,520</b>	<b>30,520</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Cambodia	10,000	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	15,500	15,500	15,500	-	-	-	-
Philippines	3,020	3,020	3,020	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	<b>9,121</b>	<b>9,121</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8,371</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Albania	1,320	1,320	-	-	1,320	-	-
Armenia	1,990	1,990	-	-	1,990	-	-
Azerbaijan	1,298	1,298	750	-	548	-	-
Georgia	3,500	3,500	-	-	3,500	-	-
Russia	951	951	-	-	951	-	-
Eurasia Regional	37	37	-	-	37	-	-
Europe Regional	25	25	-	-	25	-	-
<b>Near East</b>	<b>43,700</b>	<b>43,700</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>32,700</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Egypt	3,000	3,000	-	3,000	-	-	-
Iraq	7,700	7,700	-	7,700	-	-	-
Jordan	12,000	12,000	-	12,000	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	10,000	10,000	-	10,000	-	-	-
Yemen	11,000	11,000	11,000	-	-	-	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	<b>306,796</b>	<b>274,296</b>	<b>163,363</b>	<b>107,104</b>	<b>3,829</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>32,500</b>
Afghanistan	118,614	110,614	49,800	60,814	-	-	8,000
Bangladesh	50,500	30,000	30,000	-	-	-	20,500
India	29,000	25,000	25,000	-	-	-	4,000
Kazakhstan	400	400	-	-	400	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	1,043	1,043	-	-	1,043	-	-
Nepal	14,000	14,000	14,000	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	90,103	90,103	43,813	46,290	-	-	-
Tajikistan	2,292	2,292	750	-	1,542	-	-

**Table 12f: Maternal and Child Health by Account**  
**FY 2011**  
(\$000)

	FY 2011 Total	FY 2011 Total without FFP	GHCS-USAID	ESF	AEECA	IO&P	FFP
Turkmenistan	379	379	-	-	379	-	-
Uzbekistan	465	465	-	-	465	-	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	<b>76,115</b>	<b>38,524</b>	<b>38,524</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>37,591</b>
Bolivia	6,010	6,010	6,010	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	21,800	3,800	3,800	-	-	-	18,000
Haiti	33,591	14,000	14,000	-	-	-	19,591
Honduras	2,500	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	2,200	2,200	2,200	-	-	-	-
Peru	3,414	3,414	3,414	-	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	2,600	2,600	2,600	-	-	-	-
<b>Asia Middle East Regional</b>	<b>2,550</b>	<b>2,550</b>	<b>2,550</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Asia Middle East Regional	2,550	2,550	2,550	-	-	-	-
<b>Global Health</b>	<b>47,326</b>	<b>47,326</b>	<b>47,326</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Global Health - Core	47,326	47,326	47,326	-	-	-	-
<b>International Partnerships</b>	<b>128,000</b>	<b>128,000</b>	<b>128,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Global Alliance for Vaccine Immunization (GAVI)	90,000	90,000	90,000	-	-	-	-
Global Health Initiative Strategic Reserve	38,000	38,000	38,000	-	-	-	-
<b>International Organizations</b>	<b>128,000</b>	<b>128,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>128,000</b>	<b>-</b>
UNICEF UN Children's Fund	128,000	128,000	-	-	-	128,000	-

**Table 12g: Polio by Account**  
**FY 2011**  
(\$000)

	FY 2011 Total	GHCS-USAID
<b>TOTAL</b>	32,839	32,839
<b>Africa</b>	14,039	14,039
Angola	1,125	1,125
Benin	100	100
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2,075	2,075
Ethiopia	1,900	1,900
Guinea	150	150
Kenya	50	50
Liberia	150	150
Madagascar	75	75
Mali	60	60
Mozambique	100	100
Nigeria	4,000	4,000
Rwanda	50	50
Senegal	75	75
Somalia	400	400
Sudan	1,500	1,500
Zambia	50	50
USAID Africa Regional	1,779	1,779
USAID West Africa Regional	400	400
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	1,000	1,000
Indonesia	1,000	1,000
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	11,800	11,800
Afghanistan	1,400	1,400
Bangladesh	850	850
India	7,000	7,000
Nepal	550	550
Pakistan	2,000	2,000
<b>Global Health</b>	6,000	6,000
Global Health - Core	6,000	6,000

**Table 12h: Family Planning and Reproductive Health by Account  
FY 2011**

(\$000)

	FY 2011 Total	GHCS-USAID	ESF	AEECA	IO&P
<b>TOTAL</b>	715,740	590,000	65,267	10,473	50,000
<b>Africa</b>	304,776	304,776	-	-	-
Angola	4,000	4,000	-	-	-
Benin	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	13,500	13,500	-	-	-
Ethiopia	35,000	35,000	-	-	-
Ghana	15,000	15,000	-	-	-
Guinea	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Kenya	26,000	26,000	-	-	-
Liberia	7,000	7,000	-	-	-
Madagascar	14,000	14,000	-	-	-
Malawi	15,000	15,000	-	-	-
Mali	10,000	10,000	-	-	-
Mozambique	14,000	14,000	-	-	-
Nigeria	30,300	30,300	-	-	-
Rwanda	14,000	14,000	-	-	-
Senegal	13,000	13,000	-	-	-
South Africa	1,500	1,500	-	-	-
Sudan	6,000	6,000	-	-	-
Tanzania	27,000	27,000	-	-	-
Uganda	23,000	23,000	-	-	-
Zambia	14,000	14,000	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	2,250	2,250	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	2,950	2,950	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	9,276	9,276	-	-	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	26,500	26,500	-	-	-
Cambodia	6,000	6,000	-	-	-
Philippines	18,500	18,500	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	8,790	-	-	8,790	-
Albania	530	-	-	530	-
Armenia	790	-	-	790	-
Azerbaijan	980	-	-	980	-
Georgia	1,500	-	-	1,500	-
Russia	2,852	-	-	2,852	-
Ukraine	1,900	-	-	1,900	-

**Table 12h: Family Planning and Reproductive Health by Account  
FY 2011**

(\$000)

	FY 2011 Total	GHCS-USAID	ESF	AEECA	IO&P
Eurasia Regional	166	-	-	166	-
Europe Regional	72	-	-	72	-
<b>Near East</b>	<b>29,850</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>21,850</b>	-	-
Egypt	5,000	-	5,000	-	-
Iraq	3,850	-	3,850	-	-
Jordan	13,000	-	13,000	-	-
Yemen	8,000	8,000	-	-	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	<b>131,700</b>	<b>86,600</b>	<b>43,417</b>	<b>1,683</b>	-
Afghanistan	32,520	12,500	20,020	-	-
Bangladesh	26,600	26,600	-	-	-
India	24,000	24,000	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	300	-	-	300	-
Kyrgyz Republic	175	-	-	175	-
Nepal	11,000	11,000	-	-	-
Pakistan	35,897	12,500	23,397	-	-
Tajikistan	905	-	-	905	-
Turkmenistan	157	-	-	157	-
Uzbekistan	146	-	-	146	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	<b>36,300</b>	<b>36,300</b>	-	-	-
Bolivia	9,100	9,100	-	-	-
Guatemala	6,600	6,600	-	-	-
Haiti	9,000	9,000	-	-	-
Honduras	3,500	3,500	-	-	-
Nicaragua	2,700	2,700	-	-	-
Peru	3,900	3,900	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	1,500	1,500	-	-	-
<b>Asia Middle East Regional</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>2,300</b>	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	2,300	2,300	-	-	-
<b>Global Health</b>	<b>100,524</b>	<b>100,524</b>	-	-	-
Global Health - Core	100,524	100,524	-	-	-
<b>International Partnerships</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>25,000</b>	-	-	-
New Partners Fund	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
Global Health Initiative Strategic Reserve	20,000	20,000	-	-	-
<b>International Organizations</b>	<b>50,000</b>	-	-	-	<b>50,000</b>
UNFPA UN Population Fund	50,000	-	-	-	50,000

**Table 12i: Nutrition by Account**  
**FY 2011**  
(\$000)

	FY 2011 Total	FY 2011 Total without Food for Peace	DA	GHCS-USAID	ESF	FFP
<b>TOTAL</b>	230,900	203,400	400	200,000	3,000	27,500
<b>Africa</b>	158,200	130,700	-	130,700	-	27,500
Burundi	600	600	-	600	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	4,000	4,000	-	4,000	-	-
Ethiopia	16,000	10,000	-	10,000	-	6,000
Ghana	12,000	12,000	-	12,000	-	-
Kenya	6,000	6,000	-	6,000	-	-
Liberia	1,200	1,200	-	1,200	-	-
Madagascar	400	400	-	400	-	-
Malawi	9,500	9,500	-	9,500	-	-
Mali	11,000	11,000	-	11,000	-	-
Mozambique	22,000	12,000	-	12,000	-	10,000
Niger	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	-	-
Nigeria	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	-	-
Rwanda	7,000	7,000	-	7,000	-	-
Senegal	7,500	7,500	-	7,500	-	-
Sudan	3,000	3,000	-	3,000	-	-
Tanzania	15,000	15,000	-	15,000	-	-
Uganda	25,500	14,000	-	14,000	-	11,500
Zambia	9,000	9,000	-	9,000	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	1,400	1,400	-	1,400	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	1,100	1,100	-	1,100	-	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	-	-
Cambodia	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	-	-
<b>Near East</b>	5,000	5,000	-	2,000	3,000	-
Egypt	3,000	3,000	-	-	3,000	-
Yemen	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	-	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	29,300	29,300	-	29,300	-	-
Afghanistan	1,300	1,300	-	1,300	-	-
Bangladesh	8,000	8,000	-	8,000	-	-

**Table 12i: Nutrition by Account**  
**FY 2011**  
(\$000)

	FY 2011 Total	FY 2011 Total without Food for Peace	DA	GHCS-USAID	ESF	FFP
India	8,000	8,000	-	8,000	-	-
Nepal	10,000	10,000	-	10,000	-	-
Pakistan	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	-	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	<b>14,000</b>	<b>14,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Guatemala	4,000	4,000	-	4,000	-	-
Haiti	10,000	10,000	-	10,000	-	-
<b>Global Health</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Global Health - Core	20,000	20,000	-	20,000	-	-
<b>International Partnerships</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Iodine Deficiency Disorder (IDD)	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	-	-
<b>Office of Development Partners</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Office of Development Partners	400	400	400	-	-	-



**Table 12j: Basic Education by Account**  
**FY 2011**  
(\$000)

	FY 2011 Total	FY 2011 Total without FFP	DA	ESF	AEECA	FFP
<b>TOTAL</b>	850,043	843,488	319,437	512,905	11,146	6,555
<b>Africa</b>	272,678	268,678	201,128	67,550	-	4,000
Angola	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
Benin	4,557	4,557	4,557	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	4,000	-	-	-	-	4,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	12,000	12,000	-	12,000	-	-
Djibouti	1,650	1,650	1,650	-	-	-
Ethiopia	21,000	21,000	21,000	-	-	-
Ghana	28,850	28,850	28,850	-	-	-
Kenya	11,000	11,000	11,000	-	-	-
Liberia	25,000	25,000	-	25,000	-	-
Malawi	10,000	10,000	10,000	-	-	-
Mali	18,635	18,635	18,635	-	-	-
Mozambique	10,000	10,000	10,000	-	-	-
Nigeria	15,000	15,000	15,000	-	-	-
Rwanda	5,000	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
Senegal	13,000	13,000	13,000	-	-	-
Somalia	5,000	5,000	-	5,000	-	-
Sudan	25,550	25,550	-	25,550	-	-
Tanzania	11,500	11,500	11,500	-	-	-
Uganda	7,600	7,600	7,600	-	-	-
Zambia	10,000	10,000	10,000	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	31,336	31,336	31,336	-	-	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	49,956	49,956	47,006	2,950	-	-
Burma	2,850	2,850	-	2,850	-	-
Cambodia	1,556	1,556	1,556	-	-	-
Indonesia	35,000	35,000	35,000	-	-	-
Philippines	10,450	10,450	10,450	-	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	100	100	-	100	-	-
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	6,840	6,840	-	-	6,840	-
Georgia	1,200	1,200	-	-	1,200	-

**Table 12j: Basic Education by Account**  
**FY 2011**  
(\$000)

	FY 2011 Total	FY 2011 Total without FFP	DA	ESF	AEECA	FFP
Kosovo	1,510	1,510	-	-	1,510	-
Macedonia	4,000	4,000	-	-	4,000	-
Eurasia Regional	7	7	-	-	7	-
Europe Regional	123	123	-	-	123	-
<b>Near East</b>	<b>160,405</b>	<b>160,405</b>	<b>6,500</b>	<b>153,905</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Egypt	43,000	43,000	-	43,000	-	-
Iraq	11,333	11,333	-	11,333	-	-
Jordan	49,000	49,000	-	49,000	-	-
Lebanon	20,272	20,272	-	20,272	-	-
Morocco	6,500	6,500	6,500	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	9,500	9,500	-	9,500	-	-
Yemen	12,000	12,000	-	12,000	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	8,800	8,800	-	8,800	-	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	<b>275,806</b>	<b>275,806</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>266,500</b>	<b>4,306</b>	<b>-</b>
Afghanistan	75,000	75,000	-	75,000	-	-
Bangladesh	5,000	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	1,800	1,800	-	-	1,800	-
Nepal	1,500	1,500	-	1,500	-	-
Pakistan	190,000	190,000	-	190,000	-	-
Tajikistan	2,174	2,174	-	-	2,174	-
Turkmenistan	232	232	-	-	232	-
Uzbekistan	100	100	-	-	100	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	<b>55,908</b>	<b>53,353</b>	<b>41,353</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,555</b>
Dominican Republic	3,184	3,184	3,184	-	-	-
El Salvador	5,000	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
Guatemala	6,000	6,000	6,000	-	-	-
Haiti	12,555	10,000	-	10,000	-	2,555
Honduras	9,700	9,700	9,700	-	-	-
Jamaica	1,969	1,969	1,969	-	-	-
Nicaragua	2,500	2,500	2,500	-	-	-
Peru	4,000	4,000	4,000	-	-	-

**Table 12j: Basic Education by Account****FY 2011**

(\$000)

	FY 2011 Total	FY 2011 Total without FFP	DA	ESF	AEECA	FFP
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
Caribbean Basin Security Initiative	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	7,000	7,000	7,000	-	-	-
<b>Asia Middle East Regional</b>	<b>3,300</b>	<b>3,300</b>	<b>3,300</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Asia Middle East Regional	3,300	3,300	3,300	-	-	-
<b>Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade</b>	<b>14,500</b>	<b>14,500</b>	<b>14,500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade	14,500	14,500	14,500	-	-	-
<b>Global Engagement</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Global Engagement	10,000	10,000	-	10,000	-	-
<b>Office of Development Partners</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Office of Development Partners	650	650	650	-	-	-

**Table 12k: Higher Education by Account**  
**FY 2011**  
(\$000)

	FY 2011 Total	DA	ESF	AEECA	IO&P
<b>TOTAL</b>	248,837	67,785	173,793	6,259	1,000
<b>Africa</b>	5,243	3,000	2,243	-	-
Liberia	2,243	-	2,243	-	-
Rwanda	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	25,950	24,500	1,450	-	-
Burma	450	-	450	-	-
China	200	-	200	-	-
Indonesia	20,000	20,000	-	-	-
Philippines	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
Vietnam	2,500	2,500	-	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	800	-	800	-	-
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	3,936	-	-	3,936	-
Belarus	1,350	-	-	1,350	-
Georgia	815	-	-	815	-
Kosovo	940	-	-	940	-
Macedonia	100	-	-	100	-
Serbia	145	-	-	145	-
Ukraine	578	-	-	578	-
Eurasia Regional	8	-	-	8	-
<b>Near East</b>	68,850	-	68,850	-	-
Egypt	48,000	-	48,000	-	-
Lebanon	13,250	-	13,250	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	7,600	-	7,600	-	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	92,823	-	90,500	2,323	-
Afghanistan	20,000	-	20,000	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	500	-	-	500	-
Pakistan	70,000	-	70,000	-	-
Tajikistan	180	-	-	180	-
Turkmenistan	793	-	-	793	-
Uzbekistan	200	-	-	200	-
Central Asia Regional	650	-	-	650	-
State South and Central Asia Regional (SCA)	500	-	500	-	-

**Table 12k: Higher Education by Account**  
**FY 2011**  
(\$000)

	FY 2011 Total	DA	ESF	AEECA	IO&P
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	17,304	17,304	-	-	-
El Salvador	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Mexico	2,304	2,304	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	12,000	12,000	-	-	-
<b>Asia Middle East Regional</b>	1,181	1,181	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	1,181	1,181	-	-	-
<b>Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance</b>	12,400	12,400	-	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)	12,400	12,400	-	-	-
<b>Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade</b>	8,500	8,500	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	8,500	8,500	-	-	-
<b>Global Engagement</b>	10,000	-	10,000	-	-
Global Engagement	10,000	-	10,000	-	-
<b>International Organizations</b>	1,000	-	-	-	1,000
International Organizations (IO)	1,000	-	-	-	1,000
<b>Office of Development Partners</b>	900	900	-	-	-
Office of Development Partners	900	900	-	-	-
<b>Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs</b>	750	-	750	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	750	-	750	-	-

**Table 12I: Biodiversity by Account**  
**FY 2011**  
(\$000)

	FY 2011 Total	DA	GHCS-USAID	ESF
<b>TOTAL</b>	113,377	104,377	2,000	7,000
<b>Africa</b>	46,791	42,791	-	4,000
Burundi	100	100	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2,000	-	-	2,000
Ghana	600	600	-	-
Guinea	700	700	-	-
Kenya	5,791	5,791	-	-
Liberia	2,000	-	-	2,000
Madagascar	3,100	3,100	-	-
Malawi	2,000	2,000	-	-
Mali	2,000	2,000	-	-
Mozambique	3,000	3,000	-	-
Rwanda	2,000	2,000	-	-
Senegal	2,000	2,000	-	-
Tanzania	7,000	7,000	-	-
Uganda	4,500	4,500	-	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	2,000	2,000	-	-
USAID Central Africa Regional	4,300	4,300	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	1,700	1,700	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	2,000	2,000	-	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	21,911	21,911	-	-
Cambodia	1,000	1,000	-	-
Indonesia	3,961	3,961	-	-
Philippines	8,500	8,500	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	8,450	8,450	-	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	22,175	19,175	-	3,000
Brazil	5,000	5,000	-	-
Colombia	3,000	-	-	3,000
Dominican Republic	1,200	1,200	-	-
Ecuador	4,000	4,000	-	-
El Salvador	2,500	2,500	-	-
Guyana	225	225	-	-

**Table 12I: Biodiversity by Account****FY 2011**

(\$000)

	FY 2011 Total	DA	GHCS-USAID	ESF
Nicaragua	1,000	1,000	-	-
Panama	250	250	-	-
Peru	3,000	3,000	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	2,000	2,000	-	-
<b>Asia Middle East Regional</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Asia Middle East Regional	1,000	1,000	-	-
<b>Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade</b>	<b>19,500</b>	<b>19,500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	19,500	19,500	-	-
<b>Global Health</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>-</b>
Global Health	2,000	-	2,000	-

**Table 12m: Microenterprise - Microfinance by Account**  
**FY 2011**  
(\$000)

	FY 2011 Total	DA	ESF	AEECA
<b>TOTAL</b>	230,397	77,817	122,950	29,630
<b>Africa</b>	54,267	40,017	14,250	-
Angola	2,035	2,035	-	-
Burundi	200	200	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2,500	-	2,500	-
Ethiopia	2,500	2,500	-	-
Guinea	1,630	1,630	-	-
Kenya	4,100	4,100	-	-
Liberia	4,500	-	4,500	-
Malawi	1,000	1,000	-	-
Mali	5,000	5,000	-	-
Mozambique	2,500	2,500	-	-
Rwanda	9,000	9,000	-	-
Senegal	1,500	1,500	-	-
South Africa	500	500	-	-
Sudan	7,250	-	7,250	-
Tanzania	1,000	1,000	-	-
Uganda	3,500	3,500	-	-
Zambia	5,552	5,552	-	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	5,400	4,700	700	-
Cambodia	2,000	2,000	-	-
China	700	-	700	-
Indonesia	500	500	-	-
Mongolia	200	200	-	-
Philippines	2,000	2,000	-	-
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	14,980	-	-	14,980
Albania	1,500	-	-	1,500
Azerbaijan	400	-	-	400
Belarus	400	-	-	400
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2,900	-	-	2,900
Georgia	3,000	-	-	3,000
Kosovo	250	-	-	250



**Table 12m: Microenterprise - Microfinance by Account****FY 2011**

(\$000)

	FY 2011 Total	DA	ESF	AEECA
Macedonia	700	-	-	700
Moldova	1,500	-	-	1,500
Russia	800	-	-	800
Serbia	2,000	-	-	2,000
Ukraine	1,530	-	-	1,530
<b>Near East</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>-</b>
Jordan	500	-	500	-
West Bank and Gaza	2,000	-	2,000	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	<b>81,350</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>64,200</b>	<b>14,650</b>
Afghanistan	50,000	-	50,000	-
Bangladesh	1,000	1,000	-	-
Kazakhstan	150	-	-	150
Kyrgyz Republic	7,500	-	-	7,500
Nepal	3,000	-	3,000	-
Pakistan	11,200	-	11,200	-
Sri Lanka	1,500	1,500	-	-
Tajikistan	6,000	-	-	6,000
Turkmenistan	500	-	-	500
Uzbekistan	500	-	-	500
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	<b>51,400</b>	<b>10,100</b>	<b>41,300</b>	<b>-</b>
Colombia	33,000	-	33,000	-
Ecuador	3,000	3,000	-	-
El Salvador	1,000	1,000	-	-
Guyana	200	200	-	-
Haiti	8,300	-	8,300	-
Jamaica	500	500	-	-
Nicaragua	1,000	1,000	-	-
Paraguay	500	500	-	-
Peru	3,900	3,900	-	-
<b>Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade</b>	<b>14,500</b>	<b>14,500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	14,500	14,500	-	-
<b>Office of Development Partners</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Office of Development Partners	6,000	6,000	-	-

**Table 12n: Direct Trade Capacity Building by Account**  
**FY 2011**  
(\$000)

	FY 2011 Total	DA	ESF	AEECA	IO&P
<b>TOTAL</b>	322,572	115,905	176,663	23,204	6,800
<b>Africa</b>	54,000	51,400	2,600	-	-
Angola	300	300	-	-	-
Burundi	800	800	-	-	-
Ethiopia	1,800	1,800	-	-	-
Mali	2,500	2,500	-	-	-
Nigeria	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Senegal	2,150	2,150	-	-	-
South Africa	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
State Africa Regional (AF)	1,000	-	1,000	-	-
Zambia	9,237	9,237	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	1,600	-	1,600	-	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	11,000	11,000	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	6,513	6,513	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	6,600	6,600	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	6,500	6,500	-	-	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	20,147	13,819	6,328	-	-
Indonesia	6,300	6,300	-	-	-
Laos	1,405	1,405	-	-	-
Philippines	2,489	2,489	-	-	-
Vietnam	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	6,328	-	6,328	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	1,625	1,625	-	-	-
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	18,612	-	-	18,612	-
Albania	700	-	-	700	-
Armenia	1,544	-	-	1,544	-
Azerbaijan	1,619	-	-	1,619	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3,370	-	-	3,370	-
Georgia	5,000	-	-	5,000	-
Kosovo	2,500	-	-	2,500	-
Moldova	100	-	-	100	-
Serbia	60	-	-	60	-

**Table 12n: Direct Trade Capacity Building by Account**  
**FY 2011**  
(\$000)

	FY 2011 Total	DA	ESF	AEECA	IO&P
Ukraine	3,694	-	-	3,694	-
Eurasia Regional	25	-	-	25	-
<b>Near East</b>	<b>43,735</b>	<b>2,200</b>	<b>41,535</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Algeria	200	200	-	-	-
Egypt	8,000	-	8,000	-	-
Jordan	3,500	-	3,500	-	-
Lebanon	3,135	-	3,135	-	-
Morocco	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	23,000	-	23,000	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	3,900	-	3,900	-	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	<b>98,292</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>93,700</b>	<b>4,592</b>	<b>-</b>
Afghanistan	40,000	-	40,000	-	-
Kazakhstan	643	-	-	643	-
Kyrgyz Republic	1,341	-	-	1,341	-
Nepal	1,700	-	1,700	-	-
Pakistan	50,000	-	50,000	-	-
Tajikistan	1,258	-	-	1,258	-
Turkmenistan	100	-	-	100	-
Central Asia Regional	1,250	-	-	1,250	-
State South and Central Asia Regional (SCA)	2,000	-	2,000	-	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	<b>57,186</b>	<b>43,686</b>	<b>13,500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Colombia	3,500	-	3,500	-	-
Dominican Republic	1,500	1,500	-	-	-
Ecuador	1,866	1,866	-	-	-
El Salvador	4,020	4,020	-	-	-
Guatemala	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
Guyana	900	900	-	-	-
Jamaica	1,394	1,394	-	-	-
Nicaragua	1,756	1,756	-	-	-
Panama	750	750	-	-	-
Paraguay	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
Peru	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	10,000	-	10,000	-	-

**Table 12n: Direct Trade Capacity Building by Account****FY 2011**

(\$000)

	FY 2011 Total	DA	ESF	AEECA	IO&P
USAID Central America Regional	10,000	10,000	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	12,000	12,000	-	-	-
USAID South America Regional	1,500	1,500	-	-	-
<b>Asia Middle East Regional</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>1,800</b>	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	1,800	1,800	-	-	-
<b>Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>	-	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	13,000	3,000	10,000	-	-
<b>International Organizations</b>	<b>6,800</b>	-	-	-	<b>6,800</b>
International Organizations (IO)	6,800	-	-	-	6,800
<b>Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs</b>	<b>9,000</b>	-	<b>9,000</b>	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	9,000	-	9,000	-	-

Table 12o: Trafficking in Persons by Account

FY 2011

(\$000)

	FY 2011 Total	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE
<b>TOTAL</b>	35,782	6,250	2,700	6,282	20,550
<b>Africa</b>	200	-	200	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	200	-	200	-	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	4,000	3,850	-	-	150
Cambodia	1,350	1,350	-	-	-
Philippines	900	900	-	-	-
Vietnam	450	300	-	-	150
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	1,300	1,300	-	-	-
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	4,201	-	-	4,201	-
Albania	400	-	-	400	-
Armenia	300	-	-	300	-
Belarus	400	-	-	400	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	170	-	-	170	-
Kosovo	500	-	-	500	-
Moldova	800	-	-	800	-
Russia	550	-	-	550	-
Ukraine	1,081	-	-	1,081	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	4,681	1,100	1,500	2,081	-
Bangladesh	1,100	1,100	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	500	-	-	500	-
Nepal	1,500	-	1,500	-	-
Tajikistan	850	-	-	850	-
Uzbekistan	731	-	-	731	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	1,300	300	1,000	-	-
Ecuador	300	300	-	-	-
Haiti	1,000	-	1,000	-	-
<b>Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade</b>	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
<b>Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons</b>	20,400	-	-	-	20,400
Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons	20,400	-	-	-	20,400

**Table 12p: Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership by Account**  
**FY 2011**  
(\$000)

	FY 2011 Total	DA	ESF	INCLE	NADR	PKO
<b>TOTAL</b>	61,330	16,000	11,000	5,530	8,800	20,000
<b>Africa</b>	33,800	16,000	5,000	4,500	8,300	-
Mali	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional	17,800	-	5,000	4,500	8,300	-
USAID West Africa Regional	12,000	12,000	-	-	-	-
<b>Near East</b>	7,530	-	6,000	1,030	500	-
Morocco	3,000	-	3,000	-	-	-
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	4,530	-	3,000	1,030	500	-
<b>Political-Military Affairs</b>	20,000	-	-	-	-	20,000
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership	20,000	-	-	-	-	20,000

**Table 12q: Water Funding Summary by Account**  
**FY 2011**  
(\$000)

	FY 2011 Total	FY 2011 Total without FFP	DA	GHCS-USAID	ESF	AEECA	FFP
<b>TOTAL</b>	260,378	255,977	98,593	24,950	128,450	3,984	4,401
<b>Africa</b>	98,811	94,410	58,510	12,900	23,000	-	4,401
Angola	3,000	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-
Benin	500	500	-	500	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
Burundi	250	250	250	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	6,500	6,500	-	1,500	5,000	-	-
Ethiopia	1,500	1,500	-	1,500	-	-	-
Ghana	5,500	5,500	3,500	2,000	-	-	-
Kenya	9,000	9,000	7,500	1,500	-	-	-
Liberia	7,150	7,150	-	150	7,000	-	-
Madagascar	7,401	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	3,401
Mali	3,000	3,000	2,000	1,000	-	-	-
Mozambique	3,250	3,250	2,000	1,250	-	-	-
Nigeria	1,150	1,150	1,000	150	-	-	-
Rwanda	1,950	1,950	1,000	950	-	-	-
Senegal	5,500	5,500	5,000	500	-	-	-
Somalia	500	500	-	500	-	-	-
Sudan	11,000	11,000	-	-	11,000	-	-
Tanzania	5,000	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-
Uganda	2,500	2,500	2,000	500	-	-	-
Zambia	5,900	5,900	5,000	900	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	5,760	5,760	5,760	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	1,500	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	8,000	8,000	8,000	-	-	-	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	13,433	13,433	12,083	1,350	-	-	-
Cambodia	1,350	1,350	-	1,350	-	-	-
Indonesia	6,333	6,333	6,333	-	-	-	-
Philippines	1,250	1,250	1,250	-	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	4,500	4,500	4,500	-	-	-	-

**Table 12q: Water Funding Summary by Account**  
**FY 2011**  
(\$000)

	FY 2011 Total	FY 2011 Total without FFP	DA	GHCS-USAID	ESF	AEECA	FFP
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	1,984	1,984	-	-	-	1,984	-
Armenia	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-
Kosovo	814	814	-	-	-	814	-
Russia	170	170	-	-	-	170	-
<b>Near East</b>	74,000	74,000	4,000	-	70,000	-	-
Jordan	30,000	30,000	-	-	30,000	-	-
Morocco	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	40,000	40,000	-	-	40,000	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (OMEP)	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	40,250	40,250	-	5,500	32,750	2,000	-
Afghanistan	20,000	20,000	-	-	20,000	-	-
India	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	-	-	-
Pakistan	16,000	16,000	-	3,500	12,500	-	-
Tajikistan	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	2,000	-
State South and Central Asia Regional (SCA)	250	250	-	-	250	-	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	5,700	5,700	5,000	-	700	-	-
Colombia	700	700	-	-	700	-	-
Ecuador	3,000	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
<b>Asia Middle East Regional</b>	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
<b>Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade</b>	7,000	7,000	7,000	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	7,000	7,000	7,000	-	-	-	-
<b>Global Health</b>	5,200	5,200	-	5,200	-	-	-
Global Health	5,200	5,200	-	5,200	-	-	-
<b>Office of Development Partners</b>	10,000	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-
Office of Development Partners	10,000	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-
<b>Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs</b>	2,000	2,000	-	-	2,000	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	2,000	2,000	-	-	2,000	-	-



Table 13: Food for Peace Title II

(\$000)

	FY 2009 a/			FY 2009 Bridge Supp	FY 2009 Spring Supp	FY 2010 a/			FY 2011 a/		
	Total Approp	Non- Emergency	Emergency			Total Approp	Non- Emergency	Emergency	Total Approp	Non- Emergency	Emergency
	1,225,900	377,537	848,363	395,000	700,000	1,690,000	400,000	1,290,000	1,690,000	425,000	1,265,000
<b>Africa</b>	<b>1,005,228</b>	<b>257,229</b>	<b>748,000</b>	<b>361,043</b>	<b>491,828</b>	<b>272,500</b>	<b>272,500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>296,000</b>	<b>296,000</b>	<b>-</b>
Burkina Faso	13,306	13,306	-	-	-	15,000	15,000	-	15,000	15,000	-
Burundi	20,116	16,014	4,102	-	-	16,000	16,000	-	16,000	16,000	-
Cameroon	4,869	-	4,869	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	5,431	-	5,431	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chad	22,456	8,110	14,346	64,144	59,992	6,500	6,500	-	6,000	6,000	-
Cote d'Ivoire	6,608	-	6,608	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	97,846	14,343	83,503	28,151	-	16,000	16,000	-	30,000	30,000	-
Ethiopia	137,434	58,447	78,987	67,209	181,839	40,000	40,000	-	50,000	50,000	-
Ghana	4,500	4,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea	2,501	2,501	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	92,827	-	92,827	40,896	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	6,301	6,301	-	-	-	15,000	15,000	-	15,000	15,000	-
Madagascar	16,257	16,257	-	-	-	17,000	17,000	-	17,000	17,000	-
Malawi	18,963	18,963	-	-	-	18,000	18,000	-	18,000	18,000	-
Mali	11,576	11,576	-	-	-	10,000	10,000	-	10,000	10,000	-
Mauritania	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	5,000	-	5,000	5,000	-
Mozambique	20,052	20,052	-	-	-	20,000	20,000	-	20,000	20,000	-
Niger	14,093	14,093	-	-	-	15,000	15,000	-	15,000	15,000	-
Rwanda	10,295	7,362	2,933	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	3,355	3,355	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	7,851	7,851	-	-	-	12,000	12,000	-	12,000	12,000	-
Somalia	86,148	-	86,148	37,290	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	203,411	-	203,411	94,039	249,997	30,000	30,000	-	30,000	30,000	-
Tanzania	9,719	-	9,719	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	39,741	21,195	18,546	-	-	25,000	25,000	-	25,000	25,000	-
Zambia	8,002	8,002	-	-	-	12,000	12,000	-	12,000	12,000	-
Zimbabwe	136,570	-	136,570	29,314	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>East Asia &amp; Pacific</b>	<b>1,855</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,855</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Philippines	1,855	-	1,855	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	<b>1,841</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,841</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Georgia	1,841	-	1,841	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Table 13: Food for Peace Title II**

(\$000)

	FY 2009 a/			FY 2009 Bridge Supp	FY 2009 Spring Supp	FY 2010 a/			FY 2011 a/		
	Total Approp	Non- Emergency	Emergency			Total Approp	Non- Emergency	Emergency	Total Approp	Non- Emergency	Emergency
<b>Near East</b>	30,028	-	30,028	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Algeria	6,880	-	6,880	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	20,715	-	20,715	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	2,432	-	2,432	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	161,257	56,994	104,263	33,957	20,288	61,500	61,500	-	61,500	61,500	-
Afghanistan	39,053	13,500	25,553	33,957	-	15,500	15,500	-	15,500	15,500	-
Bangladesh	30,029	30,029	-	-	-	42,000	42,000	-	42,000	42,000	-
India	13,466	13,466	-	-	-	4,000	4,000	-	4,000	4,000	-
Nepal	8,793	-	8,793	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	35,099	-	35,099	-	20,288	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	28,728	-	28,728	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	6,091	-	6,091	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	102,627	63,314	39,313	-	-	60,500	60,500	-	60,500	60,500	-
Colombia	11,046	-	11,046	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	22,043	22,043	-	-	-	25,000	25,000	-	25,000	25,000	-
Haiti	63,767	35,500	28,267	-	-	35,500	35,500	-	35,500	35,500	-
Honduras	5,771	5,771	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Unallocated</b>	-	-	-	-	-	5,500	5,500	-	7,000	7,000	-
Unallocated	-	-	-	-	-	5,500	5,500	-	7,000	7,000	-
<b>Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)</b>											
DCHA Bureau Unallocated Balance b/	-	-	-	-	187,884	1,220,700	1,220,700	-	1,213,700	1,213,700	-
Farmer-to-Farmer	12,500	12,500	-	-	-	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-
International Food Relief Partnership	8,600	8,600	-	-	-	8,000	8,000	-	-	-	-
Program Operations, Monitoring and Support c/	54,000	54,000	-	-	-	51,300	51,300	-	51,300	51,300	-
Funding adjustments d/	-152,037	-152,037	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

N.B. The country levels do not include funds from the Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust (BEHT), a U.S. Department of Agriculture account, not part of the International Affairs Account, for emergency programs. FY 2009 BEHT to date is for North Korea - \$7.14 million.

a/ All individual country program totals include administrative and management costs paid through 202(e) authority.

b/ Non-supplemental funds may be used for emergency or non-emergency programs. To meet the sub-minimum mandate, sufficient funds will be used for non-emergency programs unless they are required for emergencies, in which case the USAID Administrator would waive the mandate after the beginning of the applicable fiscal year.

c/ FY 2009 and FY 2010 increases are due to new Farm Bill (P.L. 110-246) authorities which provide for use of program funds for field monitoring, evaluations, early warning and other monitoring and oversight costs, and also includes the General Contribution (\$10 million) to the World Food Program.

d/ This adjusts for funding available outside current year appropriations (e.g., reimbursement for use of U.S. flagged carriers, prior year deobligations, unobligated prior year balances).

<b>Table 14: Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI)</b>					
Transition Initiatives (TI) - FY 2009-2011					
(\$000)					
Country	Description	Dates	FY 2009 ACTUAL OBLIGATIONS	FY 2010 ESTIMATE	FY 2011 REQUEST
<b>AFRICA</b>					
<b>Kenya</b>	Promote greater transparency, community leadership, and strategically targeted assistance to Kenya's national recovery efforts.	Start: 6/2008 Exit: TBD	9,935	6,471	-
<b>Sudan</b>	Support implementation of peace agreements and strengthen Sudanese confidence and capacity to address the causes and consequences of political marginalization, violence, and instability.	Start: 1/2003 Exit: 3/2010	4,300	750	-
<b>Uganda</b>	Work with local communities, civil society organizations, media outlets, and the national government in support of the voluntary return of displaced citizens and assist in peace, recovery and development processes in Northern Uganda.	Start: 6/2008 Exit: TBD	7,851	5,950	-
<b>Zimbabwe</b>	Build the capacity of key organizations essential for a Government of National Unity and foster civil society advocacy for equitable power sharing.	Start: 6/2008 Exit: TBD	6,549	2,527	-
<b>ASIA / MIDDLE EAST</b>					
<b>Afghanistan</b>	Create conditions that build confidence between communities and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan through improvement of economic and social environment in the region.	Start: 7/2009 Exit: TBD	869	900	-
<b>Lebanon</b>	Support community and national efforts to reduce tensions and advance democratic processes.	Start: 9/2007 Exit: TBD	6,609	6,500	-
<b>Nepal</b>	Support the peace process and conflict mitigation.	Start: 6/2006 Exit: 9/2009	2,957	-	-
<b>Pakistan</b>	Enhance the legitimacy of the Government of Pakistan in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas by creating conditions that build confidence between the government and tribal leaders.	Start: 9/2007 Exit: TBD	1,012	1,000	-
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	Work with local counterparts to increase stability in key regions and promote a peaceful community recovery process.	Start: 3/2010 Exit: TBD	-	3,000	-
<b>LATIN AMERICA</b>					
<b>Colombia</b>	Assist the Government of Colombia to stabilize conflict-prone areas recently liberated from insurgent control by strengthening its ability to engage communities and re-establish social services.	Start: 2/2007 Exit: 9/2010	1,877	2,000	-
<b>Cuba</b>	Connect non-traditional groups with other democratic actors in the region and support youth-led, independent media initiatives.	Start: 9/2007 Exit: TBD	174	200	-
<b>Haiti</b>	Assist the Government of Haiti in recovery efforts through support for short and medium-term activities in close coordination with the U.S. Mission and other international actors on the ground.	Start: 1/2010 Exit: TBD	-	5,000	-
<b>Venezuela</b>	Provide assistance to maintain democratic stability and strengthen the country's fragile democratic institutions.	Start: 8/2002 Exit: TBD	2,450	1,000	-
<b>New Countries / Planning and Preparedness</b>			149	10,514	39,500
<b>Program Support - Worldwide</b>			7,885	9,188	8,500
<b>No-Year funds adjustment*</b>			(2,617)		
<b>TOTAL TI FUNDS</b>			<b>50,000</b>	<b>55,000</b>	<b>48,000</b>
*The negative balance for FY 2009 reflects obligation of funds from sources other than FY 2009 appropriations, e.g., carryover and prior year deobligations.					
<b>FY 2009:</b> TI allocation based on \$50 million appropriation. Non-TI FY 2009 estimates: <b>AFR:</b> Kenya: \$1 million 1207; <b>Sudan:</b> \$14.8 million ESF; <b>Zimbabwe:</b> \$1 million ESF; <b>AME:</b> Afghanistan: \$13.6 million ESF; <b>Lebanon:</b> \$3.1 million ESF; <b>Nepal:</b> \$3.1 million DA; <b>Pakistan:</b> \$45.6 million ESF; <b>LAC:</b> Colombia: \$9.7 million 1207, \$8 million ESF; <b>Cuba:</b> \$892,500 ESF; <b>Venezuela:</b> \$5 million ESF.					
<b>FY 2010:</b> TI allocation is based on \$55 million appropriation. Non-TI FY 2010 estimates: <b>AFR:</b> Kenya: \$0.6 million ESF; <b>Sudan:</b> \$3 million ESF, \$1.4 million DFID; <b>Uganda:</b> \$3.6 million 1207; <b>AME:</b> Afghanistan: \$54.6 million ESF; <b>Pakistan:</b> \$22.4 million ESF; <b>LAC:</b> Haiti: \$15 million ESF; <b>Venezuela:</b> \$3.9 million ESF.					

Table 15a: USAID Operating Expenses

Return to TOC

FY 2009 - FY 2010 - FY 2011

(\$000)

	FY 2009 Actuals			FY 2010 Estimate			FY 2011 Request					
	Direct Obligations		USDH Sal & Ben	Total	Direct Obligations		USDH Sal & Ben	Total	Direct Obligations		USDH Sal & Ben	Total
	OE	TF			OE	TF			OE	TF		
Office of the Administrator	3,576	-	6,038	9,613	1,938	-	7,042	8,980	4,706	-	7,183	11,889
Faith Based Office	72	-	-	72	304	-	-	304	304	-	-	304
Equal Opportunity Programs	232	-	531	763	444	-	1,032	1,476	239	-	1,053	1,292
Small and Disadvantaged Business	119	-	1,039	1,158	103	-	1,126	1,229	103	-	1,149	1,252
Office of Security	15,733	-	4,452	20,185	15,619	-	5,158	20,777	15,619	-	5,261	20,880
General Counsel	380	-	5,821	6,201	206	-	5,522	5,728	206	-	5,632	5,838
Legislative and Public Affairs	2,042	-	4,144	6,186	1,398	-	4,063	5,461	1,398	-	4,144	5,542
Bureau of Foreign Assistance	1,225	-	5,716	6,942	691	-	6,957	7,648	691	-	7,096	7,787
Office of Development Partners	2,474	-	3,803	6,276	2,269	-	4,481	6,750	2,269	-	4,571	6,840
Management	15,674	-	36,867	52,541	10,188	-	49,390	59,578	16,010	-	50,378	66,388
Human Resources	560	-	10,561	11,121	541	-	11,322	11,863	541	-	11,548	12,089
Africa	585	-	8,278	8,863	581	-	9,169	9,750	581	-	9,352	9,933
Asia	878	-	6,055	6,933	439	-	6,165	6,604	439	-	6,288	6,727
Middle East	277	-	2,574	2,850	146	-	3,710	3,856	146	-	3,784	3,930
Europe and Eurasia	481	-	7,176	7,657	514	-	6,906	7,420	514	-	7,044	7,558
Latin America and Caribbean	278	-	6,934	7,212	223	-	6,996	7,219	223	-	7,136	7,359
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	3,953	-	15,025	18,978	2,288	-	17,859	20,147	2,288	-	18,216	20,504
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade	1,452	-	13,060	14,512	582	-	14,000	14,582	582	-	14,280	14,862
Global Health	2,112	-	12,402	14,514	1,456	-	12,241	13,697	1,456	-	12,486	13,942
Washington Staffing Expansion	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,120	-	-	-	10,150	10,150
Complement	-	-	30,787	30,787	-	-	43,175	43,175	-	-	46,300	46,300
Subtotal Washington	52,102	-	181,263	233,365	39,931	-	217,434	257,365	48,316	-	233,052	281,367
Africa Overseas	106,950	1,000	36,701	144,652	87,117	1,773	35,764	124,654	87,117	1,773	36,480	125,370
Asia Overseas	87,343	2,102	29,130	118,574	265,528	2,100	87,958	355,586	181,941	2,100	89,717	273,758
Middle East Overseas	57,560	11,265	20,567	89,392	70,285	13,244	24,681	108,210	66,276	13,244	27,039	106,559
Europe and Eurasia Overseas	32,965	-	13,744	46,709	32,408	-	14,676	47,084	32,408	-	14,970	47,378
Latin America and Caribbean Overseas	38,147	2,183	20,354	60,683	36,626	2,143	20,228	58,997	36,626	2,143	20,632	59,401
Office of Development Partners Overseas	2,074	-	529	2,603	2,359	-	1,036	3,395	2,586	-	1,057	3,643
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance Overseas	575	-	-	575	459	-	163	622	459	-	167	626
Facility Relocations	30,747	-	-	30,747	7,000	-	-	7,000	7,000	-	-	7,000
Junior Officer Support	3,770	-	-	3,770	5,000	-	-	5,000	5,000	-	-	5,000
Reimbursement of Sales Proceeds	1,849	-	-	1,849	2,000	-	-	2,000	2,000	-	-	2,000
Foreign Service Pay Modernization	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,731	14,731	-	-	34,650	34,650
ICASS O/S Increase	-	-	-	-	2,993	-	-	2,993	3,537	-	-	3,537
Subtotal Overseas	361,980	16,550	121,024	499,554	511,775	19,260	199,237	730,272	424,950	19,260	224,712	668,922
Information Technology Support	85,626	-	-	85,626	91,900	-	-	91,900	91,900	-	-	91,900
Rent and Other General Support	64,751	-	-	64,751	70,559	-	-	70,559	84,471	-	-	84,471
Staff Training	12,531	-	-	12,531	10,050	-	-	10,050	13,874	-	-	13,874
Personnel Support	4,505	-	-	4,505	3,197	-	-	3,197	5,000	-	-	5,000
HR Reform	3,000	-	-	3,000	4,100	-	-	4,100	-	-	-	-
ICASS	7,921	-	-	7,921	12,480	-	-	12,480	13,728	-	-	13,728
Employee Compensation Claims	3,502	-	-	3,502	4,284	-	-	4,284	4,712	-	-	4,712
U.S. Dispatch Agent Fees	384	-	-	384	400	-	-	400	400	-	-	400
Medical-Property-Tort Claims	637	-	-	637	1,072	-	-	1,072	629	-	-	629
Mission Management Assessments	5	-	-	5	146	-	-	146	165	-	-	165
All Other Centrally Funded	612	-	-	612	2,747	-	-	2,747	634	-	-	634
Subtotal Centrally Funded	183,474	-	-	183,474	200,935	-	-	200,935	215,513	-	-	215,513
Active & Standby Response Corp	24,716	-	-	24,716	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development Leadership Initiative	54,686	-	17,614	72,300	192,143	-	114,510	306,653	354,800	-	-	354,800
Overseas Capital Space Expansion	-	-	-	-	225,000	-	-	225,000	40,000	-	-	40,000
Acquisition Workforce Initiative	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,530	-	-	3,530
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>676,958</b>	<b>16,550</b>	<b>319,901</b>	<b>1,013,409</b>	<b>1,169,783</b>	<b>19,260</b>	<b>531,181</b>	<b>1,720,225</b>	<b>1,087,109</b>	<b>19,260</b>	<b>457,764</b>	<b>1,564,132</b>

Table 15b: USAID Overseas Operating Expenses - Africa

Africa Overseas	FY 2009 Actuals				FY 2010 Estimate				FY 2011 Request			
	Direct Obligations		USDH	Total	Direct Obligations		USDH	Total	Direct Obligations		USDH	Total
	OE	TF	Sal & Ben		OE	TF	Sal & Ben		OE	TF	Sal & Ben	
Angola	2,268	-	621	2,889	2,362	-	680	3,042	2,362	-	694	3,056
Benin	2,174	-	194	2,368	2,110	-	358	2,468	2,110	-	365	2,475
Democratic Republic of the Congo	4,359	-	1,123	5,482	4,027	-	1,227	5,254	4,027	-	1,251	5,278
Djibouti	530	-	-	530	642	-	-	642	642	-	-	642
East Africa	4,973	-	3,307	8,280	5,326	-	3,106	8,432	5,326	-	3,168	8,494
Ethiopia	4,611	-	2,554	7,165	4,827	-	2,880	7,707	4,827	-	2,938	7,765
Ghana	1,321	-	1,565	2,885	1,284	-	1,288	2,572	1,284	-	1,313	2,597
Guinea and Sierra Leone	1,961	-	640	2,601	1,543	-	583	2,126	1,543	-	595	2,138
Kenya	3,972	-	1,924	5,896	4,225	-	1,982	6,207	4,225	-	2,021	6,246
Liberia	3,818	-	1,795	5,613	4,062	-	1,284	5,346	4,062	-	1,310	5,372
Madagascar	1,862	-	587	2,449	1,681	-	369	2,050	1,681	-	377	2,058
Malawi	2,738	-	766	3,503	2,808	53	704	3,565	2,808	53	718	3,579
Mali	3,319	-	798	4,117	3,199	-	878	4,077	3,199	-	895	4,094
Mozambique	4,738	-	2,211	6,948	4,455	-	1,915	6,370	4,455	-	1,953	6,408
Namibia	964	-	461	1,425	633	-	300	933	633	-	306	939
Nigeria	7,642	-	1,927	9,570	5,022	-	1,803	6,825	5,022	-	1,839	6,861
Rwanda	1,340	-	759	2,098	1,552	-	668	2,220	1,552	-	681	2,233
Senegal	3,260	-	1,157	4,418	5,636	-	1,183	6,819	5,636	-	1,207	6,843
South Africa	8,350	-	3,276	11,626	5,981	-	3,982	9,963	5,981	-	4,062	10,043
Sudan	25,765	-	3,162	28,927	10,000	-	2,526	12,526	10,000	-	2,576	12,576
Tanzania	2,526	-	1,284	3,810	2,401	-	1,210	3,611	2,401	-	1,234	3,635
Uganda	3,168	1,000	2,233	6,401	2,514	1,620	1,758	5,892	2,514	1,620	1,794	5,928
West African Regional Program (WARP)	6,107	-	2,266	8,373	5,274	-	2,860	8,134	5,274	-	2,918	8,192
Zambia	2,687	-	1,321	4,009	2,562	100	1,367	4,029	2,562	100	1,394	4,056
Zimbabwe	2,499	-	771	3,270	2,991	-	855	3,846	2,991	-	872	3,863
<b>Total Africa Overseas</b>	<b>106,950</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>36,701</b>	<b>144,652</b>	<b>87,117</b>	<b>1,773</b>	<b>35,764</b>	<b>124,654</b>	<b>87,117</b>	<b>1,773</b>	<b>36,480</b>	<b>125,370</b>

Table 15c. USAID Overseas Operating Expenses - Asia

Asia Overseas	FY 2009 Actuals				FY 2010 Estimate				FY 2011 Request			
	Direct Obligations		USDH	Total	Direct Obligations		USDH	Total	Direct Obligations		USDH	Total
	OE	TF	Sal & Ben		OE	TF	Sal & Ben		OE	TF	Sal & Ben	
Afghanistan	43,292	-	7,544	50,836	210,300	-	56,555	266,855	128,114	-	57,686	185,800
Bangladesh	2,398	52	1,891	4,341	2,294	168	1,541	4,003	2,294	168	1,572	4,034
Cambodia	2,186	-	1,315	3,502	1,556	-	1,203	2,759	1,556	-	1,227	2,783
Central Asian Republics Regional	6,156	-	2,525	8,681	5,295	-	2,614	7,909	5,295	-	2,666	7,961
East Timor	1,202	-	451	1,653	1,050	-	394	1,444	1,050	-	402	1,452
India	3,899	-	2,144	6,043	3,039	-	2,424	5,463	3,039	-	2,472	5,511
Indonesia	2,978	807	2,651	6,437	2,981	1,001	3,607	7,589	2,981	1,001	3,679	7,661
Mongolia	323	-	177	500	719	-	222	941	719	-	226	945
Nepal	2,000	-	1,207	3,208	2,192	-	969	3,161	2,192	-	988	3,180
Pakistan	12,229	950	3,375	16,555	27,869	531	12,648	41,048	26,468	531	12,901	39,900
Philippines	3,538	293	2,460	6,291	2,204	400	2,830	5,434	2,204	400	2,887	5,491
Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM-Asia)	4,771	-	2,361	7,131	4,178	-	2,092	6,270	4,178	-	2,134	6,312
Sri Lanka	1,614	-	814	2,429	1,131	-	731	1,862	1,131	-	746	1,877
Vietnam	756	-	213	969	720	-	127	847	720	-	129	849
<b>Total Asia Overseas</b>	<b>87,343</b>	<b>2,102</b>	<b>29,130</b>	<b>118,574</b>	<b>265,528</b>	<b>2,100</b>	<b>87,958</b>	<b>355,586</b>	<b>181,941</b>	<b>2,100</b>	<b>89,717</b>	<b>273,758</b>

Table 15d: USAID Overseas Operating Expenses - Europe and Eurasia

	FY 2009 Actuals				FY 2010 Estimate				FY 2011 Request			
	Direct Obligations		USDH	Total	Direct Obligations		USDH	Total	Direct Obligations		USDH	Total
	OE	TF	Sal & Ben		OE	TF	Sal & Ben		OE	TF	Sal & Ben	
Europe and Eurasia Overseas	1,400	-	577	1,977	1,300	-	563	1,863	1,300	-	574	1,874
Albania	2,465	-	937	3,402	2,400	-	1,336	3,736	2,400	-	1,363	3,763
Armenia	-	-	515	515	950	-	559	1,509	950	-	570	1,520
Azerbaijan	-	-	696	3,498	2,600	-	970	3,570	2,600	-	989	3,589
Bosnia and Herzegovina	300	-	-	300	350	-	-	350	350	-	-	350
Bulgaria	300	-	171	471	300	-	198	498	300	-	202	502
Cyprus	3,863	-	2,061	5,924	3,000	-	2,237	5,237	3,000	-	2,282	5,282
Georgia	3,750	-	1,171	4,921	3,700	-	1,262	4,962	3,700	-	1,288	4,988
Hungary	4,089	-	1,302	5,391	4,105	-	1,172	5,277	4,105	-	1,195	5,300
Kosovo	1,475	-	506	1,981	1,470	-	584	2,054	1,470	-	596	2,066
Macedonia	4,220	-	1,994	6,214	4,010	-	1,843	5,853	4,010	-	1,880	5,890
Russia	3,259	-	1,208	4,467	3,323	-	1,285	4,608	3,323	-	1,310	4,633
Serbia and Montenegro	5,042	-	2,606	7,648	4,900	-	2,667	7,567	4,900	-	2,720	7,620
Ukraine, Moldova and Belarus	32,965	-	13,744	46,709	32,408	-	14,676	47,084	32,408	-	14,970	47,378
Total Europe and Eurasia Overseas												

Table 15e: USAID Overseas Operating Expenses - Latin America and Caribbean

	FY 2009 Actuals				FY 2010 Estimate				FY 2011 Request			
	Direct Obligations		USDH	Total	Direct Obligations		USDH	Total	Direct Obligations		USDH	Total
	OE	TF	Sal & Ben		OE	TF	Sal & Ben		OE	TF	Sal & Ben	
Latin America and Caribbean Overseas	3,249	-	2,155	5,404	2,979	-	2,735	5,714	2,979	-	2,789	5,768
Bolivia	1,142	-	300	1,442	1,047	-	288	1,335	1,047	-	293	1,340
Brazil	377	-	-	377	377	-	163	540	377	-	166	543
Caribbean Regional Program	2,613	-	-	2,613	2,563	-	-	2,563	2,563	-	-	2,563
Central America Regional Program	3,658	-	2,598	6,256	3,316	-	2,230	5,546	3,316	-	2,274	5,590
Colombia	2,991	200	1,934	5,125	2,961	151	1,676	4,788	2,961	151	1,710	4,822
Dominican Republic	1,617	-	640	2,257	1,600	-	468	2,068	1,600	-	477	2,077
Ecuador	968	671	2,200	3,839	928	671	1,977	3,576	928	671	2,016	3,615
El Salvador	3,132	4	1,166	4,302	2,954	10	1,026	3,990	2,954	10	1,046	4,010
Guatemala	404	-	87	491	450	-	204	654	450	-	208	658
Guyana	5,143	-	2,353	7,496	5,143	-	1,796	6,939	5,143	-	1,832	6,975
Haiti	1,247	1,200	1,371	3,818	1,197	1,200	1,699	4,096	1,197	1,200	1,733	4,130
Honduras	1,448	100	288	1,836	1,393	100	403	1,896	1,393	100	411	1,904
Jamaica	1,061	-	701	1,762	1,061	-	554	1,615	1,061	-	565	1,626
Mexico	2,332	7	1,316	3,656	2,300	11	1,138	3,449	2,300	11	1,160	3,471
Nicaragua	832	-	271	1,103	831	-	267	1,098	831	-	272	1,103
Panama	970	-	244	1,214	852	-	352	1,204	852	-	359	1,211
Paraguay	4,963	-	2,730	7,693	4,674	-	3,254	7,928	4,674	-	3,319	7,993
Peru	38,147	2,183	20,354	60,683	36,626	2,143	20,228	58,997	36,626	2,143	20,632	59,401
Total Latin America and Caribbean Over												

Table 15f. USAID Overseas Operating Expenses - Middle East

	FY 2009 Actuals				FY 2010 Estimate				FY 2011 Request			
	Direct Obligations		USDH	Total	Direct Obligations		USDH	Total	Direct Obligations		USDH	Total
	OE	TF	Sal & Ben		OE	TF	Sal & Ben		OE	TF	Sal & Ben	
Middle East Overseas	2,223	9,640	5,015	16,878	2,291	11,918	4,584	18,793	2,291	11,918	4,676	18,885
Egypt	39,047	-	9,349	48,396	42,423	-	14,335	56,758	46,314	-	16,486	62,800
Iraq	4,097	1,625	2,182	7,905	3,186	1,326	2,351	6,863	3,186	1,326	2,398	6,910
Jordan	1,502	-	407	1,909	1,581	-	346	1,927	1,581	-	353	1,934
Lebanon	2,342	-	597	2,939	1,841	-	521	2,362	1,841	-	531	2,372
Morocco	7,292	-	2,873	10,165	17,764	-	2,238	20,002	9,864	-	2,282	12,146
West Bank and Gaza	1,057	-	143	1,200	1,199	-	307	1,506	1,199	-	313	1,512
Yemen	57,560	11,265	20,567	89,392	70,285	13,244	24,681	108,210	66,276	13,244	27,039	106,559
Total Middle East Overseas												

**Table 15g: USAID Overseas Operating Expenses - Office of Development Partners**

(\$000)

Office of Development Partners Overseas	FY 2009 Actuals				FY 2010 Estimate				FY 2011 Request			
	Direct Obligations		USDH Sal & Ben	Total	Direct Obligations		USDH Sal & Ben	Total	Direct Obligations		USDH Sal & Ben	Total
	OE	TF			OE	TF			OE	TF		
Belgium	418	-	-	418	438	-	164	602	438	-	167	605
China	236	-	210	446	269	-	186	455	269	-	189	458
France	721	-	-	721	604	-	173	777	604	-	177	781
Japan	479	-	319	798	437	-	178	615	437	-	181	618
Switzerland	220	-	-	220	385	-	170	555	385	-	173	558
UAE (Dubai)	-	-	-	-	226	-	166	392	453	-	169	622
<b>Total Office of Development Partners Overseas</b>	<b>2,074</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>2,603</b>	<b>2,359</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,036</b>	<b>3,395</b>	<b>2,586</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,057</b>	<b>3,643</b>

**USAID Overseas Operating Expenses - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance**

(\$000)

Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance Overseas	FY 2009 Actuals				FY 2010 Estimate				FY 2011 Request			
	Direct Obligations		USDH Sal & Ben	Total	Direct Obligations		USDH Sal & Ben	Total	Direct Obligations		USDH Sal & Ben	Total
	OE	TF			OE	TF			OE	TF		
DCHA OHA-Rome	575	-	-	575	459	-	163	622	459	-	167	626
<b>Total Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance Overseas</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>626</b>

Table 16a: USAID Workforce

Organization	September 30, 2009 Actuals 1/						September 30, 2010 Estimate 2/						September 30, 2011 Request 3/					
	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		
Washington Workforce																		
Office of the Administrator	49	-	-	49	1	50	70	-	-	70	1	71	71	-	-	71	1	72
Equal Opportunity Programs	6	-	-	6	-	6	10	-	-	10	-	10	11	-	-	11	-	11
Small and Disadvantaged Business	9	-	-	9	-	9	9	-	-	9	-	9	9	-	-	9	-	9
Office of Security	48	5	-	53	-	53	48	5	-	53	-	53	53	5	-	58	-	58
General Counsel	40	-	-	40	-	40	43	-	-	43	-	43	43	-	-	43	-	43
Legislative and Public Affairs	33	-	-	33	-	33	58	-	-	58	-	58	59	-	-	59	-	59
Bureau of Foreign Assistance	41	3	-	44	-	44	45	3	-	48	-	48	45	3	-	48	-	48
Office of Development Partners	28	9	-	37	5	42	34	9	-	43	5	48	34	9	-	43	5	48
Management	346	-	-	346	-	346	360	-	-	360	-	360	382	-	-	382	-	382
Human Resources	83	-	-	83	-	83	92	2	-	94	-	94	101	3	-	104	-	104
Africa	75	-	-	75	28	103	80	-	-	80	28	108	86	-	-	86	28	114
Asia	37	-	-	37	3	40	44	-	-	44	3	47	48	-	-	48	3	51
Middle East	24	-	-	24	14	38	29	-	-	29	14	43	31	-	-	31	14	45
Europe and Eurasia	57	-	-	57	20	77	66	-	-	66	20	86	66	-	-	66	20	86
Latin America and the Caribbean	56	-	-	56	2	58	64	1	-	65	2	67	66	3	-	69	2	71
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	131	4	-	135	205	340	269	2	-	271	193	464	273	7	-	280	193	473
Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade	113	-	-	113	85	198	122	2	-	124	85	209	128	3	-	131	85	216
Global Health	93	-	-	93	143	236	115	-	-	115	143	258	122	1	-	123	143	266
Complement	55	-	-	55	7	62	55	-	-	55	-	55	55	-	-	55	-	55
Subtotal Washington	1,324	21	-	1,345	513	1,858	1,613	24	-	1,637	494	2,131	1,683	34	-	1,717	494	2,211
Overseas Workforce																		
Africa	230	29	801	1,060	923	1,983	230	29	801	1,060	943	2,003	230	29	801	1,060	954	2,014
Asia	190	14	494	698	604	1,302	365	146	579	1,090	773	1,863	376	148	596	1,120	879	1,999
Middle East	96	15	228	339	120	459	97	15	276	388	107	495	97	18	276	391	120	511
Europe and Eurasia	87	9	364	460	281	741	87	9	364	460	287	747	87	10	364	461	291	752
Latin America and Caribbean	130	27	392	549	399	948	130	13	409	552	407	959	130	13	409	552	414	966
Office of Development Partners	4	-	1	5	-	5	6	3	3	12	-	12	6	3	3	12	-	12
Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance	-	4	10	14	14	28	4	1	-	5	158	163	4	1	-	5	158	163
O/S complement	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal Overseas	755	98	2,290	3,125	2,341	5,466	919	216	2,432	3,567	2,675	6,242	930	222	2,449	3,601	2,816	6,417
Lapse	(94)	(9)	(119)	(222)	(108)	(330)	(115)	(20)	(126)	(261)	(123)	(384)	(116)	(20)	(127)	(264)	(130)	(394)
Total Washington and Overseas	2,079	119	2,290	4,470	2,854	7,324	2,532	240	2,432	5,204	3,169	8,373	2,613	256	2,449	5,318	3,310	8,628
Development Leadership Initiative 4/	420	-	0	420	0	420	720	-	120	1,077	60	1,398	920	-	420	1,340	210	1,550
GRAND TOTAL	2,499	119	2,290	4,908	2,854	7,762	3,252	240	2,552	6,281	3,229	9,771	3,533	256	2,869	6,658	3,520	10,178
Of which Limited-Term Appointments	(43)	0	0	(43)	(184)	(227)	(200)	0	0	(200)	(255)	(433)	(219)	0	0	(219)	(305)	(524)

**FOOTNOTES:**

1/ FY 2009 actuals reflect data from WebPass/Post Personnel, the database for non-USDHs used for the Worldwide Staffing Pattern report. Because this data is still relatively new to USAID, reporting is in the verification process.

2/ The FY 2010 levels reflect the FY 2009 levels adjusted for increases/decreases for each office and mission based on the enacted appropriation.

3/ The FY 2011 levels reflect the FY 2010 levels adjusted for increases/decreases for each office and mission based on the appropriation request and Consolidated Workforce Planning Model priorities.

4/ Development Leadership Initiative junior officers and mid-level hires are allocated to the region to which they are programmed to be assigned even if they have not gone overseas yet.

**NOTES:**

Development Leadership Initiative levels are based on estimates of new hires using subject FY funding. Actual on-board levels will be less.

FY 2009 levels reflect the end-of-fiscal-year on-board levels from the Worldwide Staffing Pattern Report.

FSNs hired under the Development Leadership Initiative reflect Workforce Planning Model projections: 1.5 FSNs per USDH, of which 1 is OE funded and 0.5 is Program funded. FSN mobilization is delayed by two years.

The Grand Total for FY 2009 OE-funded USDHs does not match the Worldwide Staffing Pattern Report because USDHs under the Development Leadership Initiative are counted if they are funded with FY 2009 funds even if they are not yet on board. The Worldwide Staffing Pattern Report counts only on-board USDHs.

DCHA OE-funded USDHs include 101 Civilian Stabilization Initiative-funded staff

Twenty-nine Development Credit Authority-funded staff are reported in Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade (19), Bureau for Management (9), and Bureau for Foreign Assistance (1).



Table 16b: USAID Overseas Workforce - Africa

Africa Overseas	September 30, 2009 Actual						September 30, 2010 Estimate						September 30, 2011 Request					
	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		
Angola	2	-	5	7	9	16	2	-	5	7	9	16	2	-	5	7	9	16
Benin	1	-	17	18	16	34	1	-	17	18	16	34	1	-	17	18	16	34
Democratic Republic of the Congo	7	1	16	24	31	55	7	1	16	24	33	57	7	1	16	24	33	57
East Africa	21	-	38	59	42	101	21	-	38	59	43	102	21	-	38	59	44	103
Ethiopia	16	3	73	92	102	194	16	3	73	92	103	195	16	3	73	92	103	195
Ghana	12	-	5	17	23	40	12	-	5	17	24	41	12	-	5	17	24	41
Guinea and Sierra Leone	2	-	20	22	16	38	2	-	20	22	17	39	2	-	20	22	17	39
Kenya	9	11	47	67	80	147	9	11	47	67	82	149	9	11	47	67	82	149
Liberia	12	-	24	36	17	53	12	-	24	36	19	55	12	-	24	36	20	56
Madagascar	5	-	27	32	24	56	5	-	27	32	24	56	5	-	27	32	24	56
Malawi	5	2	58	65	39	104	5	2	58	65	40	105	5	2	58	65	41	106
Mali	1	-	21	22	38	60	1	-	21	22	39	61	1	-	21	22	40	62
Mozambique	15	-	31	46	85	131	15	-	31	46	86	132	15	-	31	46	87	133
Namibia	3	-	6	9	18	27	3	-	6	9	18	27	3	-	6	9	18	27
Nigeria	10	1	40	51	65	116	10	1	40	51	67	118	10	1	40	51	69	120
Rwanda	6	2	16	24	30	54	6	2	16	24	30	54	6	2	16	24	30	54
Senegal	13	-	46	59	29	88	13	-	46	59	29	88	13	-	46	59	30	89
South Africa	25	4	65	94	49	143	25	4	65	94	49	143	25	4	65	94	50	144
Sudan	17	4	80	101	23	124	17	4	80	101	24	125	17	4	80	101	24	125
Tanzania	9	-	21	30	33	63	9	-	21	30	34	64	9	-	21	30	34	64
Uganda	16	-	30	46	59	105	16	-	30	46	60	106	16	-	30	46	61	107
West Africa Regional Program (WARP)	9	1	42	52	29	81	9	1	42	52	30	82	9	1	42	52	31	83
Zambia	10	-	35	45	46	91	10	-	35	45	46	91	10	-	35	45	46	91
Zimbabwe	4	-	38	42	20	62	4	-	38	42	21	63	4	-	38	42	21	63
Africa Overseas SubTotal	230	29	801	1,060	923	1,983	230	29	801	1,060	943	2,003	230	29	801	1,060	954	2,014
Development Leadership Initiative	146	-	-	146	-	146	250	-	42	292	21	312	319	-	146	465	73	538
Africa Overseas Total	376	29	801	1,206	923	2,129	480	29	843	1,352	964	2,315	549	29	947	1,525	1,027	2,552
of which Limited-Term appointments	(7)	-	-	(7)	(64)	(71)	(9)	-	-	(9)	(89)	(84)	(9)	-	-	(9)	(105)	(114)

Table 16c: USAID Overseas Workforce - Asia

Asia Overseas	September 30, 2009 Actual						September 30, 2010 Estimate						September 30, 2011 Request					
	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		
Afghanistan	67	2	70	139	125	264	223	115	127	465	199	664	223	115	127	465	199	664
Bangladesh	13	-	22	35	46	81	13	1	22	36	48	84	13	1	22	36	48	84
Cambodia	7	-	21	28	19	47	7	2	21	30	21	51	7	2	21	30	23	53
Central Asian Republics (now in Asia)	11	-	114	125	58	183	11	2	114	127	59	186	11	2	114	127	59	186
East Timor	2	-	9	11	9	20	2	3	9	14	9	23	2	3	9	14	9	23
India	12	-	28	40	45	85	12	-	28	40	46	86	12	-	28	40	46	86
Indonesia	15	-	58	73	74	147	15	4	58	77	75	152	15	4	58	77	75	152
Mongolia	-	-	2	2	7	9	-	0	2	2	7	9	-	0	2	2	7	9
Nepal	8	1	22	31	29	60	8	1	22	31	29	60	8	1	22	31	29	60
Pakistan	25	5	29	59	58	117	44	12	57	113	143	256	55	14	74	143	245	388
Philippines	11	-	61	72	43	115	11	1	61	73	43	116	11	1	61	73	43	116
Regional Development Mission for Asia (RDM)	12	5	43	60	41	101	12	3	43	58	44	102	12	3	43	58	46	104
Sri Lanka	5	1	15	21	19	40	5	-	15	20	19	39	5	-	15	20	19	39
Vietnam	2	-	-	2	31	33	2	2	-	4	31	35	2	2	-	4	31	35
Asia Overseas SubTotal	190	14	494	698	604	1,302	365	146	579	1,090	773	1,863	376	148	596	1,120	879	1,999
Development Leadership Initiative	118	-	-	118	-	118	202	-	34	236	17	252	258	-	118	376	59	435
Asia Overseas Total	308	14	494	816	604	1,420	567	146	613	1,326	790	2,116	634	148	714	1,496	938	2,434
of which Limited-Term appointments	(29)	-	-	(29)	(52)	(81)	(182)	-	-	(182)	(72)	(254)	(199)	-	-	(199)	(85)	(285)

Table 16d: USAID Overseas Workforce - Europe and Eurasia

Europe and Eurasia Overseas	September 30, 2009 Actual						September 30, 2010 Estimate						September 30, 2011 Request					
	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		
Albania	3	1	8	12	12	24	3	1	8	12	12	24	3	1	8	12	12	24
Armenia	8	-	15	23	22	45	8	-	15	23	22	45	8	2	15	25	22	47
Azerbaijan	3	-	4	7	10	17	3	-	4	7	10	17	3	-	4	7	10	17
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5	-	39	44	26	70	5	-	39	44	26	70	5	1	39	45	26	71
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	3	3
Croatia	-	1	9	10	6	16	-	1	9	10	6	16	-	-	9	9	6	15
Cyprus	1	1	-	2	2	4	1	1	-	2	2	4	1	1	-	2	2	4
Georgia	12	-	29	41	25	66	12	-	29	41	25	66	12	-	29	41	25	66
Hungary	6	4	40	50	7	57	6	4	40	50	9	59	6	4	40	50	9	59
Kosovo	9	1	51	61	10	71	9	1	51	61	10	71	9	-	51	60	12	72
Macedonia	2	1	16	19	12	31	2	1	16	19	12	31	2	1	16	19	12	31
Romania	-	-	13	13	24	37	-	-	13	13	24	37	-	-	13	13	24	37
Russia	13	-	53	66	40	106	13	-	53	66	40	106	13	0	53	66	40	106
Serbia & Montenegro	6	-	29	35	21	56	6	-	29	35	21	56	6	-	29	35	21	56
Ukraine, Moldova and Belarus	19	-	58	77	61	138	19	-	58	77	65	142	19	-	58	77	67	144
Europe and Eurasia Overseas SubTotal	87	9	364	460	281	741	87	9	364	460	287	747	87	10	364	461	291	752
Development Leadership Initiative	39	-	-	39	-	39	67	-	11	78	6	84	86	-	39	125	20	144
Europe and Eurasia Overseas Total	126	9	364	499	281	780	154	9	375	538	293	831	173	10	403	585	311	896
of which Limited-Term appointments	(2)	-	-	(2)	(17)	(19)	(2)	-	-	(2)	(24)	(26)	(2)	-	-	(2)	(29)	(31)

Table 16e: USAID Overseas Workforce - Latin America and Caribbean

Latin America and Caribbean Overseas	September 30, 2009 Actual						September 30, 2010 Estimate						September 30, 2011 Request					
	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		
Bolivia	10	1	59	70	37	107	10	1	59	70	37	107	10	1	59	70	37	107
Brazil	1	17	1	19	1	20	1	-	18	19	2	21	1	-	18	19	2	21
Caribbean Regional Program - Barbados	1	1	3	5	6	11	1	1	3	5	6	11	1	1	3	5	6	11
Colombia	18	-	25	43	32	75	18	1	25	44	32	76	18	1	25	44	36	80
Dominican Republic	11	3	53	67	23	90	11	3	53	67	25	92	11	3	53	67	25	92
Ecuador	3	-	12	15	16	31	3	-	12	15	16	31	3	-	12	15	16	31
El Salvador	12	-	51	63	16	79	12	-	51	63	18	81	12	-	51	63	18	81
Guatemala	8	1	35	44	42	86	8	1	35	44	42	86	8	1	35	44	42	86
Guyana	2	-	4	6	9	15	2	-	4	6	9	15	2	-	4	6	9	15
Haiti	16	1	37	54	70	124	16	3	37	56	70	126	16	3	37	56	73	129
Honduras	10	-	33	43	33	76	10	-	33	43	33	76	10	-	33	43	33	76
Jamaica	2	-	6	8	10	18	2	-	6	8	10	18	2	-	6	8	10	18
Mexico	5	-	5	10	13	23	5	-	5	10	13	23	5	-	5	10	13	23
Nicaragua	7	1	14	22	23	45	7	1	14	22	23	45	7	1	14	22	23	45
Panama	3	-	6	9	7	16	3	-	6	9	7	16	3	-	6	9	7	16
Paraguay	3	-	9	12	18	30	3	-	9	12	18	30	3	-	9	12	18	30
Peru	18	2	39	59	43	102	18	2	39	59	46	105	18	2	39	59	46	105
Latin America and Caribbean Overseas SubTotal	130	27	392	549	399	948	130	13	409	552	407	959	130	13	409	552	414	966
Development Leadership Initiative	67	-	-	67	-	67	115	-	19	134	10	144	147	-	67	214	34	247
Latin America and Caribbean Overseas Total	197	27	392	616	399	1,015	245	13	428	686	417	1,103	277	13	476	766	448	1,213
of which Limited-Term appointments	(3)	-	-	(3)	(29)	(33)	(4)	-	-	(4)	(41)	(45)	(6)	-	-	(6)	(49)	(55)

Table 16f: USAID Overseas Workforce - Middle East

Middle East Overseas	September 30, 2009 Actual						September 30, 2010 Estimate						September 30, 2011 Request					
	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		
Egypt	25	4	96	125	47	172	25	4	96	125	50	175	25	5	96	126	50	176
Iraq	34	8	65	107	18	125	35	4	113	152	-	152	35	4	113	152	-	152
Jordan	15	-	38	53	22	75	15	-	38	53	22	75	15	-	38	53	22	75
Lebanon	2	-	7	9	5	14	2	-	7	9	6	15	2	-	7	9	8	17
Morocco	3	1	16	20	14	34	3	1	16	20	14	34	3	-	16	19	15	34
West Bank and Gaza	15	2	-	17	8	25	15	2	-	17	9	26	15	3	-	18	11	29
Yemen	2	-	6	8	6	14	2	4	6	12	6	18	2	6	6	14	14	28
Middle East Overseas SubTotal	96	15	228	339	120	459	97	15	276	388	107	495	97	18	276	391	120	511
Development Leadership Initiative	50	-	-	50	-	50	86	-	14	101	7	108	110	-	50	161	25	186
Middle East Overseas Total	146	15	228	389	120	509	183	15	290	489	114	603	207	18	326	552	145	697
of which Limited-Term appointments	(2)	-	-	(2)	(22)	(24)	(3)	-	-	(2)	(31)	(24)	(3)	-	-	(3)	(37)	(40)

Table 16g: USAID Overseas Workforce - Office of Development Partners

Office of Development Partners Overseas	September 30, 2009 Actual						September 30, 2010 Estimate						September 30, 2011 Request					
	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		
Belgium	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	2	-	2	1	1	-	2	-	2
Japan	1	-	1	2	-	2	1	-	1	2	-	2	1	-	1	2	-	2
France	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	2	-	2	1	-	1	2	-	2
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	2	1	1	-	2	-	2
UAE (Dubai)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	2	1	1	-	2	-	2
China	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	2	-	2	1	-	1	2	-	2
Office of Development Partners Overseas Total	4	-	1	5	-	5	6	3	3	12	-	12	6	3	3	12	-	12
of which Limited-Term appointments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 16h: USAID Workforce - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance

Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance Overseas	September 30, 2009 Actual						September 30, 2010 Estimate						September 30, 2011 Request					
	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		
Afghanistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20	-	-	-	-	20	20	
Angola	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Barbados	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	
Bolivia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Burkina Faso	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	
Burundi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	3	3	
Costa Rica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	7	7	
Democratic Republic of Congo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	5	5	
El Salvador	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	
Enitrea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	
Ethiopia	-	1	2	3	-	3	-	-	-	11	11	-	-	-	-	11	11	
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	4	2	-	2	2	4	4	
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	5	1	1	2	3	5	5	
Haiti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Iraq	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	
East Africa	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	18	18	-	-	-	-	18	18	
Liberia	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	
Macedonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Madagascar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	3	3	
Malawi	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	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	
Niger	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	
Panama	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Senegal	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	5	5	
Sierre Leone	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	
South Africa	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	6	6	
Sri Lanka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	
Sudan	-	3	6	9	-	9	1	-	1	25	26	1	-	1	25	26		
Regional Development Mission for Asia (RDMA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	5	5	
Russia	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Uganda	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ukraine	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	
West Bank and Gaza	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Zambia	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Zimbabwe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	15	-	-	-	-	15	15	
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance Overseas Total	-	4	10	14	14	28	4	1	5	158	163	4	1	5	158	163		
of which Limited-Term appointments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

**Table 17: USAID Overseas Administrative Support Trust Fund Obligations**

(\$000)

	FY 2009 Actuals			FY 2010 Estimate			FY 2011 Request		
	Trust	Funds	Exchange Rate	Trust	Funds	Exchange Rate	Trust	Funds	Exchange Rate
<b>Africa (AFR)</b>									
Malawi					53	143		53	143
Uganda		1,000	1,955		1,620	1,955		1,620	1,955
Zambia					100	4,383		100	4,383
<b>Total AFR</b>		<b>1,000</b>			<b>1,773</b>			<b>1,773</b>	
<b>Asia</b>									
Bangladesh		52	68		168	68		168	68
Indonesia		807	9,300		1,001	9,300		1,001	9,300
Pakistan		950	83		531	83		531	83
Philippines		293	46		400	46		400	46
<b>Total Asia</b>		<b>2,102</b>			<b>2,100</b>			<b>2,100</b>	
<b>Latin America and Caribbean (LAC)</b>									
Dominican Republic		200	36		151	36		151	36
El Salvador		671	9		671	9		671	9
Guatemala		4	8		10	8		10	8
Honduras		1,200	19		1,200	19		1,200	19
Jamaica		100	88		100	88		100	88
Nicaragua		7	21		11	21		11	21
<b>Total LAC</b>		<b>2,183</b>			<b>2,143</b>			<b>2,143</b>	
<b>Middle East (ME)</b>									
Egypt		9,640	5		11,918	5		11,918	5
Jordan		1,625	1		1,326	1		1,326	1
<b>Total ME</b>		<b>11,265</b>			<b>13,244</b>			<b>13,244</b>	
<b>Worldwide Overseas Summary</b>		<b>16,550</b>			<b>19,260</b>			<b>19,260</b>	

**Table 18: USAID Operating Expenses by Object Class Code**

(\$000)

Category	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
<b>11.1 Personnel compensation, full-time permanent</b>			
U.S. Direct Hire	224,680	344,672	411,949
Foreign National Direct Hire	2,450	1,743	1,466
Subtotal 11.1	227,130	346,415	413,415
<b>11.3 Personnel compensation, other than full-time permanent</b>			
U.S. Direct Hire	5,254	4,626	4,626
FSN/TCN/PSC	38,208	33,641	33,641
U.S. PSC	20,140	17,733	17,733
Subtotal 11.3	63,602	56,000	56,000
<b>11.5 Other personnel compensation</b>			
USDH Compensation	28,460	48,003	48,003
FNDH Compensation	6,321	10,662	10,662
US/FN PSC Compensation	4,349	7,335	7,335
Subtotal 11.5	39,130	66,000	66,000
<b>11.8 Special personal services payments</b>			
U.S. Citizens	2,441	2,853	2,853
Personnel Details/Interns	126	147	147
Subtotal 11.8	2,567	3,000	3,000
<b>12.1 Personnel benefits</b>			
US Direct Hire			
Retirement	51,718	66,661	81,745
Health and Life	17,254	22,240	27,272
Educational Allowances	7,766	10,010	12,275
All Other USDH Benefits	15,467	19,936	24,447
FN Direct Hire	12,218	15,748	19,311
USPSC Benefits	1,866	2,406	2,950
Subtotal 12.1	106,290	137,000	168,000
<b>13.0 Benefits for former personnel</b>			
Foreign Service Nationals	794	1,000	1,000
Subtotal 13.0	794	1,000	1,000
<b>21.0 Travel and transportation of persons</b>			
Mandatory/Statutory Travel			
Training Travel	6,998	10,433	10,107
Post Assignment	3,203	4,775	4,626
Assignment to Washington Travel	1,213	1,808	1,752
Home Leave Travel	1,923	2,867	2,777
R & R Travel	6,109	9,107	8,823
All Other	3,958	5,900	5,716
Operational Travel	19,525	29,109	28,199
Subtotal 21.0	42,929	64,000	62,000

**Table 18: USAID Operating Expenses by Object Class Code**

(\$000)

Category	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
<b>22.0 Transportation of things</b>			
Post Assignment Freight	12,339	24,189	24,861
Home Leave Freight	1,196	2,344	2,409
Shipment of Furniture and Equipment	788	1,546	1,589
Other Transportation of Things	4,041	7,921	8,141
Subtotal 22.0	18,364	36,000	37,000
<b>23.1 Rental payments to GSA</b>			
Rental Payments to GSA	37,232	44,000	71,000
Subtotal 23.1	37,232	44,000	71,000
<b>23.2 Rental payments to others</b>			
Rental Payments to Others	30,992	64,000	75,000
Subtotal 23.2	30,992	64,000	75,000
<b>23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges</b>			
Office/Residential Utilities	6,692	6,915	6,915
Communications Cost	6,145	6,349	6,349
Other Miscellaneous Communications Costs	1,680	1,736	1,736
Subtotal 23.3	14,517	15,000	15,000
<b>24.0 Printing and reproduction</b>			
Printing and reproduction	1,356	1,000	1,000
Subtotal 24.0	1,356	1,000	1,000
<b>25.1 Advisory and assistance services</b>			
Advisory and assistance services	50,594	73,225	95,000
Subtotal 25.1	50,594	73,225	95,000
<b>25.2 Other Services</b>			
Training	6,112	10,740	13,125
IT Systems Design/Analysis/Maintenance			
Other IT Support Costs	862	1,515	1,551
Office/Residential Security Guards	20,446	35,927	36,772
Other Miscellaneous Services	20,954	36,818	37,685
Subtotal 25.2	48,374	85,000	89,132
<b>25.3 Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts</b>			
All Other	75,289	118,000	121,000
Subtotal 25.3	75,289	118,000	121,000
<b>25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities</b>			
Operation and maintenance of facilities	20,460	22,000	19,000
Subtotal 25.4	20,460	22,000	19,000
<b>25.5 Research and development contracts</b>			
Research and development contracts	-	-	-
Subtotal 25.5	-	-	-
<b>25.6 Medical Care</b>			
Medical care	547	547	547
Subtotal 25.6	547	547	547

**Table 18: USAID Operating Expenses by Object Class Code**

(\$000)

Category	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
<b>25.7 Operation/maintenance of equipment &amp; storage of goods</b>			
Information Technology (IT) Systems	20	23	19
Storage of Effects	1,924	2,183	1,819
Office/Residential Furniture/Equip.	2,964	3,362	2,802
Other Miscellaneous	381	432	360
Subtotal 25.7	5,289	6,000	5,000
<b>25.8 Subsistence &amp; spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)</b>			
Subsistence /Support of Persons	3	3	3
Subtotal 25.8	3	3	3
<b>26.0 Supplies and materials</b>			
Supplies and materials	18,305	22,000	22,000
Subtotal 26.0	18,305	22,000	22,000
<b>31.0 Equipment</b>			
Office/Residential Furniture & Equipment	24,887	52,861	53,448
Vehicles	3,456	7,340	7,422
IT Hardware and Software	14,029	29,799	30,130
Subtotal 31.0	42,372	90,000	91,000
<b>32.0 Lands and structures</b>			
Lands and structures	39,552	307,000	45,000
Subtotal 32.0	39,552	307,000	45,000
<b>41.0 Grants, subsidies and contributions</b>			
Grants, subsidies and contributions	126,964	162,000	107,000
Subtotal 41.0	126,964	162,000	107,000
<b>42.0 Claims and indemnities</b>			
Claims and indemnities	723	1,000	1,000
Subtotal 42.0	723	1,000	1,000
<b>43.0 Interest and Dividends</b>			
Interest and Dividends	16	16	16
Subtotal 43.0	16	16	16
<b>44.0 Refunds</b>			
Refunds	19	19	19
Subtotal 44.0	19	19	19
<b>Total Costs</b>	<b>1,013,409</b>	<b>1,720,225</b>	<b>1,564,132</b>