

Congressional Budget Justification

Volume 2

FOREIGN OPERATIONS



Fiscal Year 2012

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Acronym List

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

FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security
FFP	Food for Peace Title II
FMF	Foreign Military Financing
FMS	Foreign Military Sales
FP/RH	Family Planning/Reproductive Health
FTF	Feed the Future
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GCC	Global Climate Change
GCCI	Global Climate Change Initiative
GDA	Global Development Alliance
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GE	Global Engagement
GH	Bureau for Global Health, USAID
GHCS	Global Health and Child Survival
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GHI	Global Health Initiative
GSCF	Global Security Contingency Fund
GJD	Governing Justly and Democratically
G/TIP	Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Department of State
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
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
IOM	International Organization of Migration
ISN	International Security Assistance Force
ISN	Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation, Department of State
LAC	Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean, USAID
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MCA	Millennium Challenge Account
MCC	Millennium Challenge Corporation
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MDR	Multiple Drug Resistant
MDR-TB	Multi-Drug-Resistant TB
MRA	Migration and Refugee Assistance
NADR	Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NEA	Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs, Department of State
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NGOSI	NGO Sustainability Index
OCO	Overseas Contingency Operations
ODC	Office of Defense Cooperation
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
OFDA	Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance, USAID
OPHT	Other Public Health Threats
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
OTI	Office of Transition Initiatives, USAID
OU	Operating Unit
PCCF	Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund
PEPFAR	President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
PKO	Peacekeeping Operations
PM	Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, Department of State
PMI	President's Malaria Initiative
PMP	Performance Management Plan
PREACT	Partnership for Regional East Africa Counterterrorism
PRM	Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration, Department of State
PVO	Private Voluntary Organization
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation
RLA	Resident Legal Advisor
RSO	Regional Security Office
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
SCA	Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs, Department of State
S/CT	Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism, Department of State
S/GAC	Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator, Department of State
SME	Small and Medium-sized Enterprise
TB	Tuberculosis
TI	Transition Initiatives
TIP	Trafficking in Persons
TIP	Terrorist Interdiction Program
TSCTP	Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
WHA	Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs, Department of State
WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction
WTO	World Trade Organization

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THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

February 14, 2011

A year ago, I wrote that the FY2011 budget request from the State Department and USAID reflected a renewed commitment to use our resources “smartly and strategically to get the best possible results for the American people.”

Since then, we have been working hard to become even more efficient and effective. We released a wide-ranging study, the first-ever Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review, that identified what we do well, what we could do better, and what we should just stop doing altogether. It is changing the way we do business, from the role of our Ambassadors to the way we manage contracts.

In that spirit of responsible management, and on behalf of President Obama, I am pleased to submit our Fiscal Year 2012 Executive Budget Summary and Congressional Budget Justification.

It is a lean budget for lean times. We have scrubbed it for every dollar of savings, because we know we have to make the most of our resources. This budget request contains the funding we need—but *only* the funding we need—to accomplish our mission and advance America’s security interests.

This funding supports diplomats and development experts who are working every day to protect our national security, promote our economic growth, and project our values in virtually every country on Earth. They are carrying out a robust foreign policy that is leading the world in solving the most complex challenges of our time, from thwarting international terrorism to stopping the spread of catastrophic weapons, fixing the global economy, and advancing human rights and universal values. They are helping identify and prevent conflicts before they start. They are helping to secure nuclear materials, fight international crime, assist human rights defenders, restore our alliances, promote the rights of women and girls, and ensure global economic stability.

This is a smart investment on the part of the American people, and one that pays excellent returns. The State Department and USAID budgets amount to only 1 percent of total federal budget outlays. As our partners at the Department of Defense often point out, these investments save money and lives by preventing

conflicts and helping end them more quickly. Deploying our diplomats and development experts is less expensive than deploying our troops.

In a complex and rapidly changing world, America can't afford simply to keep up with events; we must stay ahead of them. With the resources outlined in this budget, the State Department and USAID will continue to make the American people safer, promote economic growth at home and abroad, and project our interests and values.

By including performance information throughout, this Congressional Budget Justification also serves as the Annual Performance Report for FY 2010 and the Annual Performance Plan for FY 2012.

Our request

This year, our budget request has two components:

1) Our extraordinary, temporary costs in Iraq, Afghanistan, and Pakistan. These are expenses we are incurring as our civilian employees take on more responsibility in these frontline states. We expect them to be phased out over time, as these countries rebuild and take responsibility for their own security. Borrowing terminology used by our colleagues at the Defense Department, we have identified these costs as Overseas Contingency Operations, or OCO. Our OCO request for FY2012 is \$8.7 billion.

2) Our core budget. This represents our ongoing investments to advance America's security and economic interests. Our core budget request for FY2012 is \$47 billion.

This two-pronged approach will look familiar to many business owners, who make their own budgets in a similar way. Separating extraordinary shorter-term outlays from our core ongoing expenses makes our budget more transparent. It also reduces overlap and duplication by aligning our spending in the frontline states with that of the Department of Defense.

Our OCO request represents an increase of \$3.6 billion, compared with our calculation of OCO costs for FY2010. This increase is in line with State and

USAID's growing responsibilities in the region, which I will explain in the next section of this letter. More importantly, it represents *considerable overall savings* for the American people. As we shift from military responsibility to civilian responsibility in Iraq, the Defense Department's total OCO costs will drop by \$45 billion in the coming fiscal year. Every business owner I know would gladly invest less than \$4 in order to save \$45.

For our core budget—the ongoing programs that accomplish our basic mission of advancing America's security and interests—our \$47 billion request represents a 1 percent increase over the comparable FY 2010 level.

In keeping with these tough economic times, our core budget reflects hard choices based on a clear view of where a dollar of funding could have the greatest impact. For instance, we have eliminated all the bilateral assistance programs in six countries compared with FY2010, and we have cut more than 50 percent from economic and development assistance in over 20 other countries. We have shifted funds into programs that save money, such as stronger monitoring and evaluation systems, efforts to consolidate information technology, procurement reform at USAID, and targeted investments in innovative development programs.

Let me detail some of the work that our requests for OCO and core budget will support.

Iraq, Afghanistan, and Pakistan

By the beginning of FY2012, much of the work previously done by our military in Iraq will have become the responsibility of State and USAID. For example, we will be taking over a vital police training program. We also are keeping civilian employees on the ground in the critical areas of Kirkuk and Mosul, and we have expanded the facilities at our embassy and consulates to support all the U.S. government agencies working in Iraq. These efforts are helping to secure the gains made by the U.S. military in recent years.

Even as we take on these new tasks, we will also continue development assistance programs that create jobs, strengthen the agricultural sector, and help improve the Iraqi government's capacity to provide essential services to its people. These programs are designed to work themselves out of existence. Ultimately,

they will help the Iraqi people support themselves. Already, the Government of Iraq matches our assistance dollar-for-dollar.

A similar shift will take place in Afghanistan. The Afghan government is taking increasing responsibility for its own security, in keeping with the goal of completing that transition by 2014. During this transition, our civilians are called to do more than ever. Civilians' work on governance, agriculture, law enforcement, and development was particularly instrumental in the progress we've seen in Helmand and Kandahar, and civilians will be critical in helping us consolidate these gains as we move toward a transition to Afghan responsibility. This budget request reflects those growing responsibilities. Two years ago, our civilian presence there was just 320 people; for FY2012 we seek to maintain civilian staffing of 1,500. These personnel and programs are essential to meeting President Obama's goal of disrupting, dismantling, and defeating Al-Qaida.

Success in Afghanistan also depends on building stability across the border in Pakistan. While we are clear about the challenges we face there, we have made a long-term commitment to work with the Pakistani government on a wide range of issues. We are collaborating closely on security and counterterrorism because this work directly improves our ability to protect the American people. But we also know that strong democratic institutions and civil society groups will help Pakistanis in their fight against violent extremism. So we will support key civilian initiatives in energy, agriculture, education, and other sectors that affect the daily lives of the Pakistani people. These steps are strengthening a relationship that is important to our own security, as well as Pakistan's.

Conflict Prevention, Complex and Fragile State Support

In addition to our work in the frontline states, we are focused on preventing and responding to conflict and crisis. In an interconnected world, conflict, even in distant countries, has become a far greater threat to the United States than ever before. Weak governments and failing states create safe havens for terrorists and insurgencies; conflicts near major economies shock distant markets and reverberate on Wall Street and, even more importantly, on Main Street.

We have allocated over \$4 billion for programs in a number of fragile states—an increase of nearly 14 percent over 2010, which we funded by moving resources out of programs in lower-priority countries. This will fund our civilian

and military efforts to help stabilize Yemen, increase resources for Sudan, support the continued rebuilding in Haiti, and provide additional resources for democracy and governance programs in countries throughout Africa.

Our budget also sustains our commitment to key partners like Israel, Jordan, and Mexico.

The events of recent weeks offer a powerful reminder that we can't predict where every crisis will occur. So in addition to maintaining the Complex Crisis Fund, we have created a small but innovative pilot program—supported with additional commitments from the Department of Defense—that will allow us to respond jointly to unforeseen events by deploying resources quickly. This is a perfect example of the way we are coordinating our efforts and becoming more flexible, so we can make the most of every dollar from the American taxpayer.

Human and Economic Security

Our national security depends on our ability to deal with the urgent and the long-term, all at the same time. So, even as we work to prevent and respond to urgent conflicts, we are also responding to longer-term challenges to human and economic security. These efforts—fighting disease and hunger, responding to climate change, and more—support the rise of capable new players who can help us solve regional and global problems and help protect our nation's security. We will not end hunger or stop climate change in the next year, but making progress on these long-term challenges produces tangible benefits for the American people and for people around the world.

One of our priorities is health, a sector where we have traditionally seen bipartisan support. Poor health destabilizes entire countries. HIV strips societies of their police and army, farmers, teachers, and health workers and leaves behind millions of orphans. But countries with healthy populations are far more likely to remain stable. Through the Global Health Initiative, we will target our funding to our highest priorities – from HIV to maternal and child health – while also helping developing countries build their capacity to help their own people. And to achieve even greater efficiency, we are identifying programs that used to operate in individual silos and tying them together in an integrated, coordinated system of care. We will save money *and* save lives.

A second priority is hunger. Countries where under-nutrition is rampant are much more likely to suffer from violence and instability. Since 2007, when global food prices skyrocketed, there have been riots over food in more than 60 countries. But we know we can't fight hunger in far-flung places from our desks in Washington, D.C. So we are focusing our efforts on country-led strategies—plans designed and executed by local experts who know their countries best. We are also investing in innovative research and extension programs that help farmers grow more food and earn more money, which addresses the root causes of hunger and poverty while expanding markets.

The third priority is climate change. Helping countries adapt to the effects of changing temperatures and sea levels has a double benefit: It is good for them, and for us. They are more likely to grow their economies and become better trading partners. We made good progress in 2010 at the environmental summits in Copenhagen and Cancun. To build on this progress, we will act as a catalyst for private investment in clean energy technology, promote sustainable landscapes, and help developing countries adapt to the effects of climate change. Along with the Treasury Department's request and direct loans from OPIC, our request will allow us to meet our commitment to help mobilize climate financing and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Our final priority is humanitarian relief that responds to natural disasters, conflict, and forced migration. When the devastating earthquake hit Haiti in 2010, we supported relief workers who helped find survivors, supplied food and shelter, and offered lifesaving health care. Providing humanitarian relief is in our interests, and it is consistent with our national values.

In all our efforts, we are focused especially on elevating the role of women and girls. As President Obama's National Security Strategy points out, 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.

Our Workforce

We have ambitious goals, to match a wide-ranging set of challenges. Doing this work takes talented people with the resources they need to do their jobs.


Unfortunately, both State and USAID have historically been unable to hire enough in-house experts and had to rely too much on contractors. The Government Accountability Office has raised concerns about insufficient staffing at embassies and consulates, long vacancies in key positions, and inadequate expertise in foreign languages. Former Secretaries of State Powell and Rice began building up both agencies, and President Obama and I are continuing that effort wholeheartedly.

But building civilian power is not a short-term effort, and it can't be done in one budget cycle. This budget includes the addition of 197 State Department positions, which represents gradual growth of our full-time Foreign Service and Civil Service—only 1 percent—and allows us to focus our new hires on the highest-priority countries and programs. For USAID, the budget will support 165 new positions to manage our highest-priority development programs and reform the way USAID procures goods and services, allowing us to deliver aid more effectively and at a lower cost.

I know this is a tough time to be requesting even a small growth in staff. But these positions are essential to building our civilian capacity and advancing the interests of the American people.

President Obama has asked the State Department and USAID to accomplish more through diplomacy and development than ever before. I am confident that we are up to the challenge. We have a President who sees the world as it is, while never losing sight of the world as it should be; a global corps of dedicated diplomats and development experts; and a country—open and innovative, determined and devoted to our core values—that can, must and will lead in this new century.

I look forward to working with all of you to make the best use of our resources as we advance America's interests around the world.



Hillary Rodham Clinton
Secretary of State

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OVERVIEW

In the preceding letter, Secretary Clinton provided the policy context for the FY 2012 request for the State Operations and Foreign Assistance total request. This two-volume presentation of the Foreign Operations budgets covers foreign assistance programs.

With a small, one percent increase in core budget funding as compared to FY 2010 levels, the Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will save both lives and money by preventing wars and containing conflict. Civilian power can avoid much more costly military interventions in the future. The total State/USAID Core Budget request is \$47.0 billion. The total core budget funds the Department of State/USAID national security and foreign policy mission worldwide. State/USAID and Department of Defense (DoD) extraordinary funding requirements in Iraq, Afghanistan and Pakistan are included in the Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) request. State/USAID's portion of the \$126.0 billion U.S. government OCO request is \$8.7 billion.

Within the core budget of \$47.0 billion, the FY 2012 foreign assistance request is \$32.9 billion. The foreign assistance Core Budget request limits growth from 2010 to 0.5 percent, reflecting tough trade-offs, while continuing to protect and promote America's vital interests at home and abroad. The Foreign Assistance share of OCO, \$4.3 billion, reflects the transition from military to civilian lead in Iraq and civilian-led counterinsurgency efforts in Afghanistan and Pakistan. The increase is more than offset by reductions in DoD's OCO requirements from FY 2010 to FY 2012.

NATIONAL SECURITY CHALLENGES

U.S. foreign assistance creates solutions for the world's greatest national security challenges. It sustains core civilian efforts to meet national security imperatives in the frontline states and supports counterinsurgency and stabilization programs in countries like Afghanistan, Pakistan, Yemen, Somalia, and Sudan. U.S. domestic borders are secured through counterdrug, law enforcement, and border security efforts that control entry into the United States. Provision of military assistance strengthens and supports key allies and partners for peace, such as Israel, Jordan, and West Bank/Gaza, and elsewhere, which are essential to countering transnational threats. U.S. support for law enforcement and justice sector programs in Iraq and Afghanistan help build stable, self-reliant, and secure governments. U.S. foreign assistance programs promote democratic, free societies by supporting the growth of civil society and free media. State and USAID fight the spread of diseases through successful HIV/AIDS, malaria, and TB programs and other vital health interventions. Foreign assistance is invested in conflict prevention and response in countries such as Yemen, Sudan, and Somalia. Last, and perhaps most visibly, State and USAID foreign assistance programs provide protection, assistance, and solutions for civilian victims of conflict, natural disasters, and persecution.

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE CORE PROGRAMS

The FY 2012 Request implements foreign policy priorities identified in President Obama's Presidential Policy Directive on Global Development (PPD-6) and reforms called for in the State Department and USAID Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review (QDDR).

Most importantly, the Request establishes priorities and makes tough trade-offs -- reducing funding where the needs are less urgent in order to focus scarce resources in the programs, countries and regions that are most critical to the peace, security and prosperity of the United States and our international partners. In order to free up resources for higher priority needs, for example, it decreases development assistance by at least 50 percent in over 20 countries, including some that are on track to graduate from assistance in the near future, and some whose governments exhibit weak commitment to good governance. It also reduces Assistance to Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia by 15 percent, recognizing some countries' progress toward Euro-Atlantic integration, and reducing funding to countries where opportunities to leverage reform are limited. The Request fully eliminates six bilateral country programs.

These and other targeted reductions make it possible to focus additional resources on critical priorities, while holding the State/USAID Core Budget Request to a 0.5 percent increase over the comparable FY 2010 enacted levels. The major priorities to which these funds are re-directed include:

Presidential Initiatives: The Request increases support for three key Presidential initiatives. The Global Health Initiative (GHI) will sustain the U.S. commitment to combating HIV/AIDS, malaria, and neglected tropical diseases, and will continue to save tens of millions of lives and enhance human productivity and well-being through maternal and child health programs. The Feed the Future (FtF) initiative will raise the incomes of marginalized rural populations, and reduce hunger and poverty through comprehensive and coordinated support for agricultural development and nutrition. The Global Climate Change (GCC) initiative will lay the foundations for low carbon growth in key partner countries, accelerate the clean-energy revolution, reduce emissions and conserve forests, and empower countries and communities to adapt to climate impacts. Papers on each one are found in the "Foreign Assistance Initiatives" section that follows.

Transforming USAID: The Request focuses on programs that will transform USAID to more efficiently achieve high-impact development, making the best use of limited resources. Under Administrator Shah's USAID Forward agenda, USAID will tap the ideas and energy of partners inside and outside the Government to develop and scale up innovations to solve longstanding development challenges, leverage the United States' comparative advantage in science and technology to enhance development results, and strengthen linkages between the evaluation of past performance and decisions on new investments. Funding for USAID Operating Expenses will support implementation of essential development programs, fill critical staffing gaps, and preserve core operations.

Combining Military and Civilian Power: Through the new Global Security Contingency Fund (Pooled Fund), the Request seeks authorization for State and the Department of Defense to combine their resources to address critical security and stabilization needs. The Fund would provide the USG with a valuable tool to respond nimbly to emerging and unforeseen threats. The Secretary of State will designate countries for assistance, but the departments would exercise joint decision-making authority on the use of the funds.

Elevating Development: The FY 2012 request reflects a new, coordinated U.S. Government strategy designed to promote development objectives. The new strategy stems from the Presidential Policy Directive on Global Development (PPD), a policy framework that elevates global development as a key pillar of American power alongside defense and diplomacy in order to create the conditions where assistance is no longer needed. The FY 2012 request includes \$27 billion (comprised of various appropriations accounts) to achieve the goals outlined in the PPD by supporting programs focused on sustainable development, economic growth, democratic governance, game-changing development innovations, and sustainable systems for meeting basic human needs. A key outcome of the PPD is the Partnerships for Growth (PfG), which calls for a coordinated U.S. government strategy of enhanced engagement with countries that have demonstrated a strong commitment democratic governance and sustainable development. In FY 2012, the Department of State and USAID will continue working with the initial PfG candidates- El Salvador, Ghana, the Philippines, and Tanzania-to promote broad-based economic growth through both diplomacy and development.

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS

The FY 2012 Request for Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO), as part of an integrated Department of Defense and State/USAID effort, is critical to sustain U.S. military gains in the frontline states. In Iraq, State/USAID OCO programs, focused on establishing a stable, self-reliant government and capable security forces, will help Iraq to maintain progress as U.S. military forces draw down in accordance with the U.S.-Iraq Security Agreement. In Afghanistan and Pakistan, OCO programs will support ongoing military efforts to defeat al Qaeda and other violent extremists, and will establish the foundations for future security, stability, peace and prosperity by strengthening regional security mechanisms and building the capacity of national and local governments to meet the needs and expectations of their citizens.

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Table 1: STATE OPERATIONS and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST
(\$000)

	FY 2010 Enacted ¹	FY 2010 Actual Total ²	FY 2011 CR ³	FY 2012 President's Request	Change from FY 2010 Enacted to FY 2012 Request
ENDURING INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (150 Account) and International Commissions	51,184,575	49,905,449	50,951,998	52,768,832	1,584,257
Without International Commissions	51,041,741	49,762,615	50,809,164	52,648,054	1,606,313
Adjusted Enduring Total - State Department and USAID (including 300)	46,553,918	45,271,792	46,336,111	47,033,444	479,526
STATE OPERATIONS & RELATED ACCOUNTS	14,623,549	14,743,423	14,545,709	14,963,611	340,062
STATE OPERATIONS	13,827,919	13,944,793	13,750,079	14,153,841	325,922
Administration of Foreign Affairs	9,715,835	9,736,209	9,637,995	10,362,212	646,377
State Programs	7,008,886	7,022,540	7,025,546	7,695,202	686,316
Diplomatic and Consular Programs	6,869,886	6,883,540	6,886,546	7,570,202	700,316
Ongoing Operations	5,456,523	5,483,552	5,484,520	6,116,472	659,949
Worldwide Security Protection	1,413,363	1,399,988	1,402,026	1,453,730	40,367
Capital Investment Fund	139,000	139,000	139,000	125,000	(14,000)
Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance	1,815,050	1,817,550	1,724,150	1,801,517	(13,533)
Ongoing Operations	967,750	970,250	876,850	863,317	(104,433)
Worldwide Security Upgrades	847,300	847,300	847,300	938,200	90,900
Other Administration of Foreign Affairs	891,899	896,119	888,299	865,493	(26,406)
Conflict Stabilization Operations (CSO) ⁵	120,000	80,000	120,000	92,200	(27,800)
Office of the Inspector General	59,600	59,600	56,000	65,154	5,554
Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs	635,000	635,000	635,000	637,100	2,100
Representation Allowances	8,175	8,536	8,175	8,175	-
Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials	28,000	28,000	28,000	27,744	(256)
Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Services	10,000	29,423	10,000	10,000	-
Buying Power Maintenance Account	8,500	30,500	8,500	-	(8,500)
Repatriation Loans Program Account	1,450	1,902	1,450	1,800	350

Table 1: STATE OPERATIONS and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST
(\$000)

	FY 2010 Enacted ¹	FY 2010 Actual Total ²	FY 2011 CR ³	FY 2012 President's Request	Change from FY 2010 Enacted to FY 2012 Request
Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan	21,174	23,158	21,174	23,320	2,146
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund	[158,900]	[158,900]	[158,900]	[158,900]	-
International Organizations	3,807,500	3,904,000	3,807,500	3,539,400	(268,100)
Contributions to International Organizations (CIO)	1,682,500	1,682,500	1,682,500	1,619,400	(63,100)
Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA)	2,125,000	2,221,500	2,125,000	1,920,000	(205,000)
Related Programs	161,750	161,750	161,750	131,451	(30,299)
The Asia Foundation	19,000	19,000	19,000	14,906	(4,094)
Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue	875	875	875	840	(35)
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program	500	500	500	500	-
Israeli Arab Scholarship Program	375	375	375	375	-
East-West Center	23,000	23,000	23,000	10,830	(12,170)
National Endowment for Democracy	118,000	118,000	118,000	104,000	(14,000)
International Commissions (Function 300)	142,834	142,834	142,834	120,778	(22,056)
International Boundary and Water Commission - Salaries and Expenses	33,000	33,000	33,000	45,591	12,591
International Boundary and Water Commission - Construction	43,250	43,250	43,250	31,900	(11,350)
American Sections	12,608	12,608	12,608	11,996	(612)
International Joint Commission	8,000	8,000	8,000	7,237	(763)
International Boundary Commission	2,359	2,359	2,359	2,422	63
Border Environment Cooperation Commission	2,249	2,249	2,249	2,337	88
International Fisheries Commissions	53,976	53,976	53,976	31,291	(22,685)
Broadcasting Board of Governors	746,410	749,410	746,410	767,030	20,620
International Broadcasting Operations	733,788	736,788	733,788	754,261	20,473
Broadcasting Capital Improvements	12,622	12,622	12,622	12,769	147
Other Programs	49,220	49,220	49,220	42,740	(6,480)
United States Institute of Peace	49,220	49,220	49,220	42,740	(6,480)

Table 1: STATE OPERATIONS and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST
(\$000)

	FY 2010 Enacted ¹	FY 2010 Actual Total ²	FY 2011 CR ³	FY 2012 President's Request	Change from FY 2010 Enacted to FY 2012 Request
FOREIGN OPERATIONS	34,661,526	33,262,526	34,506,789	35,905,721	1,244,195
U.S Agency for International Development	1,653,700	1,623,700	1,650,300	1,744,120	90,420
USAID Operating Expenses (OE)	1,388,800	1,388,800	1,388,800	1,503,420	114,620
Conflict Stabilization Operations (CSO) ⁵	30,000	-	30,000	-	(30,000)
USAID Capital Investment Fund (CIF)	185,000	185,000	185,000	189,200	4,200
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses	49,900	49,900	46,500	51,500	1,600
Bilateral Economic Assistance	20,476,799	20,424,230	20,201,232	20,873,983	397,184
Global Health and Child Survival (USAID and State)	7,829,000	7,782,600	7,779,000	8,715,500	886,500
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID ⁶	[2,470,000]	[2,423,600]	[2,420,000]	[3,073,600]	[557,300]
Global Health and Child Survival - State	[5,359,000]	[5,359,000]	[5,359,000]	[5,641,900]	[284,200]
Development Assistance (DA)	2,520,000	2,520,000	2,520,000	2,918,002	398,002
International Disaster Assistance (IDA)	845,000	845,000	845,000	860,700	15,700
Transition Initiatives (TI)	55,000	55,000	55,000	56,000	1,000
Complex Crises Fund (CCF)	50,000	50,000	50,000	75,000	25,000
Development Credit Authority - Subsidy (DCA)	[25,000]	[25,000]	[25,000]	[50,000]	[25,000]
Development Credit Authority - Administrative Expenses	8,600	8,600	8,600	8,300	(300)
Economic Support Fund (ESF) ⁷	6,569,567	6,563,398	6,344,000	5,968,663	(600,904)
Democracy Fund	120,000	120,000	120,000	-	(120,000)
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia (AEECA)	741,632	741,632	741,632	626,718	(114,914)
Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA)	1,693,000	1,693,000	1,693,000	1,613,100	(79,900)
U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA)	45,000	45,000	45,000	32,000	(13,000)
Independent Agencies	1,558,000	1,558,000	1,558,000	1,607,800	49,800
Peace Corps	400,000	400,000	400,000	439,600	39,600
Millennium Challenge Corporation	1,105,000	1,105,000	1,105,000	1,125,100	20,100
Inter-American Foundation	23,000	23,000	23,000	19,100	(3,900)
African Development Foundation	30,000	30,000	30,000	24,000	(6,000)
Department of Treasury	85,000	85,000	85,000	45,120	(39,880)
Treasury Technical Assistance	25,000	25,000	25,000	30,120	5,120
Debt Restructuring	60,000	60,000	60,000	15,000	(45,000)

Table 1: STATE OPERATIONS and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST
(\$000)

	FY 2010 Enacted ¹	FY 2010 Actual Total ²	FY 2011 CR ³	FY 2012 President's Request	Change from FY 2010 Enacted to FY 2012 Request
International Security Assistance	8,511,500	7,198,669	8,650,500	8,222,795	(288,705)
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)	1,848,000	1,754,000	1,597,000	1,511,838	(336,162)
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)	754,000	754,000	754,000	708,540	(45,460)
Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)	331,500	331,500	331,500	292,000	(39,500)
International Military Education and Training (IMET)	108,000	108,000	108,000	109,954	1,954
Foreign Military Financing (FMF) ⁷	5,470,000	4,251,169	5,160,000	5,550,463	80,463
Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund (PCCF)	-	-	700,000	-	-
Global Security Contingency Fund	-	-	-	50,000	50,000
Special Defense Acquisition Fund	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral Economic Assistance	2,437,670	2,434,070	2,437,670	3,667,519	1,229,849
International Organizations and Programs ⁶	394,000	390,400	394,000	348,705	(45,295)
International Financial Institutions (IFIs)	2,043,670	2,043,670	2,043,670	3,318,814	1,275,144
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	86,500	86,500	86,500	143,750	57,250
International Clean Technology Fund	300,000	300,000	300,000	400,000	100,000
International Development Association	1,262,500	1,262,500	1,262,500	1,358,500	96,000
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	-	-	-	117,364	117,364
Inter-American Development Bank	-	-	-	102,018	102,018
Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	-
Inter-American Investment Corporation	4,670	4,670	4,670	20,429	15,759
Asian Development Fund	105,000	105,000	105,000	115,250	10,250
African Development Bank	-	-	-	32,418	32,418
African Development Fund	155,000	155,000	155,000	195,000	40,000
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	30,000	-
Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency	-	-	-	-	-
Asian Development Bank	-	-	-	106,586	106,586
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	-	-	-	308,000	308,000
Strategic Climate Fund	75,000	75,000	75,000	190,000	115,000
Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	-	-	-	174,500	174,500

Table 1: STATE OPERATIONS and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST
(\$000)

	FY 2010 Enacted ¹	FY 2010 Actual Total ²	FY 2011 CR ³	FY 2012 President's Request	Change from FY 2010 Enacted to FY 2012 Request
Export & Investment Assistance					
Export-Import Bank	(145,120)	(145,120)	(159,890)	(344,740)	(199,620)
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)	2,380	2,380	2,500	(212,900)	(215,280)
Trade and Development Agency	(202,700)	(202,700)	(217,590)	(188,110)	14,590
	55,200	55,200	55,200	56,270	1,070
Related International Affairs Accounts					
International Trade Commission	83,977	83,977	83,977	89,124	5,147
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	81,860	81,860	81,860	87,000	5,140
	2,117	2,117	2,117	2,124	7
Department of Agriculture					
Food for Peace Act Title II	1,899,500	1,899,500	1,899,500	1,899,500	-
McGovern-Dole International Food for Education	1,690,000	1,690,000	1,690,000	1,690,000	-
	209,500	209,500	209,500	209,500	-

Table 1: STATE OPERATIONS and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST
(\$000)

	FY 2010 Enacted ¹	FY 2010 Actual Total ²	FY 2011 CR ³	FY 2012 President's Request	Change from FY 2010 Enacted to FY 2012 Request
OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS (OCO) TOTAL - STATE OPERATIONS and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	5,084,922	4,665,468	1,760,454	8,702,787	3,617,865
STATE OPERATIONS - OCO	3,040,489	2,621,035	1,760,454	4,386,187	1,345,698
Administration of Foreign Affairs	3,040,489	2,621,035	1,760,454	4,386,187	1,345,698
State Programs	2,987,489	2,575,035	1,714,454	4,323,255	1,335,766
Diplomatic and Consular Programs	2,987,489	2,575,035	1,714,454	4,323,255	1,335,766
Ongoing Operations	2,801,263	2,388,809	1,530,266	4,076,401	1,275,138
Worldwide Security Protection	186,226	186,226	184,188	246,854	60,628
Other Administration of Foreign Affairs	53,000	46,000	46,000	62,932	9,932
Office of the Inspector General	53,000	46,000	46,000	62,932	9,932
FOREIGN OPERATIONS - OCO⁴	2,044,433	2,044,433	-	4,316,600	2,272,167
Bilateral Economic Assistance - OCO	1,342,433	1,342,433	-	1,216,600	(125,833)
Economic Support Fund (ESF)	1,342,433	1,342,433	-	1,216,600	(125,833)
International Security Assistance - OCO	702,000	702,000	-	3,100,000	2,398,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)	702,000	702,000	-	1,000,000	298,000
Foreign Military Financing (FMF)	-	-	-	1,000,000	1,000,000
Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund (PCCF)	-	-	-	1,100,000	1,100,000

Table 1: STATE OPERATIONS and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST
(\$000)

	FY 2010 Enacted ¹	FY 2010 Actual Total ²	FY 2011 CR ³	FY 2012 President's Request	Change from FY 2010 Enacted to FY 2012 Request
NON-WAR SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDING ADJUSTMENTS⁸					
STATE OPERATIONS & RELATED ACCOUNTS					
	248,500	3,000	-	-	(245,500)
Administration of Foreign Affairs					
	149,000	-	-	-	(149,000)
State Programs	70,000	-	-	-	(70,000)
Diplomatic and Consular Programs	70,000	-	-	-	(70,000)
Ongoing Operations	70,000	-	-	-	(70,000)
Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance	79,000	-	-	-	(79,000)
Ongoing Operations	79,000	-	-	-	(79,000)
International Organizations					
	96,500	-	-	-	(96,500)
Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA)	96,500	-	-	-	(96,500)
Broadcasting Board of Governors					
	3,000	3,000	-	-	(3,000)
International Broadcasting Operations	3,000	3,000	-	-	(3,000)
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE and Food For Peace (Title II)					
	2,338,260	2,338,260	-	-	(2,119,160)
U.S Agency for International Development					
	14,500	14,500	-	-	(14,500)
USAID Operating Expenses (OE)	10,000	10,000	-	-	(10,000)
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses	4,500	4,500	-	-	(4,500)
Bilateral Economic Assistance					
	1,582,000	1,582,000	-	-	(1,582,000)
Global Health and Child Survival (USAID and State)	45,000	45,000			(45,000)
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	[45,000]	[45,000]			[-45,000]
International Disaster Assistance (IDA)	460,000	460,000	-	-	(460,000)
Economic Support Fund (ESF) ⁷	912,000	912,000	-	-	(912,000)
Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA)	165,000	165,000	-	-	(165,000)
International Security Assistance					
	372,660	372,660	-	-	(372,660)
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)	322,660	322,660	-	-	(322,660)
Foreign Military Financing (FMF)	50,000	50,000	-	-	(50,000)

Table 1: STATE OPERATIONS and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST
(\$000)

	FY 2010 Enacted ¹	FY 2010 Actual Total ²	FY 2011 CR ³	FY 2012 President's Request	Change from FY 2010 Enacted to FY 2012 Request
Department of Treasury					
Treasury Technical Assistance	7,100	7,100	-	-	(2,883,760)
	7,100	7,100	-	-	(7,100)
International Financial Institutions (IFIs)					
Inter-American Development Bank	212,000	212,000	-	-	(2,664,660)
International Fund for Agricultural Development	204,000	204,000	-	-	(204,000)
	8,000	8,000	-	-	(8,000)
Department of Agriculture	150,000	150,000	-	-	(150,000)
Food for Peace Act Title II	150,000	150,000	-	-	(150,000)
Enduring State Operation & Foreign Assistance (including 300) - Non-War Supplemental	2,586,760	2,341,260	-	-	(2,364,660)

Footnotes

- 1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total includes the allocations as of March 30, 2010, from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32) and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212). \$1.8 billion in forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32) was designated for FY 2010 and is included in the FY 2010 Enacted level. This forward funding includes D&CP Ongoing Operation: \$361 million; D&CP WSP: \$13.38 million; ESCM: \$90.9 million; GHCS: \$50 million; INCLE: \$94 million; FMF: \$1,225.5 million.
- 2/ FY 2010 Actual Total includes the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and excludes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).
- 3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).
- 4/ Foreign Assistance levels have not yet been allocated at the program/country level under the annualized FY 2011 CR (P.L. 111-322).
- 5/ FY 2010 Actual reflects the Civilian Stabilization Operations rescission of \$40 million for State and \$30 million for USAID from unobligated balances provided by the FAA Air Transportation Modernization and Safety Improvement Act (P.L. 111-226).
- 6/ The FY 2010 Actual level reflects the transfer of \$3.6 million from International Organizations & Programs to Global Health and Child Survival-USAID.
- 7/ The FY 2010 Actual level reflects the transfer of \$6.2 million from Economic Support Fund to Foreign Military Financing.
- 8/ Non-War Supplemental Adjustments represent one-time emergency funding in the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE

A WHOLE-OF-GOVERNMENT APPROACH

Through the Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCCI), the United States will increase resilience to climate disasters and damage; accelerate the global transition to a sustainable, low-carbon economy; and help save tropical forests from wholesale destruction through targeted, strategic deployment of foreign assistance program funding. In addition to directly addressing climate change, GCCCI programs serve many U.S. interests, including supporting sustainable economic growth, strengthening energy security, protecting natural resources, and reducing risks of disruption and conflict associated with major weather events. By reducing vulnerability to climate disasters and combating greenhouse gas emissions internationally, the United States is promoting economic growth today and protecting the welfare of future generations. The GCCCI also demonstrates U.S. leadership on this high-profile international issue of great importance to emerging economies and developing countries worldwide. Failure to lead on this issue would undermine U.S. standing and influence around the world.

The GCCCI is a whole-of-government initiative that harnesses the capacity and resources of a number of Federal agencies. Core GCCCI funding is programmed through the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), the U.S. Department of State, and the U.S. Department of the Treasury. FY 2012 core GCCCI funding of \$1,329 million will:

- Build resilience in developing countries to reduce the risk of damage, loss of life, and instability that can result from extreme weather and climate events
- Help put developing countries on a clean energy path by increasing trade and investment opportunities for U.S. businesses and improving air quality and human health globally
- Conserve forests, foster sustainable land management, and combat illegal logging round the world
- Recognize the United States' responsibility to fight climate change, which the U.S. military and intelligence community have recognized as having wide-ranging implications for U.S. national security
- Help the United States meet its international commitments, putting the Nation in a better position to ensure other countries meet theirs

Working in partnership with national and local governments, business interests, and other nongovernmental groups, USAID, and the Departments of State and Treasury will target GCCCI investments that can make the biggest differences:

- **Building Resilience to Climate-Related Disasters and Damages (adaptation):** By decreasing vulnerabilities in key sectors like food, water, coastal management, and public health, U.S. programs help ensure that climate-vulnerable countries can cope with increasing climate and weather-related risks
- **Promoting Clean Energy:** U.S. investments will speed the development and deployment of advanced energy technologies, including by creating the legal and regulatory

environment that attract U.S. and other private investors, and supporting low-emission development strategies in key countries

- **Conserving Forests and Promoting Sustainable Land Use (sustainable landscapes):** Preserving tropical rain forests is critical for many reasons: natural forests are home to at least 80 percent of the world's terrestrial species; 70 percent of the plants identified as having anti-cancer characteristics by the U.S. National Cancer Institute are found only in tropical forests; and coastal mangrove forests reduce damage and loss of life from tsunamis. Sustainably managing forests provides co-benefits for future generations, such as preserved biodiversity. In addition, deforestation is a major source of global emissions. U.S. investments will combat unsustainable forest clearing for agriculture and illegal logging, and help ensure the good governance needed for sustainable management of forests.

The Administration's request harnesses the comparative advantages of bilateral and multilateral programs. Bilateral programming enables the United States to engage directly with countries in strategic partnerships. Multilateral funding leverages additional donor contributions and enables cooperation among a larger number of countries. Together, these efforts will contribute substantially to the international community's renewed efforts to address climate change and advance sustainable development, help ensure that developing countries do their part to reduce global greenhouse gas emissions, and enable the United States to play a leadership role in designing common-sense solutions to climate change.

USAID and State Department International Investments

Request by Pillar and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Total	FY 2012
TOTAL	507,200	650,622
Adaptation	190,750	215,000
Clean Energy	202,000	195,122
Sustainable Landscapes	114,450	240,500

Request by Pillar and Account

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 TOTAL	DA	ESF	AEECA	IO&P
FY 2012 TOTAL	650, 622	452,000	127,290	28,600	42, 732
Adaptation	215,000	163,500	45,000	-	6,500
Clean Energy	195,122	85,500	46,790	28,600	34,232
Sustainable Landscapes	240,500	203,000	35,500	-	2,000

Note: In addition to the core funding summarized here, the FY 2012 Request also includes funding for other programs that deliver significant climate co-benefits (e.g., the Feed the Future Initiative, the Global Health Initiative, and efforts on water).

Under the GCCI, the Administration is seeking \$651 million in FY 2012 funds for international investments by USAID and the Department of State. USAID and the Department of State's work in FY 2012 will build on efforts begun in FY 2010 and FY 2011, and will continue to be part of the broader whole-of-government approach to addressing climate change.

Building on lessons learned in the development and early implementation of the FY 2010 Budget, the Department of State and USAID in FY 2012 will focus efforts on strategic partner countries and regions to amplify development impacts, achieve greenhouse-gas-emissions reduction, reduce climate-related security risks, and protect U.S. interests. As outlined below, these funds will be used to make strategic investments in countries and regions that will have the greatest impact: assisting those countries that are the most vulnerable to climate- and weather-related disasters, supporting fast-growing economies and regional leaders in their transition to clean energy by improving energy efficiency and enabling the switch to clean energy technologies, and increasing sequestration and limiting greenhouse gas emissions in regions with globally important forests.

Each agency's focus represents strategic priorities of the Administration. USAID's bilateral programs focus on country-driven capacity-building and technical assistance for low-carbon, climate-resilient development, and the Department of State engages in key initiatives that link diplomatic and development objectives.

Low-Emission Development Strategies (LEDS): U.S. support for LEDS is coordinated across U.S. Government agencies and with other donors. The Department of State and USAID work together to coordinate this effort. Several agencies bring their comparative advantages to the initiative: USAID provides technical support and programming investment, the Department of State supports diplomatic efforts, and the Department of Agriculture, the U.S. Forest Service, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Department of Energy, and other technical agencies provide targeted technical expertise.

The LEDS effort, supported by the Clean Energy and Sustainable Landscapes pillars, also supports the Department of State and USAID's High-Priority Performance Goal (HPPG) for Climate Change, as designated by the Office of Management and Budget.

USAID and Department of State Requests

USAID requests \$509 million for climate change programs. As the U.S. Government's lead for bilateral and regional programs, USAID will focus on helping partner countries reduce vulnerability to extreme weather and climate impacts; establish the policy and business climate, improved governance, and financial incentives to set their economies on a low-emissions path of sustainable development; and preserve forests. USAID will leverage its technical expertise to provide leadership in development and implementation of programs for LEDS in LEDS partner-countries. It will increase its investments in science and good data; heat-, salinity-, and submergence-tolerant crop varieties; early warning and forecasting capabilities; and technologies that will enable both host countries and USAID Missions to visualize climate impacts and utilize that knowledge to avoid and prepare for the negative impacts of climate change. USAID will also incorporate verifiable greenhouse gas monitoring and reporting systems, scientific modeling, and planning for future scenarios in both clean energy and sustainable landscapes efforts. USAID global programs will support efforts across the three pillars and geographic areas, including providing field support in priority countries, training staff for effective implementation of climate

change programs, and investing in science and technology for climate-change decision-making across USAID.

The **U.S. Department of State** requests \$142 million for climate change programs, and for programs through the Bureaus of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs, International Organizations, and Western Hemisphere Affairs. Department of State programs will continue to reinforce U.S. diplomatic efforts in multilateral climate fora such as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Montreal Protocol, as well as more focused efforts through initiatives such as the Clean Energy Ministerial, Major Economies Forum on Energy and Climate, and the Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas. The Department of State's ability, through both these initiatives and the international negotiating process, to work with key developing country leaders such as India, China, Brazil, and South Africa, is crucial to shaping effective global approaches to both mitigation and adaptation.

Requests by Program Pillars

Adaptation (\$215 million): U.S. programs will help maintain hard-won development gains, and contribute to stability and sustainable economic growth. The impacts of extreme weather events such as drought, floods, and extreme storms will aggravate problems such as poverty, social tensions, environmental degradation, and weak political institutions, according to the 2008 National Intelligence Assessment on climate change. Climate change makes these phenomena more likely and more dangerous, but even those who continue to question climate change can agree that the events themselves are all too real and damaging. Targeted efforts can make developing countries less susceptible to these threats, to the benefit of those countries and the United States.

The World Bank and U.S. Geological Survey estimate that every dollar spent on disaster preparedness saves seven dollars in disaster response. Extreme weather patterns such as droughts and floods can worsen pressures—such as food or water scarcity—that drive people to compete for resources or migrate in search of sustainable livelihoods. Helping countries manage climate and weather-related risks prevents loss of life and reduces the need for post-disaster assistance. Building resilience is an excellent investment; left unaddressed, economic losses from climate-related disasters and damage in some developing countries could be as high as 19 percent of GDP by 2030.

The U.S. adaptation strategy has the following objectives:

- Dedicating resources to build the capacity of and support partner countries and communities as they develop and implement climate-resilient development strategies
- Integrating climate adaptation into the full spectrum of the U.S. development program portfolio. Taking measures to build resilience, reduce vulnerability, and prevent climate-related disasters across the development program portfolio, particularly food security, human health, and water resources programs, will make U.S. investments more cost-effective and viable in the longer term.

USAID (\$166 million): Funding will support the refinement and implementation of climate-resilient development strategies in vulnerable countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

This programming addresses three key adaptation requirements:

- **Science and Analysis:** USAID will make the best information and science available to local leaders and stakeholders so that they can identify and address vulnerabilities. The Agency will work with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to expand its flagship program, SERVIR, a global network of regional centers that integrate geospatial, satellite, and ground data for host-country governments' and citizens' use. The newest hub, based in Nepal, is tracking glacial melt across the Hindu-Kush-Himalaya region, which provides water for over a billion people.
- **Effective Governance for Climate Resilience:** This will be achieved by factoring climate vulnerabilities and resilience into development planning, national and community-based disaster management, and risk reduction plans; building local capacity to implement effective adaptation strategies; and supporting exchange of lessons learned among officials and private citizens grappling with similar climate change challenges
- **Implementation of Resilience and Adaptation Strategies:** These strategies help make development programs in infrastructure, health, energy, water, agriculture, disaster-risk reduction, conflict, natural resources management, and other sectors less vulnerable to a changing climate. Climate-change adaptation approaches will be designed to address the specific needs of local communities to preserve development gains and avoid economic losses due to increased variability and climate extremes, as well as slower-onset climatic shifts.

Based on careful analysis, USAID will prioritize least-developed countries, African countries, small-island developing states, and glacier-dependent countries as the nations most vulnerable to climate impacts. Recognizing that relatively small investments can yield significant benefits for reduced vulnerability, investments will be made in a larger number of countries compared to the other two pillars. Programs will build upon ongoing national adaptation planning processes. The United States also intends to invest in collecting data and define measures against which it can assess vulnerability and evaluate the efficacy of its programs.

Department of State (\$49 million): Funding will continue to support the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF). The LDCF and SCCF are multilateral funds created under the 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. U.S. contributions to these funds leverage additional program support from other donors. State also supports adaptation activities through its direct support for the UNFCCC.

Clean Energy (\$195 million): One of the major development challenges of the 21st century is to manage global energy resources in ways that support sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction; promote secure, diversified, and cost-effective energy supplies; and address the threat of climate change. This challenge requires a global transition to the sustainable, clean-energy economy of the future. Much of the investment for this transition will occur in developing countries where energy infrastructure investment for the next 25 years is expected to total over \$20 trillion. This presents an enormous opportunity to work with U.S. developing-country partners to develop and deploy cleaner energy alternatives that will support their broad development goals and avoid locking in greenhouse gas pollution for decades to come. If the United States fails to seize this opportunity, others, including the toughest global competitors,

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

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

USAID (\$129 million): Funding will support work in a smaller group of target countries than in the past, based on emissions-reduction potential, renewable-energy potential, progress in implementing the key reforms that are known to be preconditions for successful clean energy development, ability to demonstrate regional leadership of clean energy issues, and participation in LEDS cooperation work with the United States. Investments through USAID regional programs will address issues such as integration of renewable energy into and improved efficiency of regional power grids. Centrally-administered USAID programs will provide training and support for country-based programs. Both country-level and central USAID Clean Energy programming will support the HPPG goal of 20 completed LEDS by FY 2013.

Department of State (\$66 million): Funding will deploy FY 2012 GCCI resources to promote effective international solutions through international processes and U.S.-led diplomatic partnerships and initiatives. Support for Major Economies Initiatives and Partnerships will build on successful initiatives under the Major Economies Forum/Clean Energy Ministerial process, such as the Climate Renewables and Efficiency Deployment Initiative. Funding for the recently-renamed Global Methane Initiative (formerly Methane-to-Markets Partnership) will build on the successful joint Department of State-EPA partnership that resulted in an estimated reduction of 9 million metric tons of CO₂-equivalent emissions from 2007-09. Increased funding for the Montreal Protocol for the Protection of the Ozone Layer supports the phasing out of ozone-depleting substances that are also extremely potent greenhouse gases. The request includes funding for the UNFCCC, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, and related bodies. The Department of State will also continue to support clean energy work in the Western Hemisphere through the Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas.

Sustainable Landscapes (\$241 million): Sustainable Landscapes funding will support programs to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, protect irreplaceable natural resources in ecosystems of global significance, and provide economic empowerment to vulnerable populations.

Deforestation is the second largest source of carbon dioxide emissions from human activity. Targeting these emissions, in particular those associated with tropical deforestation, is among the most cost-effective near-term mitigation opportunities. Sustainably managing forests also preserves critical biodiversity—70 percent of the plants identified as having anti-cancer characteristics by the U.S. National Cancer Institute are found only in tropical forests. By helping developing countries reduce illegal logging and forest clearing, the United States is fulfilling its commitment to combat global deforestation, and ensuring a level playing field for sustainably produced forest products, including from the United States. Deforestation in developing

countries also has contributed to poverty and social instability, increasing security risks for the United States. By working with developing nations to improve land management, the United States can help them improve their well-being and increase stability.

U.S. programs will take on the drivers of international deforestation: unsustainable forest clearing for agriculture, illegal logging, poor governance, and a failure to share the economic benefits of sustainable forest and land management with local communities. Efforts will emphasize:

- Private-sector engagement to transform emissions trends in developing countries
- Science and technology for better forest carbon monitoring and management
- Comprehensive land-use planning and policies
- Strategies to reduce deforestation and compliment low-emissions development strategies
- Supporting land rights and community involvement in decision-making so local and indigenous people can benefit economically from improved forest management

These investments will also support other development goals—such as economic growth, food security, good governance, and health—and produce the benefits of cleaner air, cleaner water, and increased water availability.

USAID (\$213 million): Investments will be targeted on a smaller number of countries and regions with high-priority forest landscapes (such as the Amazon and Congo basins) or high “demonstration value” activities (e.g., early movers able to demonstrate that results-based payments can be credible) or related work, such as on monitoring, reporting, and verification systems for forest emissions and market readiness. Funding for reducing emissions from deforestation and degradation (REDD+) will be directed according to the U.S. Government REDD+ strategy. LEDS partner countries will be a particular focus of USAID Sustainable Landscapes investments through bilateral, regional, and central programs. USAID investments 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 manage carbon sustainably in landscapes, clarifying land and natural resources ownership, and involving communities in modern land management.

Department of State (\$28 million): Funding will continue to support the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility’s efforts to help developing countries measure forest-carbon stocks and design deforestation emissions reductions strategies, leveraging other donors’ support and thereby providing funding for REDD+ additional to that provided through USAID bilateral programs. The Department of State will also support multilateral sustainable landscapes efforts through the UNFCCC and the Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas.

FY 2012 Global Climate Change Adaptation Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	DA	ESF	IO&P
TOTAL	215,000	163,500	45,000	6,500
Africa	53,000	53,000	-	-
Angola	3,000	3,000	-	-
Ethiopia	5,000	5,000	-	-
Kenya	3,000	3,000	-	-
Malawi	3,000	3,000	-	-
Mali	3,000	3,000	-	-
Mozambique	4,000	4,000	-	-
Rwanda	3,000	3,000	-	-
Senegal	3,000	3,000	-	-
Tanzania	3,000	3,000	-	-
Uganda	3,000	3,000	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	5,000	5,000	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	5,000	5,000	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	5,000	5,000	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	5,000	5,000	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	30,500	30,500	-	-
Cambodia	3,000	3,000	-	-
Indonesia	3,000	3,000	-	-
Philippines	12,500	12,500	-	-
Timor-Leste	3,000	3,000	-	-
Vietnam	3,000	3,000	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia	6,000	6,000	-	-
South and Central Asia	14,000	14,000	-	-
Bangladesh	5,000	5,000	-	-
India	3,000	3,000	-	-
Maldives	3,000	3,000	-	-
Nepal	3,000	3,000	-	-
Western Hemisphere	25,000	20,000	5,000	-
Dominican Republic	3,000	3,000	-	-
Haiti	3,000	-	3,000	-
Honduras	3,000	3,000	-	-
Jamaica	3,000	3,000	-	-
Peru	3,000	3,000	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	8,000	8,000	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	2,000	-	2,000	-
Asia Middle East Regional	3,000	3,000	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	3,000	3,000	-	-

FY 2012 Global Climate Change Adaptation Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	DA	ESF	IO&P
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	15,000	15,000	-	-
DCHA/PPM	15,000	15,000	-	-
Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade	28,000	28,000	-	-
USAID Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade	28,000	28,000	-	-
International Organizations	6,500	-	-	6,500
International Panel on Climate Change / UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	6,500	-	-	6,500
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	40,000	-	40,000	-
State Oceans and International Environment and Scientific Affairs	40,000	-	40,000	-

FY 2012 Global Climate Change Clean Energy Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	DA	ESF	AEECA	IO&P
TOTAL	195,122	85,500	46,790	28,600	34,232
Africa	25,000	25,000	-	-	-
Kenya	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
South Africa	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	15,500	15,500	-	-	-
Indonesia	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
Philippines	4,000	4,000	-	-	-
Vietnam	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia	3,500	3,500	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	22,600	-	-	22,600	-
Armenia	1,500	-	-	1,500	-
Georgia	7,000	-	-	7,000	-
Ukraine	7,000	-	-	7,000	-
Eurasia Regional	5,100	-	-	5,100	-
Europe Regional	2,000	-	-	2,000	-
Near East	10,000	-	10,000	-	-
Jordan	10,000	-	10,000	-	-
South and Central Asia	23,000	17,000	-	6,000	-
Bangladesh	7,000	7,000	-	-	-
India	8,000	8,000	-	-	-

FY 2012 Global Climate Change Clean Energy Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	DA	ESF	AEECA	IO&P
Kazakhstan	6,000	-	-	6,000	-
USAID South Asia Regional	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	17,000	10,000	7,000	-	-
Brazil	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
Colombia	5,000	-	5,000	-	-
Mexico	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	2,000	-	2,000	-	-
Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade	18,000	18,000	-	-	-
USAID Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade	18,000	18,000	-	-	-
International Organizations	34,232	-	-	-	34,232
International Panel on Climate Change / UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	5,000	-	-	-	5,000
Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund	29,232	-	-	-	29,232
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	29,790	-	29,790	-	-
State Oceans and International Environment and Scientific Affairs	29,790	-	29,790	-	-

FY 2012 Global Climate Change Sustainable Landscape Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	DA	ESF	IO&P
TOTAL	240,500	203,000	35,500	2,000
Africa	48,000	48,000	-	-
Ghana	4,000	4,000	-	-
Malawi	8,000	8,000	-	-
Zambia	8,000	8,000	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	1,000	1,000	-	-
USAID Central Africa Regional	20,000	20,000	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	7,000	7,000	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	64,000	64,000	-	-
Cambodia	8,000	8,000	-	-
Indonesia	20,000	20,000	-	-
Philippines	10,000	10,000	-	-
Vietnam	8,000	8,000	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia	18,000	18,000	-	-
South and Central Asia	8,000	8,000	-	-
India	5,000	5,000	-	-
Nepal	3,000	3,000	-	-

FY 2012 Global Climate Change Sustainable Landscape Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	DA	ESF	IO&P
Western Hemisphere	67,000	52,000	15,000	-
Brazil	5,000	5,000	-	-
Colombia	10,000	-	10,000	-
Ecuador	8,000	8,000	-	-
Guatemala	8,000	8,000	-	-
Mexico	10,000	10,000	-	-
Peru	12,000	12,000	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	5,000	-	5,000	-
USAID Central America Regional	4,000	4,000	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	5,000	5,000	-	-
Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade	30,000	30,000	-	-
USAID Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade	30,000	30,000	-	-
International Organizations	2,000	-	-	2,000
International Panel on Climate Change / UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	2,000	-	-	2,000
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	20,500	-	20,500	-
State Oceans and International Environment and Scientific Affairs	20,500	-	20,500	-
USAID Forward: Program Effectiveness Initiatives	1,000	1,000	-	-
USAID Forward: Program Effectiveness Initiatives	1,000	1,000	-	-

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GLOBAL HEALTH INITIATIVE

Overview

Improving the health of people in the developing world drives economic growth to fight poverty, supports educational attainment, enables participation in democracy, and strengthens families, communities and countries. Fighting global disease protects our national security by reducing the instability that causes war and conflict. Fighting global disease directly protects our health in the United States because infectious diseases know no borders.

President Obama launched the Global Health Initiative (GHI) in 2009 as the next chapter of American leadership in global health. GHI builds on the foundation of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI), and our investments in fighting tuberculosis, malaria, and promoting maternal and child health, including family planning.

Two years since its inception, GHI is progressing toward ambitious goals in fighting HIV/AIDS, malaria, TB, and neglected tropical diseases. GHI is working to make the most of every U.S. taxpayer dollar to improve the health of the poorest families around the world. GHI unites a broad spectrum of U.S. agencies' global health efforts and increases coordination with other donors, developing countries, and humanitarian and faith-based organizations. GHI also focuses on promoting innovation, measuring what works, and building health systems so improvements in health will continue for generations.

Consistent with the QDDR, the Secretary appointed a GHI Executive Director based at the State Department to coordinate with relevant agency programs to meet the goals and objectives of the GHI and to support the ultimate transition of leadership of the GHI to USAID, pending completion of a set of established benchmarks. PEPFAR programs coordinate closely with GHI and continue to be operating under their current structure and authorities.

Overall, the Administration will invest \$9.8 billion in GHI in FY 2012. This includes \$1.1 billion requested in the budgets of other USG agencies. For GHI programs administered by the Department of State and USAID, \$8.7 billion is requested in the Global Health and Child Survival account.

(\$ in millions)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
GLOBAL HEALTH AND CHILD SURVIVAL (GHCS)	7,829	7,779	8,716
<i>of which GHI Strategic Fund for Innovation, Integration and Evaluation</i>		*	[200]
HIV/AIDS	5,709	*	5,992
<i>of which Global Fund</i>	750	*	1,000
Tuberculosis	225	*	236
Malaria	585	*	691
Pandemic Influenza & Other Emerging Threats	156	*	60
Other Public Health Threats	65	*	100
<i>of which Neglected Tropical Diseases</i>	65	*	100
Maternal & Child Health	474	*	846
Family Planning & Reproductive Health	525	*	626
Nutrition	75	*	150
Social Services (Vulnerable Children)	15	*	15

FY 2010 Enacted level excludes \$45 million in supplemental funding for pandemic preparedness (P.L. 111-212).

The Vision: The paramount objective of GHI is to achieve major improvements in health outcomes. 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:

- **HIV/AIDS:** Through the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), 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:** Through the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI), halve the burden of malaria for 450 million people, representing 70 percent of the at-risk population in Africa. Malaria efforts will expand into Nigeria and the Democratic Republic of Congo.
- **Tuberculosis (TB):** Contribute to the treatment of a minimum of 2.6 million new sputum smear positive TB cases and 57,200 multi-drug resistant (MDR) cases of TB.
- **Maternal Health:** Reduce maternal mortality by 30 percent across assisted countries.
- **Child Health:** Reduce under-five mortality rates by 35 percent across assisted countries.
- **Nutrition:** Reduce child undernutrition by 30 percent across assisted food-insecure countries in conjunction with the President's Feed the Future Initiative (FTF).
- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health:** Prevent 54 million unintended pregnancies. This will be accomplished by reaching a modern contraceptive prevalence rate of 35 percent on average across assisted countries and reducing to 20 percent the proportion of women aged 18-24 who give birth for the first time before age 18.
- **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 leprosy, of onchocerciasis (river blindness) in Latin America; and lymphatic filariasis (elephantiasis) globally.

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.

The Approach: To meet this vision, GHI is not only dedicating substantial funding and other resources but also deploys a model that maximizes the sustainable health impact of every U.S. dollar invested in global health. The Initiative will deliver on that commitment through an approach that is based on a set of core principles, drawn from the principles of effective development partnership announced by President Obama at the G-8 meeting in L'Aquila and reconfirmed in the President's Policy Directive on Global Development.

Global Health Initiative Principles:

- Focus on women, girls, and gender equality.
- Encourage country ownership and invest in country-led plans.
- Build sustainability through health systems strengthening.
- Strengthen and leverage key multilateral organizations, global health partnerships and private sector engagement.
- Increase impact through strategic coordination and integration.
- Improve metrics, monitoring and evaluation.
- Promote research and innovation.

Implementation: The U.S. global health portfolio includes a diverse set of programs and investments in approximately 80 countries worldwide. The Initiative 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 and U.S. investments will vary by country, GHI implementation has four standard components:

- **Collaborate for impact:** Promote country ownership and align our investments with country-owned plans, including improved coordination across U.S. agencies and with other donors, with the aim of making programs sustainable; leverage and help partner governments coordinate investments by other donors; and create and use systems for feedback about program successes and challenges to focus resources most effectively.
- **Do more of what works:** Identify, take to scale, and evaluate evidence-based, proven approaches in family planning, nutrition, HIV/AIDS, malaria, TB, MCH, NTDs, safe water, sanitation and hygiene, and other health programs to improve the health of women, newborns, children and their families and communities.
- **Build on and expand existing country-owned platforms to foster stronger systems and sustainable results:** Strengthen health systems' functions to ensure the quality and reach of health services and public health programs in the short and long terms, and work with governments to ensure the sustainability of their health programming.
- **Innovate for results:** Identify, implement, and rigorously evaluate new approaches that reward efficiency, effectiveness, and sustainability. Focus particular attention on promising approaches to service delivery, community-based approaches, private-sector participation, performance incentives, costing of service delivery approaches, promotion of positive health behaviors, and other strategies that have potential to increase value for money. Increase tolerance for calculated risk-taking, including learning from unsuccessful efforts on the path to success.

Accelerating Impact: GHI Plus

Although GHI is being implemented everywhere U.S. global health dollars are at work, an intensified effort will be launched in a subset of up to 20 “GHI Plus” countries that provide significant opportunities for impact, evaluation, and partnership with governments. Eight GHI Plus countries have already been designated: Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Kenya, Mali, Malawi, Nepal, and Rwanda. U.S. programs in GHI Plus countries will receive additional technical and management resources to accelerate implementation of GHI. GHI Plus countries will provide opportunities for the U.S. to learn how to build upon and strengthen existing country-owned delivery platforms, as well as how to use various programmatic inputs to deliver results in collaboration with our partners. Central to the generation of this

knowledge will be robust research and monitoring and evaluation. The GHI Plus learning agenda is GHI's research and evaluation strategy for accelerating learning in GHI Plus countries and beyond. The learning agenda complements the routine monitoring of standard indicators to measure program achievement and optimize the opportunities for learning about the effectiveness of different approaches in improving health outcomes. In each GHI Plus country, a learning agenda will be developed to support the overall program aims and strengthen country capacity to undertake and use evaluation and research.

The FY 2012 request includes funding from several programmatic areas for the GHI Strategic Fund for Innovation, Integration and Evaluation to provide catalytic support to the learning agenda through accelerated work in designated GHI Plus countries. This represents the USG commitment to supporting GHI Plus countries in expanding, integrating and coordinating services from existing platforms, evaluating services and increasing use of innovative technology and practices to improve efficient and effective service delivery.

PEPFAR and GHI

As the largest U.S. bilateral health program, PEPFAR serves as a cornerstone of GHI. The global AIDS epidemic requires a sustainable, comprehensive, and multisectoral approach that expands access to prevention, care and treatment. GHI will facilitate these objectives by leveraging the full range of assets in support of a long-term strategic approach to global health. In FY 2012 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 while implementing the principles of GHI.

GHI will enable PEPFAR to support linkages and integration in order to respond holistically to people, rather than just specific diseases. For a woman living with HIV who is in a PEPFAR program, this will mean supporting her ability to access treatment for TB, malaria, antenatal care, and vaccines for her children at a single location. The United States, working with partner nations through PEPFAR, is fostering an extraordinary strong public health platform – doctors, nurses, clinics, hospitals, pharmacies, procurement, and distribution systems. The GHI will support countries in building on such existing systems, and promoting more efficient, integrated and sustainable health programs.

PEPFAR will contribute to the GHI by enhancing and expanding its woman and girl-centered approach to health and gender equity; increasing impact through strategic integration and coordination; strengthening and leveraging key multilateral institutions; encouraging country ownership and investing in country-led plans; building sustainability through health systems strengthening; improving metrics, monitoring and evaluation; and promoting research, development and innovation.

PEPFAR's overarching goals 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.

The following table shows U.S. PEPFAR assistance under the GHI:

President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief			
(\$ in millions)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
HIV/AIDS Bilateral	5,574	*	5,599
State and USAID HIV/AIDS	<u>4,959</u>	*	<u>4,992</u>
USAID GHCS HIV/AIDS	350	*	350
State GHCS HIV/AIDS	4,609	*	4,642
HHS HIV/AIDS	<u>605</u>	*	<u>607</u>
CDC HIV/AIDS	119	*	118
NIH HIV/AIDS Research	486	*	489
DOD HIV/AIDS	<u>10</u>	*	<u>-</u>
TB Bilateral	243	*	254
USAID GHCS TB	225	*	236
Other USAID TB	18	*	18
Global Fund Multilateral	1,050	*	1,300
HHS NIH	300	*	300
USAID GHCS	-	*	-
State GHCS	750	*	1,000
PEPFAR TOTAL	6,867	*	7,154

FY 2012 Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) Request

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). Investments in global health strengthen fragile or failing states, promote social and economic progress, and support the rise of capable partners who can help to solve regional and global problems. The U.S. Government's efforts in global health are a signature of American leadership in the world. No nation has done more to improve the health of people around the world. The request is divided into two sections: USAID-administered and State-administered funding. The FY 2012 GHCS request includes a total of \$200 million from several programmatic areas across USAID and the State Department for the GHI Strategic Fund for Innovation, Integration and Evaluation.

Global Health and Child Survival-USAID

The Global Health and Child Survival request for USAID-administered programs (GHCS-USAID) is \$3,074 million. Expansion of basic health services and strengthening national health systems are key investments that significantly improve public 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:

\$846 million for Maternal Health and Child Health (MCH) 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 358,000 mothers die from complications related to pregnancy or childbirth and 8.1 million children die, although two-thirds of the child deaths could be prevented. 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 infections in newborns; 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 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 integrate across all health programs, particularly family planning, nutrition, and infectious diseases.

\$691 million for Malaria programs to continue the comprehensive strategy, launched in the PMI, which combines prevention and treatment approaches, and integrates these interventions with other priority health services. Annually, 800,000 people die of malaria and 250 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 Nigeria and the Democratic Republic of Congo. PMI will support host countries' national malaria control programs and strengthen local capacity to expand the use of four highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures. These measures include indoor residual spraying, long-lasting insecticide-treated bed nets, artemisinin-based combination therapies, and interventions to address malaria in pregnancy. The program will focus on reaching 85 percent of pregnant women and of children under 5 in the target countries. 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.

\$626 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 intervention for the health of women and children, contributing to reduced maternal mortality, healthier children (through breastfeeding), and reduced infant mortality (through better birth spacing). Activities will expand access to high-quality family planning and reproductive health and information services, directed toward enhancing the ability of couples to decide the number and spacing of births, and toward reducing abortion and maternal, infant, and child mortality and morbidity. Activities will also support the key elements of successful FP programs, including the mobilization of demand for modern family planning services through behavior change communication; commodity supply and logistics; service delivery; policy analysis and planning; biomedical, social science, and program research; knowledge management; and monitoring and evaluation. Priority areas include FP/MCH and FP/HIV integration, contraceptive security, community-based approaches for family planning and other health services, expanded access to long-acting and permanent methods; 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 PEPFAR to focus on HIV/AIDS treatment, prevention, and care interventions worldwide - including support for orphans and vulnerable children affected by the epidemic, as well as continuation of the successful microbicide program including further development of 1% tenofovir gel, a candidate with very promising results last year. 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 Department of State.

\$150 million for Nutrition. More than 200 million children under age five and one in three women in the developing world suffer from undernutrition. Nutrition activities will be linked with the Feed the Future 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.

\$236 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 9.4 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, and partnering with the private sector in DOTS. In particular, activities to address multi-drug-resistant and extensively drug resistant TB will be accelerated, including the expansion of diagnosis, treatment, and infection-control measures. USAID collaborates with the Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator and other U.S. Government 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 Isoniazid Preventive Therapy where appropriate.

\$100 million for Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs). Every year one billion people 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 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, 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.

\$60 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.

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

their children, and facilitate family reunification and social reintegration of children separated during armed conflict, including child soldiers, street children, and institutionalized children. USAID's Child Blindness Program will provide eye-health education, comprehensive vision screening, refractive error correction, sight-restoring surgery, and education for blind children.

Global Health and Child Survival-State

The Global Health and Child Survival-State-administered (GHCS-State) account is the largest source of funding for PEPFAR, which is overseen and coordinated by the Department of State's Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator. The FY 2012 GHCS-State request is \$5,642 million. 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.

\$4,168 million will support integrated HIV/AIDS prevention, care, and treatment, and other health-systems-strengthening programs in 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 and link U.S. Government, partner country, and other multilateral and bilateral resources to achieve long-term results in service delivery, policy reform, and financing for HIV/AIDS and related issues to foster an effective, harmonized, and sustainable HIV/AIDS response. Multiyear U.S. Government resource plans under the Partnership Frameworks are noted as pending funding 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 U.S. Government, 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.

In addition, addressing gender issues is essential to reducing the vulnerability of women and men to HIV infection. PEPFAR proactively confronts the changing demographics of the HIV/AIDS epidemic by integrating gender throughout prevention, care, and treatment activities; supporting special initiatives, including those aimed at addressing gender-based violence; and adopting GHI principles that highlight the importance of women, girls, and gender equality.

\$1,045 million will support international partnerships, including a \$1 billion 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 2012 contribution of \$1.3 billion, consistent with the Administration's pledge of \$4 billion during FY 2011-

FY 2013.) The Administration is actively engaged with the Global Fund in pursuit of reforms that will improve performance and eliminate corruption. More broadly, 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.

\$429 million will fund administrative costs, strategic information and evaluation expenses, and centrally managed support costs, such as:

- Oversight and management expenses incurred by U.S. Government agency headquarters including administrative and institutional costs; management of staff at headquarters and in the field; management and processing of cooperative agreements and contracts; and the administrative costs of the Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator.
- Technical support, strategic information and evaluation expenses including 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 are supported for a variety of program activities, as well as crosscutting efforts such as human capacity development, training for health care workers, and supply-chain management.

GHCS Country-Specific Allocations

Assistance provided through the GHCS accounts (GHCS-USAID and GHCS-State) will support the principles of the GHI, improving health outcomes by working with partner countries to build a sustainable response by investing in health systems and promoting innovation. Each of the countries and investments reflected in the chart that follows is essential for achieving the ambitious outcomes and objectives envisaged in the Global Health Initiative. FY 2012 requests for GHCS funding are further described in the respective country and program narratives elsewhere in this Congressional Budget Presentation document.

Global Health Initiative - FY 2012

(\$ in thousands)	Health										Social and Economic Services	
	GHCS Total	3.1.1 HIV/AIDS	3.1.2 Tuberculosis	3.1.3 Malaria	3.1.4 Avian Influenza	3.1.5 Other Public Health Threats	3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health	3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	3.1.9 Nutrition	3.3.2 Social Services		
TOTAL	8,715,500	5,991,900	236,000	691,000	60,000	100,000	846,000	625,600	150,000	15,000		
Africa	5,379,971	3,868,800	95,400	569,435	-	-	398,760	348,576	99,000	-		
Angola	53,184	15,009	-	30,175	-	-	4,000	4,000	-	-		
Global Health and Child Survival - State	10,609	10,609	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	42,575	4,400	-	30,175	-	-	4,000	4,000	-	-		
Benin	28,850	2,000	-	17,850	-	-	6,000	3,000	-	-		
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	28,850	2,000	-	17,850	-	-	6,000	3,000	-	-		
Botswana	71,000	71,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Global Health and Child Survival - State	71,000	71,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Burkina Faso	6,000	-	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	6,000	-	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Burundi	16,560	8,500	-	6,000	-	-	2,060	-	-	-		
Global Health and Child Survival - State	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	11,560	3,500	-	6,000	-	-	2,060	-	-	-		
Cameroon	12,750	12,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Global Health and Child Survival - State	11,250	11,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Cote d'Ivoire	142,455	142,455	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Global Health and Child Survival - State	142,455	142,455	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Democratic Republic of the Congo	145,185	58,835	12,100	23,500	-	-	27,750	20,000	3,000	-		
Global Health and Child Survival - State	49,635	49,635	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	95,550	9,200	12,100	23,500	-	-	27,750	20,000	3,000	-		
Djibouti	1,800	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Global Health and Child Survival - State	1,800	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Ethiopia	446,539	314,089	12,000	26,350	-	-	45,000	37,000	12,100	-		
Global Health and Child Survival - State	314,089	314,089	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	132,450	-	12,000	26,350	-	-	45,000	37,000	12,100	-		

Global Health Initiative - FY 2012

(\$ in thousands)	Health										Social and Economic Services	
	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		
Ghana	91,670	14,770	2,000	28,900	-	-	18,000	19,000	9,000	-		
Global Health and Child Survival - State	9,270	9,270	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	82,400	5,500	2,000	28,900	-	-	18,000	19,000	9,000	-		
Guinea	7,500	2,000	-	-	-	-	2,500	3,000	-	-		
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	7,500	2,000	-	-	-	-	2,500	3,000	-	-		
Kenya	647,623	544,623	7,000	37,000	-	-	25,000	27,000	7,000	-		
Global Health and Child Survival - State	544,623	544,623	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	103,000	-	7,000	37,000	-	-	25,000	27,000	7,000	-		
Lesotho	28,700	28,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Global Health and Child Survival - State	22,300	22,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	6,400	6,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Liberia	42,300	5,500	-	15,300	-	-	10,000	8,000	3,500	-		
Global Health and Child Survival - State	2,800	2,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	39,500	2,700	-	15,300	-	-	10,000	8,000	3,500	-		
Madagascar	61,800	2,000	-	28,800	-	-	15,000	16,000	-	-		
Global Health and Child Survival - State	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	61,300	1,500	-	28,800	-	-	15,000	16,000	-	-		
Malawi	137,341	63,341	2,000	26,000	-	-	21,000	17,000	8,000	-		
Global Health and Child Survival - State	47,841	47,841	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	89,500	15,500	2,000	26,000	-	-	21,000	17,000	8,000	-		
Mali	81,500	10,500	-	27,000	-	-	21,000	16,000	7,000	-		
Global Health and Child Survival - State	7,500	7,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	74,000	3,000	-	27,000	-	-	21,000	16,000	7,000	-		
Mozambique	358,111	269,811	6,000	32,300	-	-	23,000	17,000	10,000	-		
Global Health and Child Survival - State	269,811	269,811	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	88,300	-	6,000	32,300	-	-	23,000	17,000	10,000	-		
Namibia	99,500	99,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Global Health and Child Survival - State	99,500	99,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

Global Health Initiative - FY 2012

(\$ in thousands)	Health										Social and Economic Services	
	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		
Nigeria	588,227	471,227	12,000	23,500	-	-	45,000	36,500	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	471,227	471,227	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	117,000	-	12,000	23,500	-	-	45,000	36,500	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	174,700	120,000	-	19,000	-	-	16,000	15,000	4,700	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	120,000	120,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	54,700	-	-	19,000	-	-	16,000	15,000	4,700	-	-	-
Senegal	62,335	4,535	-	24,000	-	-	15,000	14,100	4,700	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	1,535	1,535	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	60,800	3,000	-	24,000	-	-	15,000	14,100	4,700	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	1,550	-	-	-	-	-	1,550	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	1,550	-	-	-	-	-	1,550	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	526,469	509,969	15,000	-	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	509,969	509,969	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	16,500	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-
Sudan	50,907	14,407	2,000	4,500	-	-	22,000	8,000	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	12,397	12,397	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	38,510	2,010	2,000	4,500	-	-	22,000	8,000	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	45,731	45,731	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	38,831	38,831	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	6,900	6,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	470,342	346,342	6,000	48,000	-	-	28,000	29,000	13,000	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	346,342	346,342	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	124,000	-	6,000	48,000	-	-	28,000	29,000	13,000	-	-	-
Uganda	422,406	322,906	6,000	32,500	-	-	22,000	26,000	13,000	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	322,906	322,906	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	99,500	-	6,000	32,500	-	-	22,000	26,000	13,000	-	-	-

Global Health Initiative - FY 2012

(\$ in thousands)	Health										Social and Economic Services	
	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		
Zambia	353,470	292,170	3,300	24,000	-	-	15,000	15,000	4,000	-		
Global Health and Child Survival - State	292,170	292,170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	61,300	-	3,300	24,000	-	-	15,000	15,000	4,000	-		
Zimbabwe	70,830	60,830	5,000	-	-	-	3,000	2,000	-	-		
Global Health and Child Survival - State	44,330	44,330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	26,500	16,500	5,000	-	-	-	3,000	2,000	-	-		
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	103,410	1,000	2,500	88,760	-	-	8,900	2,250	-	-		
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	103,410	1,000	2,500	88,760	-	-	8,900	2,250	-	-		
USAID East Africa Regional	10,050	3,600	2,500	-	-	-	1,000	2,950	-	-		
Global Health and Child Survival - State	800	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	9,250	2,800	2,500	-	-	-	1,000	2,950	-	-		
USAID Southern Africa Regional	5,400	5,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Global Health and Child Survival - State	3,400	3,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
USAID West Africa Regional	13,276	3,000	-	-	-	-	1,000	9,276	-	-		
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	13,276	3,000	-	-	-	-	1,000	9,276	-	-		
East Asia and Pacific	273,666	136,566	39,600	7,000	-	-	61,000	26,500	3,000	-		
Burma	2,100	2,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	2,100	2,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Cambodia	39,590	15,590	5,000	-	-	-	10,000	6,000	3,000	-		
Global Health and Child Survival - State	3,090	3,090	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	36,500	12,500	5,000	-	-	-	10,000	6,000	3,000	-		
China	7,000	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Global Health and Child Survival - State	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Indonesia	74,758	13,158	16,600	-	-	-	45,000	-	-	-		
Global Health and Child Survival - State	5,408	5,408	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	69,350	7,750	16,600	-	-	-	45,000	-	-	-		

Global Health Initiative - FY 2012

(\$ in thousands)	Health										Social and Economic Services	
	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		
Laos	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	7,500	7,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	35,500	1,000	12,000	-	-	-	4,000	18,500	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	35,500	1,000	12,000	-	-	-	4,000	18,500	-	-	-	-
Thailand	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	84,978	84,978	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	84,978	84,978	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	15,740	2,740	6,000	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	240	240	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	15,500	2,500	6,000	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	46,678	37,678	9,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	850	850	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	850	850	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Russia	11,500	4,500	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	9,500	2,500	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	33,878	31,878	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	29,378	29,378	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	4,500	2,500	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eurasia Regional	450	450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	450	450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Global Health Initiative - FY 2012

(\$ in thousands)	Health										Social and Economic Services	
	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		
Near East	21,000	-	-	-	-	-	12,000	9,000	-	-	-	-
Yemen	21,000	-	-	-	-	-	12,000	9,000	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	21,000	-	-	-	-	-	12,000	9,000	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	291,954	67,954	33,000	-	-	-	103,000	66,000	22,000	-	-	-
Afghanistan	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	97,200	2,700	11,000	-	-	-	45,000	28,000	10,500	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	97,200	2,700	11,000	-	-	-	45,000	28,000	10,500	-	-	-
India	105,000	30,000	15,000	-	-	-	35,000	24,000	1,000	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	9,000	9,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	96,000	21,000	15,000	-	-	-	35,000	24,000	1,000	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	2,800	800	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	600	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	2,200	200	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	1,675	675	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	475	475	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	1,200	200	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	51,500	5,000	-	-	-	-	22,000	14,000	10,500	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	51,500	5,000	-	-	-	-	22,000	14,000	10,500	-	-	-
Pakistan	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	3,224	724	1,500	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	524	524	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	2,700	200	1,500	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	275	275	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	75	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	200	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Global Health Initiative - FY 2012

(\$ in thousands)	Health								Social and Economic Services	
	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
Uzbekistan	3,290	790	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	590	590	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	2,700	200	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	23,990	23,990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	23,990	23,990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	340,397	240,497	4,500	5,000	-	-	50,700	30,700	9,000	-
Belize	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivia	14,100	-	-	-	-	-	6,000	8,100	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	14,100	-	-	-	-	-	6,000	8,100	-	-
Brazil	1,300	1,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	1,300	1,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	17,278	15,278	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	9,528	9,528	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	7,750	5,750	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-
El Salvador	3,110	1,110	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	3,090	1,090	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-
Guatemala	17,600	2,000	-	-	-	-	5,000	6,600	4,000	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	17,600	2,000	-	-	-	-	5,000	6,600	4,000	-
Guyana	13,525	13,525	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	13,525	13,525	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	203,928	160,928	2,000	-	-	-	25,000	11,000	5,000	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	160,928	160,928	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	43,000	-	2,000	-	-	-	25,000	11,000	5,000	-
Honduras	11,000	6,000	-	-	-	-	2,500	2,500	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	10,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	2,500	2,500	-	-

Global Health Initiative - FY 2012

(\$ in thousands)	Health										Social and Economic Services
	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	
Jamaica	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	300	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	1,200	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	3,700	2,200	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	3,700	2,200	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	4,097	1,897	-	-	-	-	2,200	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	897	897	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	3,200	1,000	-	-	-	-	2,200	-	-	-	-
Peru	5,690	1,290	-	-	-	-	3,400	1,000	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	5,640	1,240	-	-	-	-	3,400	1,000	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	20,300	20,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	14,550	14,550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	5,750	5,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	11,561	11,561	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	6,170	6,170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	5,391	5,391	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	6,688	1,588	1,000	-	-	-	2,600	1,500	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	1,088	1,088	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	5,600	500	1,000	-	-	-	2,600	1,500	-	-	-
USAID South America Regional	5,000	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	5,000	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	6,150	1,300	-	-	-	-	2,550	2,300	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	6,150	1,300	-	-	-	-	2,550	2,300	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	650	650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	5,500	650	-	-	-	-	2,550	2,300	-	-	-

Global Health Initiative - FY 2012

DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	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
DCHA/DG - SPANS, Special Protection and Assistance Needs of Survivors	13,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,000
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	13,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,000
GH - Global Health	352,353	57,774	34,500	87,565	-	-	54,990	102,524	15,000	-
Global Health - Core	352,353	57,774	34,500	87,565	-	-	54,990	102,524	15,000	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	352,353	57,774	34,500	87,565	-	-	54,990	102,524	15,000	-
GH - International Partnerships	503,045	94,045	20,000	22,000	60,000	100,000	163,000	40,000	2,000	2,000
GH/IP - Blind Children	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000
GH/IP - Commodity Fund	20,335	20,335	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	20,335	20,335	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GH/IP - Global Alliance for Vaccine Immunization (GAVI)	115,000	-	-	-	-	-	115,000	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	115,000	-	-	-	-	-	115,000	-	-	-
GH/IP - International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI)	28,710	28,710	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	28,710	28,710	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GH/IP - Iodine Deficiency Disorder (IDD)	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	-
GH/IP - Microbicides	45,000	45,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	45,000	45,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GH/IP - Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD)	100,000	-	-	-	-	100,000	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	100,000	-	-	-	-	100,000	-	-	-	-
GH/IP - Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats	60,000	-	-	-	60,000	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	60,000	-	-	-	60,000	-	-	-	-	-
GH/IP - TB Drug Facility	15,000	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	15,000	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Global Health Initiative - FY 2012

(\$ in thousands)	Health									Social and Economic Services
	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	
GH/IP – MDR Financing	5,000	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	5,000	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GH/IP – New Partners Fund	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-
Global Health Initiative Strategic Fund	100,000	-	-	22,000	-	-	48,000	30,000	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	100,000	-	-	22,000	-	-	48,000	30,000	-	-
S/GAC - Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator	1,487,286	1,487,286	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management, Evaluation and Technical Support and Additional Funding for Country Programs	442,286	442,286	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	442,286	442,286	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GAC, International Partnerships	1,045,000	1,045,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	1,045,000	1,045,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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FEED THE FUTURE

The Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	DA	ESF	AEECA	GHCS
TOTAL STATE/USAID (Not Including Nutrition)	1,100,272	922,295	134,436	43,541	[150,000]
Agriculture & Rural Development: Focus Countries & Programs	953,011	878,251	62,700	12,060	
Other Agriculture Programs	147,261	44,044	71,736	31,481	
[Nutrition] ¹	[150,000]				[150,000]
TOTAL TREASURY	308,000				
TOTAL USG	1,408,272	922,295	134,436	43,541	[150,000]

At the G-8 Summit in July 2009, President Obama pledged to provide at least \$3.5 billion over the next 3 years (FY 2010 to FY 2012) to attack the root causes of global hunger through accelerated agricultural development and improved nutrition. The U.S. Government commitment leveraged more than \$18 billion in support from other donors, creating the financial capacity to reduce significantly 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 undernutrition 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 developing country leaders and stakeholders, and with other public, private, and nonprofit partners, the overall goal of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), is to accelerate progress towards achieving the first Millennium Development Goal (MDG 1) of halving by 2015 the proportion of people living in extreme poverty and suffering from hunger.

Progress to Date: In the past year, FTF has made substantial progress in implementing this Administration priority. Of the focus countries, 17 countries have developed country-led food security investment plans to which U.S. Government multi-year strategies have been aligned. As a result of this strategic planning process, existing resources have been refocused to support specific value chains and sub-regions where they can maximize economic growth, job creation, and nutritional impacts; leverage investments with other donors and the private sector; integrate gender and nutrition; and create clear connections to food assistance for a systematic transition.

Strategic Approach: FTF is grounded in five key principles:

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

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

2. Strengthen strategic coordination to mobilize and align the resources of the diverse partners and stakeholders—including the private sector and civil society—that are needed to achieve common objectives;
3. Ensure a comprehensive approach that accelerates inclusive agricultural-led growth and improves nutrition, while also bridging humanitarian relief and sustainable development efforts;
4. Leverage the benefits of multilateral institutions so that priorities and approaches are aligned, investments are coordinated, and financial and technical assistance gaps are filled; and
5. Deliver on sustained and accountable commitments, phasing-in investments responsibly to ensure returns, using benchmarks and targets to measure progress toward shared goals, and holding the United States and other stakeholders publicly accountable for achieving results.

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

1. Prevalence of chronic hunger and poverty in rural communities, determined by assessment of 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.

FTF has partnered with selected countries and other stakeholders to assist host countries in developing and implementing their own multi-year Country Investment Plans (CIPs) for agricultural development, such as those under the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP). Technical assistance has been and is provided to assist countries in developing empirically and analytically sound plans. These plans are based on transparent and inclusive consensus-building processes, including engagement of the private sector, civil society, and other stakeholders, and take into account the interests of women and other disadvantaged groups. In addition, CIPs lay out priority areas, clear costing, and projections of financial need, defined targets, and desired results. They also include beneficiary analysis, gender assessment, and technical feasibility evidence, in addition to a practical implementation plan, results framework, and system to monitor progress. Strategic investments 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.

FTF investments occur in two phases to help ensure the sustainability and impact of U.S. investments. In Phase I, significant effort is devoted to foundational investments: technical, political, and financial support to assist a country in developing its agriculture, nutrition, and food security investment plans; conducting policy reform; and building the capacity for successful implementation of its plans. Phase I investments also include core investments: investments in

FTF's two key objectives of inclusive agriculture sector growth and improved nutritional status. Foundational investments are designed to lay the groundwork for a significant expansion of core investments in Phase II, providing both donors and recipients with greater assurance that investments will be efficient, well-targeted, and mutually reinforcing.

Phase I (\$165 million): Recognizing that each country's development process starts in different places and progresses at different rates, the types and amounts of U.S. Government investment are 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 CIP 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 CIP implementation. Included in this funding are concentrated resources for Ethiopia and Haiti:

1. **Ethiopia:** For the past 2 years, Ethiopia has been among the top recipients of U.S. food aid in the world, receiving over \$600 million worth of food aid to respond to chronic food insecurity, as well as for transitory emergency assistance. Promoting food security, increasing agricultural productivity, and reducing the crippling impacts of famine—especially on women and young children—remain critical imperatives in Ethiopia's development agenda. Despite slow progress reflected in economic and governance indicators, the Ethiopian Government has demonstrated a strong commitment to agricultural growth through a national agricultural program that integrates growth, vulnerability reduction, and natural-resources management. Given the intense interest from other donor partners, targeted U.S. investments may leverage more substantive and catalytic benefits.
2. **Haiti:** Nationally, between 2.5 and 3.3 million Haitians are estimated to be food insecure, and 56 percent of the population lives on less than \$1 per day. In addition to the massive loss of life, the devastating earthquake that hit Haiti in January 2010 further compounded the food insecurity crisis in the country. Approximately 69 percent of families living in large camps set up after the natural disaster suffer from food insecurity, along with approximately 58 percent of the rest of the population. Despite the setbacks caused by the earthquake, the progress made and the approach taken in developing Haiti's national agriculture strategy remain viable.

Phase II (\$403 million): Under this initiative, the United States is investing more deeply in countries demonstrating readiness for large-scale investment based on recommendations that take into account assessments in the following areas:

1. **Technically-Sound CIP:** A review of the technical rigor of the CIP is conducted by a multi-stakeholder team comprised of technical experts, development partners, and other stakeholders from civil society and the private sector to identify gaps or weaknesses in the CIP and create a clearly-defined action plan for addressing them.
2. **Coordination and Consultation with Key Stakeholders:** The focus-country government must illustrate the level and kind of consultation and coordination that has occurred with key stakeholders around the development of the CIP. In addition, coordination mechanisms such as donor working groups are assessed for their capacity to align resources in the future.

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

Under this category, the FY 2012 Budget request contains two sizes of investments. For those countries that are either currently ready for Phase II or will be ready within the next few months, the FY 2012 Budget request includes increased investments that align closely with country CIPs, 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. For those countries that may be ready for Phase II by the end of FY 2011, the FY 2012 Budget request includes lower, sustaining level of investments.

Countries that are currently being reviewed for Phase II investment:

- **Ghana:** Designated ready for Phase II investment, Ghana scores well on country performance indicators and has a strong food security CIP. While Ghana is believed to have already halved its proportion of those hungry and met MDG 1², its rural northern provinces still harbor high levels of chronic poverty and undernutrition. Building on existing resources, FY 2012 funding will focus in this specific part of the country to strengthen staple-crop value-chain systems for rice, maize, soya, and marine fisheries through market-driven interventions, public-private partnership investments, and the training of entrepreneurs and leaders of farmer-based organizations. In addition, technical assistance will continue to be provided to the Government of Ghana to support policy reform efforts regarding land tenure, marine fisheries, and governance and institutional management.
- **Rwanda:** As the first country to sign a CAADP compact in 2007 and complete a food security CIP, Rwanda scores well on country performance indicators, and would greatly benefit from the deeper investment desperately needed to support rural economic growth and stability in this post-genocide country. FY 2012 resources will assist the Government of Rwanda to privatize gradually the fertilizer market. Continued investments will be made to strengthen staple-crop value-chain systems for rice, maize, soya, and marine fisheries through market-driven interventions, public-private partnership investments, and the training of entrepreneurs and leaders of farmer-based organizations. FY 2012 resources will continue efforts to date to increase dairy farmer adoption of milk-quality management practices, improve competitiveness in selected high-value crops (coffee, pyrethrum, and avocado), and facilitate the expansion and diversification of financial services to the poor and small- and medium-sized enterprises. Funding will make infrastructure investments, including the rehabilitation of feeder roads in selected districts, expansion of small-scale irrigation networks, and the improvement of information and communications technology to increase access to quality market information.

² According to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization.

- Bangladesh:** While its CIP was formally endorsed in June 2010, Bangladesh still needs to finish several key components, all of which are expected to be completed by spring of 2011. The country performs moderately well on indicators of governance and the business environment for agriculture, but needs to improve performance in economic policy and the corruption indicators. As the most densely-populated country in the world, with 162 million people, Bangladesh will require a high level of investment for Phase II. FY 2012 resources will be used to make on-farm productivity investments, focusing on rice production and diversifying into higher-value and more nutritious crops. Investments will also be made to improve market systems and crop value chains to improve the enabling environment for private-sector growth and help farmers and small- and medium-sized enterprises overcome barriers to entering markets. Funding will be used for capacity-building programs for government, civil society, farmers, and the private sector to ensure that these investments are successful, as well as to improve Bangladesh's research capacity and agricultural extension services. Initial geographic focus of these investments is the southern region. However, final geographic selection will be provided to regions with the greatest growth potential (rice production, high-value agriculture products) and, to the degree possible, on regions with the highest level of poverty and malnutrition. Given Bangladesh's high level of need and the demonstrated commitment of the government to ongoing food security efforts, the United States will continue to work with the government and make clear that Phase II funding is contingent on completion of key components of its CIP.
- Tanzania:** While early drafts indicate a strong CIP, Tanzania's CIP is currently being completed and expected to undergo a technical review in spring of 2011. Tanzania performs well on governance, economic policy, and business environment for agriculture indicators. Given its large population, high level of need, strong policy performance, and the likelihood that remaining work on the CIP can be completed in the upcoming months, a high level of investment is requested. FY 2012 resources will be focused on improving rice, maize, and horticulture value chains primarily focused in the regions of Morogoro, Zanzibar, Dodoma, and Manyara through improved production, processing, market access, and natural-resources management. Similar to Bangladesh and Uganda, funding for Tanzania will be contingent on the completion of key components of its CIP.
- Uganda:** Uganda's food security CIP was technically reviewed in September 2010. With 45 percent of its population living on less than \$1.25 a day and 75 percent of its labor force engaged in agriculture, Uganda has a high level of need requiring deeper agriculture investment. Focused on southwest and northern Uganda, FY 2012 resources will continue funding investments required to improve production, processing, and market access, particularly focused on the bean, maize, and coffee value chains; as well as improve the policy environment for ensuring these investments are sustainable. Again, this funding is contingent on Uganda's completion of key components from the review of its CIP that create constraints to U.S. Government commitment to its CIP.

Countries that will be reviewed for Phase II investment during FY 2011: Given the nature of FTF's country-led strategy, the Administration is requesting lower levels of investments for five countries expected to qualify for selection by the end of FY 2011. These countries include Honduras, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, and Mali. While at different stages of their CIP and coordination and consultation with key stakeholders, a good portion of these countries are expected to have an environment conducive for Phase II investment and thus be ready for Phase II investment by the end of FY 2011. Based on the relative progress of these countries, actual funding allocations will reflect the best potential for concentrated Phase II-level investment.

In addition to investments in individual countries' national agriculture investment plans, the Administration's comprehensive FTF 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.

Strategic Partner Countries (\$14 million): Investments in Brazil, India, and South Africa will continue to leverage the considerable expertise, investment, and influence of government, private-sector, and nongovernmental partners in these countries. 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.

Regional Food Security Programs (\$76.5 million): Working in partnership with regional economic communities in which the Phase I and II countries are members, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) regional programs promote expanded access to regional markets; mitigate risks associated with drought, disaster, and disease; and build long-term capacity of regional organizations to address regional challenges. Specific activities include helping to establish common regulatory standards; supporting trade, tariff, and macroeconomic policy reform; establishing and strengthening regional commodity exchanges and associations; coordinating infrastructure investments to support regional development corridors; building and strengthening regional research networks to promote dissemination of new technologies; and supporting cross-border management of natural resources.

Research and Development (\$145 million): Economic studies on sources of agricultural growth have consistently found that investments in agricultural research, when effectively combined with links to public and private extension and commercial partnerships, have been a major driver of that growth. Research investments, customized to respond to regional and country-specific priorities, will generate a continuous flow of new technologies that lead to higher levels of output from existing levels of resource utilization. Building on investments made to date with existing resources, the FY 2012 Budget request will fund research investments intended to:

- Advance the productivity frontier by breeding and genetics for major crops and livestock vaccine development.
- Transform key production systems by integrating component technologies in priority geographic areas.
- Enhance food safety and nutrition through higher-quality and safer foods.

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) (\$15 million): The FY 2012 Budget requests funding for a robust M&E framework that will be integrated into the initiative from the beginning to ensure FTF 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 an M&E standard that facilitates data collection and tracks progress against targets to measure impact.

Private-Sector Incentives (\$25.5 million): Engagement of the private sector at all stages of this initiative, from the development of CIPs to program execution, is critical to the success and sustainability of U.S. investments. FY 2012-funded programs will increase private-sector investment in focus areas, mitigate private-sector risks, access private-sector innovation, and improve the enabling environment for greater private-sector investment.

Economic Resilience (\$109 million): Targeted towards vulnerable but viable rural communities in areas with high concentrations of chronic hunger, these programs will bridge humanitarian and development objectives through expanded support for productive rural safety nets, livelihood diversification, microfinance and savings, and other programs that reduce the vulnerability to short-term production, income, and market disruptions. Specifically, this request will directly fund community development activities in lieu of monetization of food aid for these programs; expand the proportion of Food for Peace Title II resources available for emergency humanitarian needs; leverage the potential of the World Food Program's local and regional procurement of food assistance to strengthen local markets and increase small-holder access to them; and pilot innovative, scalable mechanisms to reduce households' vulnerability to economic and climatic shocks.

Other Ongoing Agricultural Development Programs (\$147 million): These programs support ongoing agricultural development programs in countries other than those targeted for Phase I and Phase II investment. The FY 2012 level concentrates scarce FTF resources in priority countries and programs. In countries with other ongoing agricultural development programs, 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. Programs in the countries listed will be assessed and guided by the same key principles governing FTF.

Nutrition and Multilateral Programs (\$458 million): Consistent with the Administration's focus on strategic coordination, FTF incorporates nutrition and multilateral programs that appear in other sections of the President's Budget request.

- **Nutrition** (\$150 million): Nutrition is a key point of intersection between food security and health, and is a key focus for both the Global Health Initiative and FTF. USAID will provide global technical leadership and technical assistance to priority countries in both Initiatives to facilitate introduction and scale-up of nutrition activities. FY 2012 funding will build upon existing nutrition programs aimed at the prevention and treatment of undernutrition. Prevention programs support operational research and directly improve nutritional intake through education and public health campaigns that promote dietary diversity, establish community nutrition centers, and expand access to critical micronutrients. Treatment programs reduce mortality through decentralized delivery of therapeutic and fortified foods at the community level, and through improved health-management systems. These programs will be complemented with agricultural investments aimed at increasing the availability of nutritious and affordable foods. These efforts are targeted to the first 1,000 days—from pregnancy to age 2—to achieve maximum impact.
- **Multilateral Programs** (\$308 million): U.S. contributions to the multi-donor Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) have leveraged other donor contributions and established a pool of funding that will complement the bilateral assistance investments budgeted in Phase I and Phase II countries by supporting rural

infrastructure investments (e.g. transportation and irrigation), commercial financing, and research and extension. The fund's public-sector window helps finance the agricultural development strategies of developing countries that have demonstrated their commitment to a strategic approach for achieving lasting improvements in the food security of their populations. The fund, which is administered by the World Bank, leverages the technical expertise of other multilateral institutions such as the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the regional development banks.

GAFSP received requests for funding from 25 low-income countries in 2010, and awarded grants totaling \$337 million to 8 of those countries (Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Haiti, Mongolia, Niger, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, and Togo). Project implementation for grants awarded in June 2010 will begin in the first quarter of 2011, and initial progress reports will be available in the third quarter of 2011. Additional grant awards are anticipated to be made in 2011, depending on additional donor contributions. A private-sector window, which will provide financing to small- and medium-sized agribusinesses and smallholder farmers, will also become operational in 2011. The fund incorporates a number of innovative design features including in-depth impact evaluations on a significant percentage of all the projects financed by GAFSP, an inclusive governance structure that provides potential recipient countries and civil-society organizations with a strong role in fund governance, and an open and transparent application process that relies on independent evaluations by a group of experts in agriculture and development issues. This funding will be requested by the Department of Treasury within its International Affairs budget.

Humanitarian Assistance: In addition to the funds requested for FTF, the FY 2012 Budget provides \$1.7 billion for Food for Peace Title II (formerly P.L. 480 Title II) for emergency and nonemergency food assistance. The Budget request also includes \$300 million in International Disaster Assistance for emergency food assistance interventions such as local and regional procurement and cash vouchers, which allow for greater flexibility and timeliness in delivering food assistance. With the exception of nonemergency food assistance, these programs are not incorporated within the FTF results framework; however, when appropriate, they will be coordinated with FTF programs.

Feed the Future: Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative

(\$ in thousands)	All Accounts	DA	ESF	AEECA
TOTAL State/USAID Initiative	1,250,272	922,295	134,436	43,541
Nutrition (GHCS Account)	150,000			
State/USAID - Agriculture & Rural Development, Focus Countries & Programs	1,100,272	922,295	134,436	43,541
Phase I	165,260	108,000	45,700	11,560
Cambodia	8,000	8,000	-	-
Ethiopia	29,000	29,000	-	-
Guatemala	13,000	13,000	-	-
Haiti	35,700	-	35,700	-
Mozambique	10,000	10,000	-	-
Nepal	10,000	-	10,000	-

(\$ in thousands)	All Accounts	DA	ESF	AEECA
Nicaragua	5,000	5,000	-	-
Senegal	28,000	28,000	-	-
Tajikistan	11,560	-	-	11,560
Zambia	15,000	15,000	-	-
Phase II FY 2011 Review*	118,751	101,751	17,000	-
Honduras	20,000	20,000	-	-
Kenya	29,000	29,000	-	-
Liberia	17,000	-	17,000	-
Malawi	19,000	19,000	-	-
Mali	33,751	33,751	-	-
Phase II Currently under Review*	284,000	284,000	-	-
Bangladesh	70,000	70,000	-	-
Ghana	60,000	60,000	-	-
Rwanda	47,000	47,000	-	-
Tanzania	60,000	60,000	-	-
Uganda	47,000	47,000	-	-
Strategic Partners	14,000	14,000	-	-
Brazil	2,000	2,000	-	-
India	10,000	10,000	-	-
South Africa	2,000	2,000	-	-
Regional Programs	76,500	76,000	-	500
Asia Middle East Regional	2,000	2,000	-	-
Central Asia Regional	500	-	-	500
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	5,000	5,000	-	-
USAID Africa Regional (BFS)	13,000	13,000	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	3,000	3,000	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	22,000	22,000	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (BFS)	3,000	3,000	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	3,000	3,000	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	5,000	5,000	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	20,000	20,000	-	-
Research and Development	145,000	145,000	-	-
BFS - Research and Development	144,700	144,700	-	-
ODP/BIFAD - Board for International Food and Agricultural Development	300	300	-	-
Monitoring and Evaluation	15,000	15,000	-	-
BFS - Monitoring and Evaluation	15,000	15,000	-	-
Private Sector Incentive Programs	25,500	25,500	-	-
BFS - Private Sector Incentives	25,500	25,500	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	All Accounts	DA	ESF	AEECA
Economic Resilience	109,000	109,000	-	-
BFS - Community Development	79,000	79,000	-	-
BFS - Local Procurement Programs	20,000	20,000	-	-
BFS - Local Systems Risk Management	10,000	10,000	-	-

* As noted above, the list of Phase II countries is subject to review, based on country progress prior to the time at which FY 2012 funds are made available.

Other Ongoing Agricultural Development Programs*

(\$ in thousands)	All Accounts	DA	ESF	AEECA
Other Agricultural Programs	147,261	44,044	71,736	31,481
Angola	1,824	1,824	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2,000	-	-	2,000
Burundi	2,736	2,736	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	8,208	-	8,208	-
Dominican Republic	4,560	4,560	-	-
Egypt	10,000	-	10,000	-
Georgia	6,550	-	-	6,550
Indonesia	7,395	7,395	-	-
Kosovo	2,520	-	-	2,520
Kyrgyz Republic	10,607	-	-	10,607
Lebanon	9,349	-	9,349	-
Morocco	1,824	1,824	-	-
Nigeria	15,000	15,000	-	-
Philippines	3,010	3,010	-	-
Serbia	5,000	-	-	5,000
Sierra Leone	1,824	-	1,824	-
Sri Lanka	912	912	-	-
Sudan	19,855	-	19,855	-
Timor-Leste	2,777	2,777	-	-
Turkmenistan	900	-	-	900
Ukraine	2,500	-	-	2,500
Uzbekistan	1,404	-	-	1,404
West Bank and Gaza	8,820	-	8,820	-
Yemen	4,560	-	4,560	-
Zimbabwe	9,120	-	9,120	-
ODP/PSA - Private Sector Alliances	4,006	4,006	-	-

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

USAID Operating Expenses

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Operating Expenses, New Budget Authority	1,388,800	1,092,576	1,388,800	1,503,429
Other Sources**	88,126	280,807	392,119	88,126
Total	1,476,926	1,373,383	1,780,919	1,591,555

* These amounts reflect the actual FY 2010 obligations of available resources, including New Budget Authority.

**Other sources include Trust Funds, reimbursements, and carryover. Of this amount, \$191 million is carryover from the multi-year authority for overseas capital space expansion provided in the FY 2010 appropriation.

Overview

The National Security Strategy (NSS) calls for renewing American leadership to advance the Nation's interests in the 21st century more effectively. Recognizing development is inextricably linked to America's national security, the NSS states that the Nation must invest in development capabilities and institutions. Correspondingly, the Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review (QDDR) calls for "elevating American 'civilian power' to better advance national interests and be a better partner to the U.S. military." It also calls for the rebuilding of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) as the world's preeminent development agency, capable of delivering on America's commitment to promote high-impact development around the world.

To respond aggressively to the NSS and QDDR, USAID requires investments in FY 2012 to implement operational reforms under the title "USAID Forward" that will strengthen, optimize, and streamline the way the Agency does business to achieve high-impact development and make smart use of the Nation's limited foreign assistance resources. These operational reforms include Talent Management, Implementation and Procurement Reform, and Science, Technology, and Innovation.

Talent Management reforms will focus on the continued rebuilding and strengthening of the Agency's civilian capacity to implement responsibly the Presidential Initiatives and respond effectively to the world's most critical issues. The Agency will continue the alignment of personnel to critical priorities, increase civil-service capacity, and continue to build the permanent Foreign Service Officer (FSO) corps under the Development Leadership Initiative (DLI). The FY 2012 request ensures that the Agency has the right people with the right skill sets in the right places necessary to elevate American civilian power.

The Implementation and Procurement Reform Initiative (IPRI) will change the way USAID does business, shifting from aid to investment with an emphasis on helping host nations build sustainable systems. USAID will transform its model of doing business with host nations and other donors so that it relies more on host nations' systems and indigenous organizations, emphasizes accountability and transparency, and improves coordination with other donors, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and the private sector.

Lastly, USAID will renew its focus on science, technology, and innovation, recognizing that many development solutions are based on the appropriate, timely application of science and new technologies. The Agency will emphasize the utilization of science, technology, and innovation to solve long-standing development challenges.

Development is as critical to national security and economic prospects as diplomacy and defense. Only through an aggressive and affirmative development agenda and with continued investment can USAID reestablish itself as the global leader in development, and allow for new progress toward the ultimate goal of creating conditions that no longer require the work of USAID.

Management Changes

The FY 2012 request builds on reforms undertaken to change Agency operations fundamentally, to become more efficient, effective, and businesslike. Rather than updating the traditional version of an aid agency, USAID is seeking to build something greater: a modern development enterprise. Like an enterprise, USAID is developing and executing more innovative and focused strategies across the management spectrum.

Examples of management changes include:

- USAID has strengthened its development corps by attracting bright entry-level and distinguished mid-career professionals to join the Agency through the DLI. The DLI gained bipartisan congressional support, because Congress recognized that the growth in the Agency's permanent FSO workforce had not kept pace with the significant increases in USAID-managed program funding and the U.S. Government's foreign assistance priorities. With development objectives playing an ever-increasing role in securing America, continued investment in the USAID workforce will enhance national security. USAID is improving this program, bringing in more mid-career technical professionals capable of managing complex contracts, and deploying them more quickly to key tasks. This has allowed the Agency to staff Presidential Initiatives such as Feed the Future; critical countries like Haiti, Sudan, Afghanistan, and Pakistan; and USAID reform priorities.
- USAID is conducting a series of Business Process Reviews (BPRs) of key management processes and functions to support the Agency's development outcomes more effectively, coordinated with the Administrator's ongoing reform efforts under USAID Forward. The BPRs seek to improve efficiency (time and process), effectiveness (quality), and customer satisfaction. To accomplish this, USAID is utilizing a systematic, repeatable approach—including diagnosis, optimization, implementation, and assessment phases.

The first BPR was conducted on the procurement planning and full-and-open competitive award processes for both acquisition and assistance. Based on the report issued December 2010, USAID established an Implementation and Assessment Plan to ensure the BPR recommendations are implemented and monitored. Several recommendations, once fully implemented, will reduce the Procurement Administrative Lead Time for Washington contracts by 48 percent. The second BPR, which kicked off February 2011, focuses on Administrative Management Services functions in USAID/Washington. Because these services touch many Agency processes—human resources, facilities management, travel and transportation, information technology, etc.—it is a functional rather than a process review. USAID expects this functional review will enhance its

ability to carry out its mission more efficiently and effectively through leaner, more streamlined processes and an improved business flow through fewer systems. Additional BPRs will be conducted throughout the year as needs are identified and resources allow.

To achieve serious reform and development, it is critical the Agency continue these efforts. Like an enterprise, USAID is focused on delivering the highest possible value for the American people. USAID will deliver that value by scaling back its footprint to shift resources to critical regions, rationalizing operations, and vigilantly fighting fraud, waste, and abuse.

Further, the Agency has successfully established a new budget office, giving USAID the flexibility and control needed to be selective and targeted with development assistance funding. The Agency has already used this capability to identify savings that can come from closing Missions, especially in countries where development successes have created the conditions where American assistance is no longer needed. By 2015, USAID believes it can graduate away from assistance in several countries, allowing the reallocation of talent to priority regions. USAID is also realigning its staff to meet challenges in priority areas such as Africa, and as a result, is closing the staffing gap in this region.

All great enterprises relentlessly focus on efficiency, searching for savings no matter how small they may seem, and USAID is no exception. The Agency has found opportunities to save \$65 million by FY 2015 by eliminating or renegotiating leases, consolidating back-office operations, and reconfiguring Information Technology (IT) systems. USAID is adopting reforms as simple as changing the default font for Agency printers because of the savings these changes can accrue.

USAID is building a culture of oversight to prevent waste, fraud, and abuse, and to respond vigorously when it does occur. The Agency has created a new Compliance and Oversight of Partner Performance Division in the Management Bureau's Office of Office Acquisition and Assistance to provide a coordinated effort to monitor closely, investigate, and respond to suspicious activity. USAID will hold all implementing partners to strict account, regardless of their size.

Like an enterprise, USAID is listening to and improving the way it serves its customers: the people of the developing world. The Agency is seeking to do its work in a way that allows it to be replaced over time by efficient local governments, thriving civil societies, and a vibrant private sector. USAID is aggressively doing its part to usher in this new era. The Agency has accelerated funding to local NGOs and entrepreneurs—change agents with the cultural knowledge and in-country expertise to ensure assistance leads to real local institutions and lasting, durable growth. All of this is part of the most aggressive procurement and contracting reform USAID has ever undertaken.

USAID is transforming its way of doing business in global development because change is critical to achieving the peace, prosperity, and security America seeks. Promoting international development is an American value, and it serves American interests. Investing now in USAID's capabilities is a critical step for USAID to achieve these goals.

Uses of Funds:

Categories (\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
USAID Forward Agency Reforms	164,641	385,223	379,419
<i>Talent Management - Development Leadership Initiative</i>	<i>164,641</i>	<i>381,693</i>	<i>358,924</i>
<i>Acquisition Workforce Initiative</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>3,530</i>	<i>3,630</i>
<i>Procurement Reform</i>			<i>14,740</i>
<i>Science, Technology, and Innovation</i>			<i>2,125</i>
Overseas Operations	676,098	648,554	656,995
Washington Operations	279,913	310,985	313,145
Overseas Capital & Washington Space Expansion	53,776	231,224	41,157
Central Support	198,955	204,933	200,839
Total Uses*	1,373,383	1,780,919	1,591,555

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

USAID Workforce:

Categories	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Direct Hires Funded by Operating Expenses			
End-of-year On-board	3,024	3,419	3,584
Estimated Full-Time Equivalent Work Years	2,660	2,886	3,166
Limited-Term Program-Funded Appointments			
End-of-year On-board	176	255	305
Estimated Full-Time Equivalent Work Years	173	230	275

USAID Forward Agency Reforms**Talent Management—Development Leadership Initiative (DLI)**

The request will support the fifth year of USAID's DLI, a multi-year effort to augment and develop the U.S. Direct Hire overseas workforce. Under DLI, USAID will recruit, hire, and train 95 new mid-level FSOs in FY 2012, to meet rapidly the immediate needs of Presidential Initiatives and the challenges in frontline states.

In this fifth year, the DLI will continue to address critical staffing deficiencies, strengthen technical capabilities, and improve the stewardship of its funds. USAID will hire experienced, mid-career technical professionals capable of implementing and managing programs being deployed more quickly to key assignments in the areas most in need. Strengthening field presence helps build the capacity of people and institutions, and enhances USAID's ability to influence host countries to improve their future, creating long-lasting effects in the countries receiving assistance. It is also a critical component of the implementation and procurement reform effort that USAID is undertaking.

The FY 2012 request will cover the salaries and other operational expenses for the 95 FSOs hired in FY 2012, and the annualized, recurring costs of the estimated 895 FSOs hired from FY 2008 to FY 2011. These costs include salaries and benefits, support costs, training, facilities, space, IT reconfiguration, and background investigations.

DLI Request Categories (\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Request
Personnel Compensation	132,329
Travel & Transportation	16,479
Rental Payments / Recurring Allowances	77,614
Other Services	17,282
Facilities Operation & Maintenance / ICASS	79,578
Furniture & Equipment / Non Recurring Allowances	35,642
Total	358,924

The 95 mid-level FSOs will fill critical stewardship and technical backstops. Notionally, USAID expects to hire the following officers:

- 30 Controllers
- 15 Agriculture Officers
- 5 Economists
- 5 Engineers
- 5 Education Officers
- 10 Crisis, Stabilization, and Governance Officers
- 25 Contract Officers

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.

Implementation and Procurement Reform

The QDDR calls for USAID to change the way it does business by building partnerships with host nations. This requires the Agency to change its procurement practices and rebuild its technical and contracting officer workforce. Through the IPRI, USAID will increase the success of its foreign assistance efforts. IPRI will fundamentally change USAID's business model from contracting out service delivery to providing assistance through host-country systems and direct technical assistance to host-country ministries and other local institutions. IPRI will focus on aligning aid with partner-country strategies, making aid flows more predictable, and increasing the use of partner-country systems. By building local capacity through IPRI, USAID aims to move to a new era in partnership to produce significant long-term, sustainable development results.

The six objectives of IPRI are to:

1. Strengthen partner-country capacity to improve aid effectiveness and sustainability
2. Strengthen local civil-society and private-sector capacity to improve aid effectiveness and sustainability
3. Increase competition and broaden USAID's partner base

4. Use U.S. Government resources more efficiently and effectively
5. Strengthen collaboration and partnership with bilateral donors and multilateral and international organizations to increase synergies and avoid duplication
6. Rebuild USAID's internal technical capacity and rebalance the workforce.

The request will fund 70 new civil service positions, training, travel, equipment, and contracts and agreements. Both technical advisors and contracting officers' technical representatives will be needed to support IPRI as contracts and programs become smaller and more tailored to host-country systems. Although many Operating Units already have local capacity-building as part of their activities, much of this is done through U.S.-based organizations rather than directly through USAID staff providing direct technical assistance to local entities, as envisioned under IPRI. With additional workforce resources, the Agency will be able to provide increased leadership and direct technical assistance to build the capacity of local NGOs and other host-country institutions.

Following is the projected hiring plan for the 70 new civil service positions for IPRI:

Bureau	FY 2012
Africa	4
Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance	14
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade	6
Management	37
General Counsel	1
Global Health	7
Small and Disadvantaged Business	1
Total	70

Acquisition Workforce Initiative

The request continues funding the President's Acquisition Workforce Initiative, which seeks to improve the capacity and capabilities of the acquisition workforce through investments in training, certification management, and technology for the contracting staff, as well as staff increases. This additional capacity will allow USAID to acquire the goods and services needed to accomplish the Agency's mission at reduced costs and with better performance.

Science, Technology, and Innovation

The request will support the Agency's Development Innovation Venture (DIV) Program and Office of Science and Technology that will revitalize USAID's use of science and technology to motivate and generate innovative approaches to traditional and persistent development challenges. The DIV Program will solicit ideas from inside and outside the Agency, and support experimental program design, development, and impact assessment. The request will fund staff, travel, and other operational costs to support implementation of the DIV Fund. DIV staff will administer grants, perform inreach and outreach functions, provide technical leadership for the implementation of the program, and assist the rest of the Agency in scaling field or headquarters innovations.

The request also will support increased class sizes for the American Association for the Advancement of Sciences and Jefferson Fellows, who will patent innovative development approaches to be piloted and eventually transitioned to scale through the newly established DIV Fund or through Mission or Bureau programming. This investment in science, technology, and innovation is needed to promote new discoveries and scientific breakthroughs successfully, as well as both evolutionary and revolutionary changes in its programming and business practices.

Overseas Capital and Washington Space Expansion

The request for capital space expansion will provide funding required for the growth in USAID's workforce. 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 U.S. engagement in addressing development challenges, requires an equally significant increase in space and support services.

This request includes \$40 million for overseas office space for 356 desks, and \$1.2 million for Washington office space. The request will continue the expansion necessary to accommodate DLI hiring. USAID identified the overseas locations targeted for expansion of 356 desks based on strategic importance to the development goals of the National Security Strategy, support for training and permanent positions, and security issues. The following table depicts the investment by region:

Region	Total Estimated Need (\$ in thousands)	# Desks Created
Africa	22,624	156
Asia	9,641	67
Europe and Eurasia	713	5
Latin America and Caribbean	4,572	111
Middle East	2,450	17
Total	40,000	356

The \$1.2 million request for additional Washington space will fund the recurring leasing and utility costs for the 70 civil service positions requested for procurement reform. The following depicts the request by type of capital expansion:

FY 2012 Estimated Capital Space Costs (\$ in thousands)	
New Embassy Compound (NEC)/Chancery Reconfiguration	3,729
NEC Increase Size	23,573
New Office Annex (NOX) Reconfiguration	2,254
Interim Office Building (IOB) Reconfiguration	919
IOB-Owned Construction	105
Incremental Yearly Lease Costs	9,420
Overseas Subtotal	40,000
Washington	1,157
Total	41,157

For overseas space, the Department of State's Office of Building Operations is expected to complete the work for the funding associated with New Embassy Compound construction and reconfiguration, while USAID will complete work associated with the Interim Office Buildings.

Overseas Operations

Categories (\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Field Missions	500,059	443,331	450,730
USDH Salaries & Benefits*	162,794	177,418	206,265
Junior Officer Support	400	1,000	-
Real Property Maintenance	12,845	-	-
FS Pay Modernization	-	26,805	-
Total Overseas Operations	676,098	648,554	656,995

Field Missions

This Budget line-item funds the following activities:

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

Direct Hire Salaries and Benefits – Overseas

This category includes salaries and the Agency's share of benefits, such as retirement, thrift

savings plan, social security, and health and life insurance for approximately 874 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. In line with the Administration’s Government-wide pay freeze, the request excludes a pay increase.

Washington Operations

Categories (\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Washington Bureaus/Offices	46,351	48,300	48,300
Office of Security	19,519	16,719	16,719
USDH Salaries & Benefits	214,043	245,966	248,126
Total	279,913	310,985	313,145

Washington Bureaus/Offices

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

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

Office of Security

The USAID Office of Security request represents a continuing effort to protect USAID employees and facilities against global terrorism, and national security information against espionage. The FY 2012 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:

Categories (\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Physical Security	16,848	12,234	12,621
Personnel Security	2,158	4,085	3,328
Counterintelligence and Information Security	308	100	267
Counterterrorism	205	300	503
Total	19,519	16,719	16,719

Physical Security

Funding will allow USAID to complete physical-security enhancement projects for 16 Missions, install and maintain communications systems at 17 Missions, and procure new or replace aging

armored vehicles for 9 Missions overseas. Additionally, the funding will cover three U.S.-based driver-training classes for Foreign Service National employees.

Personnel Security

Funding will allow USAID to conduct two legislated types of background investigations on Federal employees and contractors: initial applicants and recurring employees investigations for the purpose of determining eligibility for access to National Security Information, IAW E.O. 12968; and investigations pursuant to Homeland Security Presidential Directive 12 to verify the identity and suitability of Federal contractors and consultants requiring recurring unescorted access to Federal buildings prior to credentialing. Funding also will cover increased costs stemming from the U.S. Director of National Intelligence-mandated changes in the requirements for more frequent, albeit more automated, update-investigations for Federal employees and contractors requiring access to national security Information.

Counterintelligence and Information Security

Funding will allow USAID to provide security training to a growing workforce of new and current Agency employees, using IT to provide distance-based training from Washington effectively and efficiently to more than 100 overseas USAID posts. This 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 IT system that supports the current terrorist-screening processes and an expanded pilot-vetting program.

Direct Hire Salaries and Benefits – Washington

The request will fund civil-service personnel in Washington. This Budget item also includes salaries and the Agency's share of benefits, such as retirement, Thrift Savings Plan, and social security, health, and life insurance for approximately 1,572 civil-service and foreign-service employees. In line with the Administration's Government-wide pay freeze, the request excludes a pay increase.

Central Support

Categories (\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Information Technology	87,475	90,787	83,646
Rent & General Support	79,481	84,471	87,093
Staff Training	11,350	10,050	10,050
Personnel Support	2,653	5,000	5,000
HR Reform	4,000	-	-
Other Agency Costs	13,995	14,625	15,050
Total	198,955	204,933	200,839

Information Technology (IT)

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
IT Systems	21,710	40,746	38,572
IT Infrastructure	48,981	41,086	36,433
IT Architecture	16,784	8,955	8,641
Total	87,475	90,787	83,646

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.

Washington Rent, Utilities, and Support Costs

The request will fund mandatory rent and general support costs. In FY 2012, payments for office rent, utilities, and building-specific and basic security for the Ronald Reagan Building and International Trade Center, SA-44, technology hub, warehouse, and other space in the metropolitan area are estimated at \$73 million, which is approximately 87 percent 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 headquarters 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 and crosscutting competencies, as well as on training on development, diversity, private-sector alliances, management, and technical skills for all staff.

Focused on USAID Forward's Talent Management objectives, the staff training strategy will strengthen the core management and technical skills of the Agency's workforce. Consistent with the QDDR, 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 enhance 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
- Maintaining a learning management system with a supporting database to capture accurately employee training and competency data
- Continuing the After Hours tuition assistance programs

The staff-training request supports additional training in security and leadership; piloting of development studies and 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, which includes improvements to human capital processes, performance monitoring, 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 a wide range of Agency HR IT systems, such as payroll, recruitment and classification, and staffing data for several types of employees.

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 to 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 following table provides a breakdown of these resources.

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Appropriated Funds			
Enacted Level/NOA	1,388,800	1,388,800	1,503,429
Subtotal	1,388,800	1,388,800	1,503,429
Unobligated Balance – NOA/Supplemental	(296,224)	-	-
Obligations – NOA/Supplemental	1,092,576	1,388,800	1,503,429
Trust and Program Funds			
Local Currency Trust Funds	14,424	17,808	17,808
Reimbursements	12,520	6,500	6,500
PEPFAR Reimbursements	18,043	22,611	23,418
Space Cost Reimbursements	7,900	7,900	7,900
IT Cost Reimbursements	20,267	20,000	20,000
Obligations – Trust and Program Funds	73,153	74,819	75,626
Unobligated Balance – NOA	236,977	296,224	-
Unobligated Balance - Start of Year	24,436	21,076	12,500
Recovery of Prior-Year Obligations	7,317	12,500	12,500
Ending Balance – Current-Year Recoveries	(7,317)	(12,500)	(12,500)
Ending Balance – OE Funds	(13,759)	-	-
Expired Unobligated Funds	(40,000)	-	-
Obligations - Other Funding Sources	207,654	317,300	12,500
Obligations –Trust and Program Funds and Other Funding Sources	280,807	392,119	88,126
Total Obligations	1,373,383	1,780,919	1,591,555

USAID Capital Investment Fund

Categories (\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Information Technology	50,500	71,594	62,900	46,700
Overseas Facilities Construction	134,500	140,670	126,677	145,500
Total	185,000	212,264	189,577	189,200

*These amounts reflect the actual FY 2010 obligations of available resources, including New Budget Authority.

**The amount for Information Technology includes \$12 million that is unallocated because the FY 2011 request is \$12 million less than the FY 2011 Continuing Resolution level.

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

Category (\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
IT Systems			
Joint Financial Management System	7,776	1,800	1,770
Global Acquisition & Assistance System	17,932	0	2,580
Knowledge Management	4,079	3,490	5,490
IT Transition	2,382	2,000	1,500
E-travel (implementation)	1,857	0	0
Systems Maintenance	5,137	5,810	9,903
Data Management	0	0	1,170
E-Gov Initiatives	6,416	3,523	1,505
Subtotal	45,580	16,623	23,918
IT Infrastructure			
IT Steady State Infrastructure & Modernization	13,760	24,648	19,352
Disaster Recovery	10,183	0	0
USAID/DOS Infrastructure	2,071	0	0
Web Services	0	2,335	1,910
Clearance Records and Investigation	0	1,000	0
Information Systems Security	0	0	1,520
Subtotal	26,014	27,983	22,782
IT Architecture			
Systems and Process Engineering	0	5,162	0
Enterprise Architecture	0	1,132	0
Subtotal	0	6,294	0
Total	71,594	50,900	46,700

In FY 2012, USAID will support the following IT systems and infrastructure 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.

GLAAS: This investment will support the initial stages of a technology upgrade to GLAAS that introduces a new framework by the COTS solution provider.

Knowledge Management: This investment will convert legacy project-evaluation archives to a 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, and 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.

Data Management: This investment will support phase one of a three-year plan to upgrade the Agency's data and database management. Phase one consists of a baseline analysis to document and assess the Agency's current data and database management practices, and fund the initial database-server consolidation.

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

IT Infrastructure

Steady State IT Infrastructure and Technology Modernization Program: This investment will support the replacement of 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. Effectiveness also will be enhanced with a move towards cloud computing and enhanced collaboration tools.

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).

Information Systems Security: This investment will support the implementation of the Agency's Information System, Security, and Privacy Programs. This funding will allow the CISO to purchase the tools to supplement the current CISO/CPO operations, and tools required to meet regulatory compliance of FISMA, OMB, NIST, and the Privacy Act.

Overseas Facilities Construction

Categories (\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Overseas Facilities Construction	140,670	126,677	142,500

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 2012 request of \$142.5 million will support USAID's full participation in the 7th year of the Capital Security Cost Sharing (CSCS) Program.

The CSCS Program is designed to generate \$17.5 billion over 14 years to accelerate the construction of approximately 150 new secure, safe, and functional diplomatic and consular office facilities for all U.S. Government personnel overseas; and 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 each authorized or existing overseas position in U.S. diplomatic facilities and for 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 2012, four new embassy compounds in countries with USAID presence are scheduled to have contracts awarded: N'Djamena, Chad; Jakarta, Indonesia; Cotonou, Benin; and Abuja, Nigeria.

USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total ^{1/}	FY 2010 Actual Total ^{2/}	FY 2011 CR ^{3/}	FY 2012 Request
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses, New Budget Authority	46,500	46,500		51,500
Other Sources ^{4/}	26,748	26,748		9,395
Total Sources	73,248	73,248	46,500	60,895

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and includes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

4/ Other Sources include supplementals, prior-year balances and recoveries, transfers, and collections. The FY 2012 figure of \$9.395 million is an estimate based on FY 2011 President's Budget Request.

The Office of Inspector General (OIG) for the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is responsible for overseeing approximately \$27 billion in foreign assistance funding for USAID, the United States African Development Foundation, the Inter-American Foundation, and the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC). The Office receives separate reimbursable funding to oversee MCC.

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

The \$51.5 million requested in FY 2012 will enable OIG to continue to oversee foreign assistance funds managed by USAID worldwide, and help OIG focus its activities on the nation's highest priorities. These priorities include relief and reconstruction efforts in Afghanistan, Pakistan, Haiti, and Iraq; proper planning and implementation of programs to prevent and treat HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, and other worldwide epidemic diseases; and development efforts and humanitarian activities in parts of the world where natural, political, or economic disasters threaten the stability of developing countries.

The FY 2012 request will allow OIG to maintain country offices in Kabul, Afghanistan; and Islamabad, Pakistan (both established in FY 2010); and Baghdad, Iraq, to oversee USAID's development programs in those countries. In addition, the request will allow OIG to establish an office in Haiti in FY 2011, and 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 2012 request will also enable OIG to devote more personnel and financial resources to investigating allegations of contract and procurement fraud—allegations that constitute approximately 90 percent of the investigative workload. OIG will continue to participate in the National Procurement Fraud Task Force and the International Contract Corruption Task Force, so that it can leverage the investigative resources of the task forces. This participation is crucial to OIG’s effectiveness as the scope and complexity of its fraud cases increase.

With the request, OIG will continue to conduct mandatory work, such as implementing the oversight requirements of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act and conducting financial statement audits of the organizations OIG oversees, such as the United States African Development Foundation and the Inter-American Foundation.

The FY 2012 Budget includes the following information that is required to be reported to Congress under the 2008 amendments to the Inspector General Act.

USAID OIG’s initial FY 2012 Budget submission to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) was \$56.4 million, which included \$3.5 million International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS) costs in Iraq. OMB passback advised that \$3.5 million ICASS costs in Iraq for USAID OIG will continue to be covered by Department of State in FY 2012. The \$51.5 million request includes \$0.686 million to satisfy OIG’s training requirements, one of its management priorities. OIG will prioritize training to allow auditors to complete required continuing professional education, and for special agents to attend basic criminal investigators’ training and fund more advanced courses to prepare employees more fully to carry out their responsibilities. In addition, OIG will have sufficient funds to support the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency (\$.121 million).

Table 1. OIG Staffing (FTEs)

Location	OIG 2010 Actual	OIG 2011 CR	OIG 2012 Request
	U.S. Direct-Hire Personnel	U.S. Direct-Hire Personnel	U.S. Direct-Hire Personnel
Washington, DC	125	*	122
Baghdad, Iraq	7	*	7
Cairo, Egypt	9	*	9
Dakar, Senegal	7	*	7
Islamabad, Pakistan	7	*	9
Kabul, Afghanistan	6	*	11
Manila, Philippines	8	*	8
Port-au-Prince, Haiti	0	*	3
Pretoria, South Africa	10	*	11
San Salvador, El Salvador	7	*	9
Tel Aviv, Israel	2	*	2
Overseas Total	63	*	76
Grand Total	188	*	198

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

OIG's Priority	FY 2010 Actual		FY 2011 CR		FY 2012 Request	
	Total	FTEs	Total	FTEs	Total	FTEs
Highest Priority Areas						
Afghanistan programs	4,553	6	*	*	7,173	11
Iraq programs	3,627	9	*	*	2,586	7
Pakistan programs	4,857	8	*	*	4,642	9
Haiti Programs	714	0	*	*	1,881	3
Subtotal	13,751	23	*	*	16,282	30
Global Health						
Subtotal	1,493	4	*	*	3,192	7
Mandatory Work and Others						
Subtotal	41,644	161	*	*	41,421	161
Total Funding and FTEs	56,888	188	*	*	60,895	198

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

Object Class	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
1100 - Personnel Compensation & FSNs*	23,779	*	29,465
1200 - Personnel Benefits	7,990	*	10,941
2100 - Travel	4,314	*	3,108
2200 - Transportation	1,819	*	1,075
2300 - Rent, Communications and Utilities	5,509	*	4,180
2400 - Printing and Reproduction	30	*	26
2500 - Contractual Services	10,535	*	10,781
2600 - Supplies and Materials	362	*	181
3100 - Purchase of Equipment	2,550	*	1,138
Total	56,888	*	60,895

* Foreign Service National positions.

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

Object Class - Budget Authority	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Direct Obligations:			
Personnel Compensation:			
Full Time Permanent (11.1)	19,603	*	23,989
Other Personnel Compensation (11.5)	2,134	*	3,162
Special personal services payments (11.8)	2,042	*	2,314
Subtotal Personnel Compensation:	23,779	*	29,465
Civilian Personnel Benefits (12.1)	7,990	*	10,941
Subtotal Pay Costs:	31,769	*	40,406
Travel (21.0)	4,314	*	3,108
Transportation of Things (22.0)	1,819	*	1,075
Rental Payments to GSA (23.1)	2,385	*	2,467
Rental Payments to Others (23.2)	2,477	*	1,260
Communications, Utilities and Misc. Charges (23.3)	647	*	453
Printing and Reproduction (24.0)	30	*	26
Other Contractual Services:			
Advisory and Assistance Services (25.1)	848	*	2,353
Other Services (25.2)	1,040	*	1,261
Other Purchases of Goods & Svc from Govt Accts (25.3)	7,986	*	6,826
Operation & Maintenance of Facilities (25.4)	268	*	174
Medical Care (25.6)	147	*	30
Operation and Maintenance of Equipment (25.7)	246	*	137
Subtotal Other Contractual Services:	10,535	*	10,781
Supplies and Materials (26.0)	362	*	181
Equipment (31.0)	2,550	*	1,138
Subtotal Non-Pay Costs	25,119	*	20,489
Total Obligations:	56,888	*	60,895

Global Health and Child Survival

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total ^{1/}	FY 2010 Actual Total ^{2/}	FY 2011 CR ^{3/}	FY 2012 Request
Adjusted Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	2,470,000	2,473,600		3,073,600
Non-War Supplemental	45,000	45,000		-
Total Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	2,515,000	2,518,600	2,420,000	3,073,600
Global Health and Child Survival - State	5,359,000	5,359,000	5,359,000	5,641,900
Total Global Health and Child Survival	7,874,000	7,877,600	7,779,000	8,715,500

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and includes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

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). Investments in global health strengthen fragile or failing states, promote social and economic progress, and support the rise of capable partners who can help to solve regional and global problems. The U.S. Government's efforts in global health are a signature of American leadership in the world. No nation has done more to improve the health of people around the world, including the United States' historic commitment to the treatment, care, and prevention of HIV/AIDS. The request is divided into two sections: USAID-administered and State-administered funding.

The FY 2012 Budget reflects a comprehensive and integrated global health strategy to implement the Administration's Global Health Initiative (GHI) by taking the investments made in the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI), maternal and child health, family planning, tuberculosis, neglected tropical diseases, and other programs, and expanding their reach by tying individual health programs together in an integrated, coordinated system of care. This strategy will save millions of lives while fostering sustainable health care delivery systems that can address the full range of developing country health needs. Specifically, the Initiative's overall emphases are improving health outcomes through a focus on women, girls, and gender equity; increasing impact through strategic coordination and integration; strengthening and leveraging key multilateral organizations and global health partnerships; encouraging country ownership and investing in country-led plans; building sustainability through investments in health systems strengthening; improving metrics, monitoring, and evaluation; and promoting research, development, and innovation. As these programs are implemented, USAID and the Department of State will continue to enhance the integration of quality interventions with the broader health and development programs of the U.S. Government, country partners, multilateral organizations, and other donors. 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 U.S. Government programs and platforms as well as those of other partners and donors. Also, resources will be targeted to achieve ambitious outcomes on global health indicators.

The FY 2012 GHCS request includes a total of \$200 million from several programmatic areas for the GHI Strategic Fund for Innovation, Integration and Evaluation to provide catalytic support to the learning agenda through accelerated work in designated GHI Plus countries. This represents the USG commitment to supporting GHI Plus countries in expanding, integrating and coordinating services from existing platforms, evaluating services and increasing use of innovative technology and practices as to improve efficient and effective service delivery.

Global Health and Child Survival-USAID

The Global Health and Child Survival request for USAID-administered programs (GHCS-USAID) of \$3,073.6 million reflects the President's commitment to a comprehensive approach for global health programs as outlined in the GHI. Expansion of basic health services and strengthening national health systems are key investments that significantly improve public 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:

\$846 million for Maternal Health and Child Health (MCH) 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 358,000 mothers die from complications related to pregnancy or childbirth and 8.1 million children die, although two-thirds of the child deaths could be prevented. 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 infections in newborns; 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 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 integrate across all health programs, particularly family planning, nutrition, and infectious diseases.

\$691 million for Malaria programs to continue the comprehensive strategy, launched in the PMI, which combines prevention and treatment approaches, and integrates these interventions with other priority health services. Annually, 800,000 people die of malaria and 250 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 Nigeria and the Democratic Republic of Congo. PMI will support host countries' national malaria control programs and strengthen local capacity to expand the use of four highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures. These measures include indoor residual spraying, long-lasting insecticide-treated bed nets, artemisinin-based combination therapies, and interventions to address malaria in pregnancy. The program will focus on reaching 85 percent of pregnant women and of children under 5 in the target

countries. 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.

\$625.6 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 intervention for the health of mothers and children, contributing to reduced maternal mortality, healthier children (through breastfeeding), and reduced infant mortality (through better birth spacing). Activities will support the key elements of successful FP programs, including the creation of demand for modern family planning services through behavior change communication; commodity supply and logistics; service delivery; policy analysis and planning; biomedical, social science, and program research; knowledge management; and monitoring and evaluation. Priority areas include 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 PEPFAR to focus on HIV/AIDS treatment, prevention, and care interventions worldwide - including support for orphans and vulnerable children affected by the epidemic, as well as continuation of the successful microbicide program including further development of 1% tenofovir gel, a candidate with very promising results last year. 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 Department of State.

\$150 million for Nutrition. More than 200 million children under age five and one in three women in the developing world suffer from undernutrition. Nutrition activities will be linked with the Feed the Future 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.

\$236 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 9.4 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, and partnering with the private sector in DOTS. In particular, activities to address multi-drug-resistant and extensively drug resistant TB will be accelerated, including the expansion of diagnosis, treatment, and infection-control measures. USAID collaborates with the Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator and other U.S. Government 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 Isoniazid Preventive Therapy where appropriate.

\$100 million for Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs). Every year 1 billion people 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 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, 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.

\$60 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.

\$15 million for Vulnerable Children programs for the Displaced Children and Orphans Fund (DCOF) and the Child Blindness programs. DCOF supports projects that strengthen national child protection systems, strengthen the economic capacity of vulnerable families to protect and provide for the needs of their children, and facilitate family reunification and social reintegration of children separated during armed conflict, including child soldiers, street children, and institutionalized children. USAID's Child Blindness Program will provide eye-health education, comprehensive vision screening, refractive error correction, sight-restoring surgery, and education for blind children.

Global Health and Child Survival-State

The Global Health and Child Survival-State-administered (GHCS-State) account is the largest source of funding for PEPFAR, which is overseen and coordinated by the Department of State's Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator. 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 GHI, PEPFAR funding is used to support partner countries in expanding programmatic successes while increasing capacity of partner countries in managing, overseeing, and operating health systems. In support of this Initiative, PEPFAR is working to increase levels of collaboration and integration of donor resources and funding streams. It is also seeking to continue to build indigenous capacity, leadership and systems within which multiple health issues can be addressed, using HIV/AIDS investments as a foundation. PEPFAR supports countries to increase access to HIV/AIDS services through a comprehensive, multisectoral approach; to continue the transition from an emergency response to promoting sustainable programs that are country-owned and -driven; to address HIV/AIDS within a broader health and development context; and to increase efficiencies in programming.

The FY 2012 GHCS-State request of \$5,641.9 million includes funding for country-based HIV/AIDS activities, technical support/strategic information and evaluation, international partners, and oversight and management. 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:

\$4,168.3 million will support integrated HIV/AIDS prevention, care, and treatment, and other health-systems-strengthening programs in 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 and link U.S. Government, partner country, and other multilateral and bilateral resources to achieve long-term results in service delivery, policy reform, and financing for HIV/AIDS and related issues to foster an effective, harmonized, and sustainable HIV/AIDS response. Multiyear U.S. Government resource plans under the Partnership Frameworks are noted as pending funding 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 U.S. Government, 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.

In addition, addressing gender issues is essential to reducing the vulnerability of women and men to HIV infection. PEPFAR proactively confronts the changing demographics of the HIV/AIDS epidemic by integrating gender throughout prevention, care, and treatment activities; supporting special initiatives, including those aimed at addressing gender-based violence; and adopting GHI principles that highlight the importance of women, girls, and gender equality.

\$1,045 million will support international partnerships, including a \$1 billion 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 2012 contribution of \$1.3 billion, consistent with the Administration’s pledge of \$4 billion during FY 2011-FY 2013.) The Administration is actively engaged with the Global Fund in pursuit of reforms that will improve performance and eliminate corruption. More broadly, 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.

\$428.6 million will fund administrative costs, strategic information and evaluation expenses, and centrally managed support costs:

- oversight and management expenses incurred by U.S. Government agency headquarters including administrative and institutional costs; management of staff at headquarters and in the field; management and processing of cooperative agreements and contracts; and the administrative costs of the Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator.
- technical support, strategic information and evaluation expenses including 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 crosscutting efforts such as human capacity development, training for health care workers, and supply-chain management.

Development Assistance

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total ^{1/}	FY 2010 Actual Total ^{2/}	FY 2011 CR ^{3/}	FY 2012 Request
Development Assistance	2,520,000	2,520,000	2,520,000	2,918,002

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and includes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

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

DA-funded programs are coordinated with programs managed by the Millennium Challenge Corporation 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 U.S. 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 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 focus 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 2012, the DA request will fund programs in the areas of food security, economic growth, education, governing justly and democratically, conflict mitigation and reconciliation, innovation, science and technology, and evaluation. The strategy for Feed the Future starts with the recognition that food security is not just about food, but it is all about security - national security, economic security, environmental security, and human security. These food security programs contribute to economic and social development by increasing rural incomes and reducing poverty and hunger. Other 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, mobilizing private sector participation, and strengthening recipient country accountability. Education programs focus on improving quality and access, building higher education capacity, and providing youth with basic academic and life skills that empower them to take full advantage of economic opportunity.

Programs in the area of governing justly and democratically advance democracy, human rights, and governance. Programs vary based on the challenges present in each country, but include increasing political competition; strengthening civil society's role in political, economic, and social life; supporting the free flow of information; promoting government that is effective and legitimate; strengthening the rule of law; and advancing anti-corruption measures. Conflict mitigation and reconciliation activities are designed to meet the unique needs of fragile or crisis-prone countries to establish a foundation for longer-term development by promoting reconciliation, supporting peace processes, and addressing the root causes of conflict and instability through peace building programs.

Highlights:

The Administration's principal priorities for DA funding in FY 2012 include:

- **Feed the Future (FTF) (\$922.3 million):** In many places, people whose sustenance is from agriculture cannot grow enough to feed their families, earn an income from selling their crops, or have no way of transporting it to local or regional markets. The broken systems contribute to hunger and poverty and can, in turn, lead to political instability. Since 2007, when global food prices skyrocketed, there have been riots over food in more than 60 countries. U.S. assistance will support investments that address 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; increasing incomes so the poor can purchase enough food; and reducing under-nutrition through targeted interventions that assist the most vulnerable. Assistance in the agriculture sector will focus on increasing incomes for producers, especially 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. Funding will increase the effectiveness of emergency assistance by strengthening the capacity of countries to anticipate and prevent hunger-related emergencies over time. Assistance will be 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. Investments will be concentrated in select countries where conditions are right to sustain progress. 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.
- **Global Climate Change (\$452 million):** The effect of global climate change poses huge national security challenges, especially from the destabilizing impact it can have on economies and politics. Strategic investments will help vulnerable populations adapt to the impacts of climate change by partnering with key developing countries to reduce net greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Adaptation programs will work with countries to better monitor the effects of climate change, as well as develop and implement effective strategies for reducing the impact on vulnerable populations and increasing those populations' resilience. Clean energy programs will partner with countries to support reforms and capacity-building with the aim of reducing GHG emission trajectories, particularly through investments in development and implementation of national-level low emissions development planning under the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) program, and through the

promotion of policies and technologies for energy efficiency, renewable energy, and other clean energy priorities. Sustainable landscapes programs will reduce GHG emissions from forests and landscapes by helping countries analyze drivers of deforestation and develop plans to address them under the EC-LEDS program, build capacity to measure and monitor GHG emissions from forests, and build capacity and enhance rights for forest-dependent and indigenous communities to participate in and benefit from carbon finance opportunities.

- **Education:** By opening markets overseas, promoting U.S. exports, and helping countries transition to developed economies, the Department of State and USAID foster economic prosperity at home. Education is foundational to human development. It is critical to promoting long-term, broad-based economic growth, reducing poverty and inequality, improving health, and promoting participatory democracy. USAID's education strategy addresses learning across the education spectrum, which includes basic education, higher education, and workforce development. The predominant focus is on basic education - specifically, reading acquisition in primary grades. Investments in workforce development and tertiary education that increase national capacity to support country development goals are also critical. Finally, increased equitable access to educational services for children and youth in conflict or crisis contexts will be prioritized. In addition to these programmatic priorities will be key policy reforms, especially as they advance accountability, transparency, and results measurement. Education investments will be driven by prioritizing contexts where interventions are realistically and measurably achievable in a three to five year timeframe, even with a longer strategic context.
- **Economic Growth:** The global financial crisis continues to hurt many developing and transition countries: weakening their financial systems, tightening credit, disrupting trade and investment, and decreasing economic opportunities, especially for the poor and disadvantaged. Development Assistance investments will help countries develop the policies and practices they need to support rapid, broad-based economic growth. Economic policies, regulations, and approaches also affect countries' ability to meet other development objectives. A state that does not have growth-enhancing policies for raising and budgeting money cannot gather the resources to address its HIV/AIDS problem sustainably. Trade rules that block farmers from selling their goods across borders discourage farmers from growing the food required to support food security. Forests needed to address global climate change cannot be sustained if structures are not in place that provide local populations with the incentive to maintain them. U.S. economic growth investments will work in sectors and with firms to enhance their ability to work within these environments. Programs will work with countries to improve the enabling environment for private investment, entrepreneurship, and broad-based economic growth by addressing issues such as property rights, business registration, administrative "red tape," well-regulated competition, trade policies and trade capacity, and access to credit.
- **Governing Justly and Democratically:** U.S. assistance will support democracy, human rights, and governance to consolidate democratic institutions, make government more effective and responsive to their populations, and expand the number of countries which respect human rights and act responsibly in the international system. This assistance is central to the success of overall development efforts in areas such as economic growth, global health, climate change, food security, and humanitarian assistance. Governments that protect human rights and fundamental freedoms are ultimately more stable, successful, and secure than those that do not. Additionally, American workers are better off when their counterparts abroad can stand up for their basic rights. The focus of DA will be on new and fragile democracies, as well as on those that have committed through sound policies and practice to build effective, transparent, and accountable governments, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa, Asia, and Latin

America to help ensure they are able to deliver both political and socioeconomic benefits to their citizens. Programming will pursue specific goals, including, increasing the ability of government officials, law professionals, nongovernmental organization affiliates, journalists, election observers, and citizens to strengthen the effectiveness, accountability, and participatory nature of democratic institutions within new and fragile democracies; strengthening domestic human rights organizations, supporting public advocacy campaigns on human rights, and training domestic election observers in order to foster respect for human rights, increase citizens' political participation, and expand political competition in closed societies; and promoting stability, reform, and recovery to lay the foundations for democratic governance in conflict and failed states.

- **USAID FORWARD Initiatives (\$71.8 million):** Funding will support initiatives on innovation, evaluation, and science and technology which will change the way USAID develops and brings innovations to scale, uses scientific advancements, and evaluates its work. The Development Innovation Ventures program borrows from the private venture-capital model to invest resources in innovative high-risk, high-return development projects, while the science and technology funding supports a series of Grand Challenges for Development to bring the power of science to bear on major development problems. Evaluation funds support a rebuilding of USAID's capacity for performance monitoring and rigorous, relevant evaluation.

International Disaster Assistance

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total ^{1/}	FY 2010 Actual Total ^{2/}	FY 2011 CR ^{3/}	FY 2012 Request
Adjusted International Disaster Assistance	845,000	845,000		860,700
Non-War Supplemental	460,000	460,000		-
International Disaster Assistance	1,305,000	1,305,000	845,000	860,700

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and includes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

The FY 2012 International Disaster Assistance (IDA) request of \$860.7 million will provide funds to save lives, reduce suffering, and mitigate and prepare for natural and complex emergencies overseas. These funds provide for the management of humanitarian assistance, rehabilitation, disaster risk reduction, and transition to development assistance programs. Natural disasters, civil strife, the global economic downturn, food insecurity, and prolonged displacement of populations will continue to hinder the advancement of development and stability. The IDA request will enable the U.S. Government to meet humanitarian needs quickly and support mitigation and preparedness programs 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 livelihood 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.

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

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

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

Transition Initiatives

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total ^{1/}	FY 2010 Actual Total ^{2/}	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Transition Initiatives	55,000	55,000	55,000	56,000

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and includes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

The FY 2012 request of \$56 million for the Transition Initiatives (TI) account will address opportunities and challenges facing conflict-prone countries and those countries making the transition from the initial crisis stage of a complex emergency to sustainable development and democracy.

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

Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI) Transition Initiatives (TI) - FY 2010-2012 (\$ in Thousands)					
Country	Description	Dates	FY 2010 ACTUAL OBLIGATIONS	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 REQUEST
AFRICA					
Kenya	Promote greater transparency, community leadership, and strategically targeted assistance to Kenya's national recovery efforts.	Start: 6/2008 Exit: TBD	6,998	-	-
Sudan	Support implementation of peace agreements and strengthen Sudanese confidence and capacity to address the causes and consequences of political marginalization, violence, and instability.	Start: 1/2003 Exit: 3/2010	1,140	-	-
Uganda	Work with local communities, civil society organizations, media outlets, and the national government in support of the voluntary return of displaced citizens and assist in peace, recovery and development processes in Northern Uganda.	Start: 6/2008 Exit: 6/2011	5,842	-	-
Zimbabwe	Build the capacity of key organizations essential for a Government of National Unity and foster civil society advocacy for equitable power sharing.	Start: 6/2008 Exit: 12/2011	3,927	-	-
ASIA / MIDDLE EAST					
Afghanistan	Create conditions that build confidence between communities and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan through improvement of economic and social environment in the region.	Start: 7/2009 Exit: TBD	842	-	-
Kyrgyzstan	Support community improvement and stabilization activities targeted at youth and other at-risk and potentially volatile groups that emphasize citizen engagement to decrease potential for future outbreaks of violence.	Start: 5/2010 Exit: TBD	850	-	-
Lebanon	Support community and national efforts to reduce tensions and advance democratic processes.	Start: 9/2007 Exit: TBD	9,642	-	-
Pakistan	Enhance the legitimacy of the Government of Pakistan in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas by creating conditions that build confidence between the government and tribal leaders.	Start: 9/2007 Exit: TBD	628	-	-
Sri Lanka	Work with local counterparts to increase stability in key regions and promote a peaceful community recovery process.	Start: 3/2010 Exit: TBD	2,994	-	-
Yemen	Pilot community stabilization activities that enhance the legitimacy of local government institutions.	Start: 3/2010 Exit: TBD	5,507	-	-
LATIN AMERICA					
Colombia	Assist the Government of Colombia to stabilize conflict-prone areas recently liberated from insurgent control by strengthening its ability to engage communities and re-establish social services.	Start: 2/2007 Exit: 3/2011	1,670	-	-
Cuba	Connect non-traditional groups with other democratic actors in the region and support youth-led, independent media initiatives.	Start: 9/2007 Exit: TBD	198	-	-
Haiti	Assist the Government of Haiti in recovery efforts through support for short and medium-term activities in close coordination with the U.S. Mission and other international actors on the ground.	Start: 1/2010 Exit: TBD	4,881	-	-
Venezuela	Provide assistance to maintain democratic stability and strengthen the country's fragile democratic institutions.	Start: 8/2002 Exit: 12/2010	1,208	-	-
New Countries / Planning and Preparedness			102	-	44,000
Program Support - Worldwide			9,367	-	12,000
No-Year funds adjustment*			(796)		
TOTAL TI FUNDS			55,000	55,000	56,000
*The negative balance for FY 2010 reflects obligation of funds from sources other than current year appropriations, e.g., carryover and prior year deobligations.					
FY2010: TI allocation based on \$55 million appropriation. Non-TI FY 2010 estimates: Kenya: \$706,483 ESF, \$2.95 million CCF, \$300,000 DV; Sudan: \$3 million ESF, \$1.35 million DFID; Uganda: \$3.6 million 1207; Zimbabwe: \$1 million ESF; Afghanistan: \$161.1 million ESF; Kyrgyzstan: \$15.1 million CCF, \$5 million NI-SUP; Lebanon: \$5.5 million ESF; Pakistan: \$55.36 million ESF, \$208,000 FD-X-SU; Sri Lanka: \$4.28 million ESF, \$147,000 FD, \$24,000 TS; Yemen: \$12.8 million CCF; Colombia: \$6.6 million ESF; Cuba: \$2.275 million ESF; Haiti: \$62 million ESF; Venezuela: \$9.9 million ESF.					
FY 2011: The FY 2011 CR amount is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).					

Complex Crises Fund

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total ^{1/}	FY 2010 Actual Total ^{2/}	FY 2011 CR ^{3/}	FY 2012 Request
Complex Crises Fund	50,000	50,000	50,000	75,000

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and includes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

In FY 2010, funding for the Complex Crises Fund (CCF) was first provided by Congress in an effort to regularize funding previously received through transfers from the Department of Defense under Section 1207 authority. Managed by USAID, these funds support activities to prevent or respond to emerging or unforeseen crises that address security or stabilization needs. The FY 2012 request of \$75 million will target countries or regions that demonstrate a high or escalating risk of conflict, instability, or an unanticipated opportunity for progress in a newly-emerging or fragile democracy. Projects will aim to address and prevent root causes of conflict and instability through a whole-of-government approach and will include host government participation, as well as other partner resources, where possible and appropriate.

Development Credit Authority

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total ^{1/}	FY 2010 Actual Total ^{2/ 4/}	FY 2011 CR ^{3/}	FY 2012 Request
Development Credit Authority - Subsidy	[25,000]	[25,000]	[25,000]	[50,000]
Development Credit Authority - Administrative Expenses	8,600	8,600	8,600	8,300

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and includes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

4/ The Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212) provided that Economic Support Funds enacted therein for Haiti earthquake relief could be transferred to, and merged with, funds available under the DCA heading. Any such transfers are in addition to the transfers authorized under the FY 2010 DCA heading.

The FY 2012 request includes \$50 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 the financing of their own development.

The ability of DCA projects to leverage assistance resources is significant. To date, DCA has been used to mobilize in excess of \$2.3 billion in local private financing at a budget cost of \$82 million. DCA transfer authority has enabled more than 64 USAID missions to enter into over 300 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. Despite the ongoing global financial crisis, DCA mobilized more private capital in 2010 than any previous year. The accelerated progress of the DCA portfolio can be attributed in part to its increasing number of strategic partnerships. In the last year, partnerships with the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, the African Development Bank, and Standard Chartered have resulted in innovative projects and an expanded reach for DCA.

In FY 2012, DCA will continue to promote the flow of credit to microfinance institutions, small and medium enterprises, agriculture, energy-efficiency projects, and municipalities. In addition, USAID intends to scale guarantees, particularly for key Administration priorities such as food security, water, and health. For example, DCA will work with the Japan International Cooperation Agency to support a large water fund in Africa. DCA will also establish a regional guarantee to support infrastructure, such as irrigation for agriculture 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 \$18 billion.

Economic Support Fund

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total ^{1/}	FY 2010 Actual Total ^{2/}	FY 2011 CR ^{3/}	FY 2012 Request
Adjusted Economic Support Fund	6,569,567	6,563,398		5,968,663
Non-War Supplemental	912,000	912,000		-
Economic Support Fund	7,481,567	7,475,398	6,344,000	5,968,663

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and includes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

The FY 2012 Economic Support Fund (ESF) request of \$5,968.7 million advances U.S. interests by helping countries meet short- and long-term political, economic, and security needs. These needs are addressed through a range of activities, from countering terrorism and extremist ideology to increasing the role of the private sector in the economy; assisting in the development of effective, accessible, independent legal systems; supporting transparent and accountable governance; and the empowerment of citizens. Programs funded through this account are critical to U.S. national security by preventing wars and containing conflicts, and foster economic prosperity at home by opening markets overseas, promoting U.S. exports, and helping countries transition to developed economies.

Highlights:

Sub-Saharan Africa (\$618.5 million): The FY 2012 request includes funding for programs that strengthen effective democratic institutions and support conflict mitigation and reconciliation, basic education, and economic growth in key African countries. The focus countries in Africa include:

- **Sudan (\$335.7 million):** The FY 2012 request will support implementation of the outcome of the January 2011 referendum on self-determination for Southern Sudanese unity or southern independence, ongoing stabilization and conflict mitigation programs along the North-South border, and peace processes in Darfur. In Southern Sudan, funds will mainly support conflict prevention, mitigation and reconciliation, consensus building between leaders and constituencies, good governance, anti-corruption efforts, basic education, and improved service delivery. In Darfur and the Three Areas, efforts will focus on stabilization and conflict mitigation with the potential to pilot early recovery in Darfur, if conditions on the ground allow. Funding for these programs will help to maintain stability and prevent conflict.
- **Liberia (\$124.3 million):** The FY 2012 request focuses on reforming the security and justice sectors, improving governance, expanding basic and higher education, increasing food security, developing the private sector, and rehabilitating market roads and infrastructure.

- **Democratic Republic of the Congo (\$59.9 million):** The FY 2012 request will support conflict mitigation, the prevention and treatment of sexual and gender-based violence, basic education, agriculture, governance reforms, legislature capacity building, and rule of law and civil protection programs to support a democratic Congo that provides for the basic needs of its citizens.
- **Zimbabwe (\$39.1 million):** The FY 2012 request will support strengthening the rule of law and human rights, improving governance, increasing political competition and consensus building, strengthening civil society, improving food security, and supporting the private sector and economic recovery. Support for Zimbabwe, particularly with regard to macro-economic technical assistance, assumes that there will continue to be progress in reforming the political system under a reform-minded transitional government or a new government that comes to power through free, fair, and transparent elections that represent the will of the Zimbabwean people.

East Asia and the Pacific (\$57.7 million): The FY 2012 request includes funding to strengthen democracy and economic development in the region.

- **Burma (\$35.1 million):** The FY 2012 request will focus on strengthening civil society, fostering ethnic reconciliation and democratic culture and practices, strengthening alternatives to the educational system, providing crisis assistance and recovery programs to Burmese refugees and internally displaced persons along the border, and continuing post-disaster recovery efforts in the Delta and other neglected areas of the country.
- **East Asia and Pacific Regional (\$12.6 million):** The FY 2012 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. Additionally, the funds will support the Secretary of State's Lower Mekong Initiative (LMI). These programs will help maintain momentum for key economic priorities pursued within APEC during the United States' host year in 2011 and will fulfill the President's commitments to the United States-ASEAN Enhanced Partnership.

Europe and Eurasia (\$6 million): The FY 2012 request for Europe and Eurasia supports peace and reconciliation programs in Cyprus and Northern Ireland. In Cyprus, funds will support programs 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 economic integration. In Northern Ireland, resources will support the U.S. contribution to the International Fund for Ireland, which focuses on improving economic conditions and fostering peace and reconciliation in marginalized and divided communities in Belfast and other areas of Northern Ireland, and the border counties of the Republic of Ireland.

Near East (\$1,593.2 million): The FY 2012 request includes funding to support democratic reform and political institution building in the Middle East and to help create economic opportunities for youth in the region. Funding will continue for programs that advance U.S. national security interests.

- **Jordan (\$360 million):** The FY 2012 request will advance political reforms; build technical capacity of the local and national governments; support improvements in basic

education, health, energy, youth and poverty, and water, and sanitation services in Jordanian communities; and provide assistance to address the needs of youth and reduce poverty.

- **Egypt (\$250 million):** The FY 2012 request is intended to support political and economic reform in Egypt, as well as broader development objectives. Given the changing political situation, programs will aim to support increased public participation, while promoting human rights, civil society capacity building, and a transition to a market-oriented, private sector-led economy. Funds will continue to address the needs of ordinary Egyptians, including improving coverage of primary health care among underserved populations, and building sustainable systems to expand and enhance education.
- **Iraq (\$325.7 million):** The FY 2012 request will continue to support the President's goal of a sovereign, stable, and self-reliant Iraq as the U.S. Government completes the transition from a military to civilian partnership. This request will support capacity-building efforts in the central and provincial governments, fund anti-corruption programs, and promote broad-based economic growth and diversification, especially by developing Iraq's agriculture sector and strengthening Iraq's private sector economy.
- **West Bank and Gaza (\$400.4 million):** The FY 2012 request will strengthen the Palestinian Authority (PA) as a credible partner in Middle East peace and security efforts, and continue to respond to humanitarian needs in Gaza. Assistance will provide significant resources to support PA reform efforts; support economic, democratic and social development of the West Bank and Gaz; increase the capacity of the PA to meet the needs of its people; and help build the institutions necessary for a future Palestinian state that can live side-by-side with Israel in peace and security. Funding will be used to ensure progress is made towards peace, create a more stable Middle East and support U.S. national security.
- **Lebanon (\$100 million):** The FY 2012 request supports Lebanon's viability as an independent and sovereign democracy capable of responding to the needs of its citizens. These goals support a peaceful Middle East and a direct enhancement of U.S. national security. The request includes significant direct project assistance that will improve the quality of life for ordinary Lebanese and promote economic prosperity across sectarian lines. The United States is closely watching recent developments in Lebanon. The next government should be judged by its actions and decisions. Until there is a new Lebanese government, it is premature to make any determinations about the future of U.S. assistance to Lebanon. However, it is important that we continue to plan for ongoing assistance through FY 2012 as an incentive for the next government and to consolidate gains. The program's emphasis will continue to be placed on funding non-governmental organizations.

South and Central Asia (\$2,980.1 million): The FY 2012 request includes funding for economic reconstruction and development, democracy and governance efforts, and stabilization initiatives.

- **Afghanistan (\$1,587.6 million):** The FY 2012 request will support the civilian-military campaign strategy to counter threats posed by extremists, build the capacity of the Afghan Government to deliver services to its people and promote economic opportunities. These resources will continue to lay the groundwork for transition of districts and provinces from

international to Government of Afghanistan control of governance, security, and service delivery. Additionally, these funds will continue critical assistance in areas such as health, education, agriculture, strengthening the rule of law, and improving governance.

- **Pakistan (\$1,359.6 million):** The FY 2012 request will support the implementation of the U.S. Civilian Assistance Strategy for Pakistan. Assistance will include short-term stabilization programs that provide immediate assistance to conflict-prone areas, as well as medium- to long-term development assistance programs that will further the foundation for a stable economy and a strong, moderate, competent, democratic government that exercises authority across all of its territory and is responsive to its people. Funding will focus on programs to increase stabilization, improve energy and water infrastructure, increase economic growth including agriculture, and improve delivery of social services. It will also complement current efforts to help Pakistan rebuild from the 2010 floods.

Western Hemisphere (\$477.6 million): The FY 2012 ESF request will enhance citizen safety, foster social and economic opportunity, and strengthen effective and democratic institutions. Foreign assistance to Mexico and Central America secures U.S. borders by funding counterdrug and anti-crime initiatives. The investments in the western hemisphere are critical to repelling the reach of criminal organizations and gang violence throughout the region. Targeted amounts of funding will be directed toward economic development needs that help support regional security. Effective programs, such as education and skills training for at-risk youth, reduce the attractiveness of criminal activity. Trade-capacity building programs promote free trade, international investment, and economic partnerships with the region.

- **Haiti (\$146.3 million):** Funding in the FY 2012 request will support long-term development in key sectors, such as infrastructure and energy, food and economic security, health and other basic services, and governance and the rule of law. Funds will catalyze economic growth by investing in agriculture and energy development, and will ensure long-term stability by building capacity and effectiveness of public institutions, particularly those responsible for health, justice, and security.
- **Mexico (\$33.3 million):** The FY 2012 request will support the Administration's "Beyond Merida" four-pillar approach to broaden and deepen cooperation with Mexico in order to strengthen institutions and communities against the deleterious effects of drugs and organized crime, particularly at the regional and local level. Specifically, ESF programs will foster greater respect for the rule of law and human rights by building strong and resilient communities in targeted geographic areas that are most at risk. A more stable Mexico will increase United States' national security and economic growth potential.
- **Western Hemisphere Regional (\$79 million):** The FY 2012 request will support critical and multi-account efforts under the Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) (\$45 million) and the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI) (\$17 million) to build the capacity of these regions to combat rising threats from drug trafficking and organized crime, strengthen law enforcement and rule of law institutions, and combat the root causes of poverty and inequality. CARSI seeks to counter Central America's rapidly deteriorating security situation through a sequenced approach; ESF funding will strengthen justice sector institutions as well as address the underlying economic and social conditions that place communities at risk. In the Caribbean, CBSI mitigates the "balloon effect" of drugs and crime patterns shifting to the Caribbean as a result of improved security situations elsewhere in the Western Hemisphere. These funds will promote social justice

through programs designed to promote justice sector reform, combat government corruption, and assist vulnerable populations at risk of recruitment into criminal organizations. Violence from Central America and the Caribbean directly impacts United States national security, and these funds will be used to help stem the violence and reverse the trends.

- **Colombia (\$189.1 million):** The FY 2012 request will continue to 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. ESF-supported programs will build on the security gains achieved and support alternative development, enhance the capabilities of justice personnel, strengthen the criminal justice system, support internally displaced persons and vulnerable populations, and expand economic opportunity - all in carefully identified strategic geographic zones in which violence, illicit crop cultivation, and drug trafficking converge.
- **Venezuela (\$5 million):** These funds will help strengthen and support a Venezuelan civil society that will protect democratic space and seek to serve the interests and needs of the Venezuelan people. Funding will enhance citizens' access to objective information, facilitate peaceful debate on key issues, provide support to democratic institutions and processes, promote citizen participation, and encourage democratic leadership.
- **Cuba (\$20 million):** These funds will support humanitarian assistance for prisoners of conscience and their families, strengthen Cuban civil society and encourage civic participation, and promote fundamental freedoms and basic human rights, including free expression.

Global Programs (\$235.5 million): The FY 2012 ESF request funds programs that are implemented worldwide.

- **Human Rights and Democracy Fund (\$66.5 million):** Through the implementation of innovative programs and use of new technologies, the FY 2012 request will address human rights abuses globally, wherever fundamental rights are threatened; open political space in struggling or nascent democracies and authoritarian regimes; support civil society activists worldwide; and protect populations that are at risk, including women, indigenous populations, and lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender peoples. Governments that protect human rights and fundamental freedoms are ultimately more stable, successful, and secure than those that do not. The United States finds more willing, reliable, and lasting partners in those governments that reflect and act in the broad interests of their own people, rather than the narrow interests of the few. Additionally, American workers are better off when their counterparts abroad can stand up for their basic rights.
- **Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES) (\$125.1 million):** As part of the Global Climate Change (GCC) Initiative, funds will support key strategic bilateral diplomatic partnerships as well as multilateral efforts to include the Least Developed Countries Fund, Special Climate Change Fund, Major Economies Initiatives and Partnerships, Methane-to-Markets Partnership, World Bank Forest Carbon Partnership Facility, and the World Bank Market Readiness Facility. Outside of GCC, OES Partnerships will be used to promote cooperation and build global capacity for sound stewardship of environmental and natural resources in concert with global economic

growth and social development. This funding will aid efforts to help developing countries deal with the impact of climate change, which is threatening to exacerbate problems significantly in providing basic human needs and economic livelihoods.

- **Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (\$39.9 million):** The requested funds will promote fiscal transparency through projects in countries that have demonstrated a commitment to reform; expand economic opportunity by supporting entrepreneurship and providing entrepreneurs with necessary skills to expand enterprises; help to improve accountability, transparency, and development outcomes in emerging oil and gas producing nations; and support U.S. export promotion efforts by focusing where improvements can have a catalytic impact on a developing nation's ability to conduct cross-border trade. Economic growth is key to U.S. national security and the foundation of America's strength. The Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development build economic prosperity at home by opening markets overseas, promoting U.S. exports, and helping countries transition from developing to developed economies.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total ^{1/}	FY 2010 Actual Total ^{2/}	FY 2011 CR ^{3/}	FY 2012 Request
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	741,632	741,632	741,632	626,718

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and includes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

The FY 2012 budget request for Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia (AEECA) of \$626.7 million supports 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. In the context of a tightly constrained budget environment overall, the significant decrease in resources requested for AEECA in FY 2012 reflects progress by a number of countries toward Euro-Atlantic integration and the need to support other foreign assistance priorities globally.

Europe

For Southeastern Europe, the FY 2012 request supports efforts to promote peace and stability 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 2012 request is intended to help improve Bosnia and Herzegovina's 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. The reduction in funding for Kosovo results in part from the normalization of the bilateral budget after several years of heightened assistance during its transition to independence. Resources requested will focus on building the capacity of Kosovo's nascent democratic institutions and fostering economic development. Other priorities include funding to advance democratic reforms in Serbia, Macedonia, Albania, and Montenegro and consolidate and secure progress achieved in these countries to date.

Eurasia

U.S. assistance in Eurasia focuses on encouraging the emergence of democratic countries with market-based economies, and the FY 2012 request prioritizes funding to support the most reform-oriented countries in the region as they continue to move toward European integration. With Georgia's major infrastructure and immediate recovery needs in the wake of the August 2008 conflict with Russia met, FY 2012 funding for Georgia will focus on sustaining the longer-term efforts to build solid democratic institutions and provide the tools for broad-based economic growth. Another key focus in FY 2012 is on helping Ukraine and Moldova improve democratic governance, increase their energy independence, and diversify export markets. For Russia, the

request focuses on programs to promote democracy and rule of law, and also to promote cooperation with the Government of Russia in areas of mutual interest, such as health, environment, and trade.

Central Asia

Central Asia remains particularly unstable with economic opportunities accessible only to elites, ineffective local and national governments, and under-developed democratic institutions. Governments' responsibilities to provide quality education, health care and municipal services are seldom met, illegal trafficking is rampant, and the overall environment is beginning to foster destabilizing extremism. The FY 2012 request prioritizes assistance for the Kyrgyz Republic to support the new Government's efforts to reform core institutions, law enforcement, and increase economic opportunities. Assistance is also concentrated in Tajikistan, where U.S. programs are focused on bolstering security, improving governance, addressing deficiencies in health and education and increasing food security.

Highlights:

- **Ukraine (\$79.1 million):** U.S. assistance aims to promote the development of a democratic, prosperous, and secure Ukraine, fully integrated into the Euro-Atlantic community as it struggles to overcome the effects of the global financial crisis and signs of backsliding on democratic reform. Funding will promote sound economic policy to deal with ongoing financial challenges; help clean up and secure the Chornobyl nuclear facility; improve energy security; strengthen democratic institutions and accountable governance; and support civil society, judicial reform, and anti-corruption efforts.
- **Georgia (\$66.7 million):** The FY 2012 request will continue to institutionalize democratic and economic development gains following the August 2008 conflict with Russia and further Euro-Atlantic integration and reform. 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.
- **Kosovo (\$63 million):** Funding will help still 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, strengthen democratic institutions, and mitigate conflict by building tolerance.
- **Russia (\$52.3 million):** Assistance will help strengthen U.S.-Russia cooperation in areas of mutual national interest and Russian efforts to further democratic reform. 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.
- **Kyrgyz Republic (\$40.8 million):** U.S. assistance is focused on addressing the Kyrgyz Republic's broad, underlying development challenges and chronic instability, which were exacerbated by the effects of the 2010 political upheaval and ethnic violence. Programs will work to rebuild reformed security forces, bolster civil society and democratic institutions, and empower the private sector. Other programs will focus on combating drug trafficking and other transnational threats, and addressing social issues such as education and health.

Agricultural programs will focus on improved land use, increased access to inputs, rationalized irrigation, and facilitation of the use of modern technologies.

- **Bosnia and Herzegovina (\$39 million):** Funding will help Bosnia regain momentum towards Euro-Atlantic integration and remedy its uneven progress on reform. U.S. assistance will help Bosnia develop its state-level institutions, strengthen 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 (\$38.8 million):** Funding will emphasize increasing the stability of Tajikistan, particularly given its potential impact on U.S. efforts in Afghanistan. Programs will help strengthen the country's border security and counter-narcotics efforts, strengthen local governance, combat extremism, and improve education and health. Funding will also be used to support the Feed the Future initiative. Programs will focus on solving systemic problems that contribute to food shortages and could threaten Tajikistan's stability, such as water use, inadequate supplies of seeds and fertilizer, a lack of modern technologies, and poor livestock care.

Migration and Refugee Assistance

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total ^{1/}	FY 2010 Actual Total ^{2/}	FY 2011 CR ^{3/}	FY 2012 Request
Adjusted Migration and Refugee Assistance	1,693,000	1,693,000		1,613,100
Non-War Supplemental	165,000	165,000		-
Migration and Refugee Assistance	1,858,000	1,858,000	1,693,000	1,613,100

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and includes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

The international humanitarian programs of the United States Government provide critical protection and assistance to some of the world's most vulnerable people - refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), victims of conflict, stateless persons, and vulnerable migrants. Reflecting the American people's dedication to assisting those in need, programs funded through the Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) account save lives and ease suffering while upholding human dignity. They help stabilize volatile situations and prevent or mitigate conditions that breed extremism and violence, and are an essential component of U.S. foreign policy. The FY 2012 MRA request of \$1.613 billion will support programs of key international humanitarian organizations such as the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) as well as to nongovernmental organization partners to address pressing humanitarian needs overseas and to resettle refugees in the United States. These funds support programs that meet basic needs to sustain life; provide protection and assistance to the most vulnerable, particularly women and children and the elderly; assist refugees with voluntary repatriation, local integration, or permanent resettlement in a third country; and foster the humane and effective management of international migration policies.

Highlights:

- **Overseas Assistance:** In both emergencies and protracted situations overseas, humanitarian assistance helps refugees, IDPs, stateless persons, conflict victims and other vulnerable migrants meet their basic needs and enables them to begin rebuilding their lives. Such support includes the provision of life-sustaining services, including water and sanitation, shelter, and healthcare, as well as programs that provide physical and legal protection to vulnerable beneficiaries and assist refugees to voluntarily return to their homes in safety or, when that is not an option, integrate into their host communities.
- **Refugee Admissions:** Resettlement is a key element of refugee protection and efforts to find solutions to displacement when repatriation and local integration are not viable solutions. As the world's largest resettlement country, the United States welcomes the most vulnerable refugees from a diverse array of backgrounds. Through domestic

voluntary agency partners, these funds help refugees resettle in communities across the United States.

- **Humanitarian Migrants to Israel:** This funding maintains longstanding U.S. Government support for relocation and integration of Jewish migrants, including those from the former Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, and Africa, to Israel.
- **Administrative Expenses:** The Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration is responsible for the oversight of all programs funded through the MRA and ERMA appropriations. Funds requested for FY 2012 will be used to ensure sound stewardship of resources and maximum impact for beneficiary populations and American taxpayers by stressing accountability and transparency in its management and monitoring of these critical humanitarian programs. The largest portion of Administrative Expenses will cover the salary, benefits, and travel costs of U.S. direct hire staff, including regional refugee coordinators posted in U.S. embassies around the world.

OVERSEAS ASSISTANCE

The majority of the FY 2012 MRA and ERMA funding requests will provide USG contributions to the calendar year 2012 requirements of four IOs: UNHCR, 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% to 25% of their funding requests, with the expectation that other donors – in the spirit of responsibility sharing - will support the remaining 75% to 80%. Being an early and reliable contributor to these organizations also ensures that they can respond quickly to emerging humanitarian needs.

UNHCR is an indispensable partner for the USG and a critical player in effective multilateral humanitarian response. It is mandated by the UN and through the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol to lead and coordinate international action to protect refugees and stateless persons and provide durable solutions on their behalf. Through its global network (it is present in 120 countries), and partnerships with other humanitarian assistance providers, UNHCR provides protection, solutions, life-saving assistance and monitoring for approximately 36 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 2010 UNHCR mainstreamed its piloted Global Needs Assessment (GNA) initiative into its annual budget to ensure that its annual appeals fully reflect the needs of beneficiaries. The FY 2012 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. Its respected neutrality, independence and impartiality often afford ICRC access to areas – and thus to people in need – that the USG and other IO or NGO partners are unable to reach, which makes it an invaluable partner in responding to humanitarian needs. The organization's primary goals are to protect and assist civilian victims of

armed conflict (including millions of 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. USG support for UNRWA directly contributes to the U.S. strategic interest of meeting the humanitarian needs of Palestinians, while promoting their self-sufficiency. UNRWA plays a stabilizing role in the Middle East through its assistance programs, serving as an important counterweight to extremist elements. Given UNRWA's unique humanitarian role in areas where terrorist organizations are active, the State Department continues to monitor closely UNRWA's obligations to take all possible measures to ensure that terrorists do not benefit from USG funding.

IOM is the sole international organization with an international 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 economic downturns, climate change, peace and security, and global health threats, continued active U.S. Government support for IOM assistance programs and diplomatic engagement with the organization is important. IOM's Director General William Lacy Swing has prioritized strengthening member state ownership in IOM activities and fostering collaborative partnerships to meet challenges during 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), the UN Population Fund (UNFPA), and the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). The six largest of the 65 NGO recipients of funds for overseas assistance in FY 2010 were: the International Rescue Committee, the International Medical Corps, International Relief and Development, Catholic Relief Services, American Refugee Committee, and Mercy Corps. Funding for NGO programs is typically provided for a twelve-month period.

The Department may reallocate funds between regions or organizations within the overseas assistance request in response to changing requirements.

Assistance Programs in Africa

The FY 2012 MRA request for Africa assistance aims to provide a predictable level of support for African refugees, IDPs 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 Sudan, Chad, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Somalia, the Central African Republic (CAR), and Kenya. Preserving first asylum and combating gender-based violence (GBV) will continue to be key components of this critical humanitarian programming. FY 2012 MRA funds will continue to support reconstruction and

stabilization objectives by providing funding for refugee and displaced return/reintegration operations to southern Sudan and the DRC, as well as permanent local integration where possible. Successful repatriation to home communities where basic services are available will promote post-conflict recovery and help lay the groundwork for longer-term development. Sustaining lasting solutions to displacement remains a high priority.

Estimated numbers of refugees in Africa now total around 2.3 million. UNHCR is also addressing needs of many of the 10 million IDPs across the continent. In addition, ICRC provides assistance to conflict victims in over 30 countries in Africa. The FY 2012 request, for example, will maintain support for programs providing humanitarian assistance to refugees and IDPs in Chad and Cameroon who have fled violence in Darfur, CAR and eastern Chad, including some 270,000 Sudanese refugees and 145,000 CAR refugees. Some return of Darfur refugees may be possible in FY 2012, but large scale returns are unlikely. Significant returns of the 168,000 Chadian IDPs are also unlikely given the withdrawal of the UN peacekeeping force MINURCAT. Programs will also respond to the needs of new Ivorian refugees in Liberia and Congolese refugees, IDPs and conflict victims in the DRC who fled renewed fighting in North and South Kivu, as well as Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) attacks and other ethnic violence. Ongoing assistance will be needed for Somali refugees throughout the Horn of Africa and Somali conflict victims who continue to be displaced by instability in their home country.

The FY 2012 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 2012 request continues support for repatriation/reintegration programs in southern Sudan and the DRC. In southern Sudan, reintegration programs will help ensure that new Sudanese returns are durable and peaceful after the planned independence in July 2011. The FY 2012 request includes funds to protect and assist returning refugees and other conflict affected populations within the DRC. With over 1.9 million IDPs in the DRC and over 400,000 DRC refugees in Africa, repatriation and reintegration to certain parts of the DRC will continue through FY 2012. It is anticipated that refugee repatriation and reintegration will begin in North Kivu (from Rwanda and Uganda), increase in South Kivu (from Tanzania and Burundi), and conclude in Katanga (from Zambia mainly). Repatriation and reintegration are important elements of the post-conflict transition from relief to development.

Assistance Programs in East Asia

The FY 2012 request will maintain strong support to UNHCR, ICRC, and other IO and NGO programs throughout East Asia, including those that address the protection and humanitarian assistance needs of highly vulnerable populations such as North Koreans outside the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK – in accordance with the North Korean Human Rights Act) and unregistered persons of concern living outside official refugee camps in Bangladesh, as well as stateless persons in the region.

Burmese refugees, the majority of whom have been displaced for 26 years, continue to comprise the single largest refugee group in East Asia. Currently, there are some 230,000 registered Burmese refugees in Thailand, Malaysia, Bangladesh, India, and elsewhere as well as approximately 750,000 stateless Rohingya in Burma. The FY 2012 MRA request will help UNHCR continue to improve humanitarian conditions both for Burmese refugees and asylum seekers in the region and for vulnerable Rohingya in Burma. The FY 2012 request is based on the assumption that Burmese camp populations will at least remain at current levels. Continued MRA support for aid organizations on the Thai-Burma border will provide food security to

Burmese refugees and asylum seekers and will help maintain the health and nutritional status of this population.

Assistance Programs in Europe

The FY 2012 request will support the humanitarian needs of displaced and vulnerable populations in the North and South Caucasus, Balkans and Central Asia. Nearly one million individuals live in displacement throughout the North and South Caucasus. Their situations resulted from lingering post-Soviet separatist conflicts, including those in Chechnya, Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia. In the insecure North Caucasus, displaced populations suffer from poor access to medical care, high rates of tuberculosis and other diseases, and infant mortality rates that are significantly higher than the national average. Programs will also seek to address the needs of hundreds of thousands of 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 2012 request will support ongoing efforts to resolve the protracted refugee situation and internal displacement issues among those still displaced throughout the Balkans from conflicts in the early 1990s; promote local integration or return of some 200,000 displaced persons from Kosovo in Serbia and elsewhere; and support efforts to improve the livelihoods and living conditions of refugees and displaced persons in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In Central Asia the potential for further displacement-generating conflict is high, protection and humanitarian assistance funding needs for the displaced, returnees and refugees continue.

Assistance Programs in the Near East

The FY 2012 request will continue support for UNHCR, ICRC, and UNRWA activities throughout the region. This request incorporates funding for protection and assistance programs for Iraqi refugees, conflict victims, and displaced persons inside Iraq. It includes support for voluntary returns of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs), local integration for IDPs, 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. This request also includes support for 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 durable solutions, including local integration and voluntary return, for displaced Iraqis in FY 2012. It is important to note that PRM will maintain flexibility in its programming in order to respond appropriately to return trends as they evolve. At the same time, while care and maintenance programs for Iraqi refugees in the region can be expected to slowly decrease as 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 2012 request also includes support to UNRWA as the sole UN agency providing education, health care, and other assistance to over 4.7 million Palestinian refugees, funding that is essential in meeting basic humanitarian needs that otherwise would likely be met by extremist groups, particularly in Gaza and Lebanon. The FY 2012 request includes not only support for UNRWA's General Fund but also its emergency activities in the West Bank, Gaza, and Lebanon. USG support for UNRWA also focuses on promoting self-reliance among Palestinian refugees. The FY 2012 request also includes support for Yemeni IDPs and conflict victims affected by the civil war in northern Yemen. This assistance will focus primarily on providing shelter, food and water, medical care, protection services, and other emergency assistance. The FY 2012 request

reflects the assumption that needs will continue for many IDPs and conflict victims because of internal instability and a lack of infrastructure or services in areas of origin, which reduces the likelihood of large-scale IDP returns.

Assistance Programs in South Asia

Afghanistan and Pakistan remain at the top of the Administration's foreign policy priorities; however, as a result of violent conflict, the volatile security environment, natural disasters, and limited government capacity to provide services, humanitarian needs requiring an effective international and USG response in both countries remain high. By FY 2012, more than 5.6 million refugees will have returned to Afghanistan, making it the largest and most successful repatriation operation led by UNHCR since the end of World War II. However, Afghanistan's absorption capacity has been strained by insecurity, corruption, and a lack of physical infrastructure and human resources. In FY 2012, the basic needs of approximately 100,000 Afghan returnees will need to be met including shelter, water, health services, livelihood opportunities, and education. At the same time, continued care and maintenance will be required for approximately 1.6 million Afghan refugees in Pakistan and 1 million Afghan refugees in Iran expected to remain displaced at the beginning of FY 2012. PRM assistance will be provided in line with the Afghan government's five-year Afghanistan National Development Strategy, for which 2012 represents its fourth year.

The security situation in Pakistan remains volatile. At the close of 2010, over 1 million people remained displaced due to militant activity and military operations in the northwest. While IDP returns to Orakzai and South Waziristan Agencies are ongoing, renewed military operations could potentially result in new IDP outflows. Failure to provide humanitarian assistance could make these populations lose faith in civilian-led government institutions and become vulnerable to extremist influence. Furthermore, Pakistan continues to struggle to recover from 2010's catastrophic flooding, which affected over 20 million people and caused \$9.7 billion in damage, according to the World Bank. In addition to assisting Afghan refugees and conflict-affected populations in the northwest, our partners will continue to address remaining residual humanitarian needs of flood-affected populations across the country as the overall response moves further into the recovery and reconstruction phases.

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 newly returning refugees in Sri Lanka. By FY 2012, UNHCR operations in Sri Lanka will focus on protection and capacity building to ensure sustainable returns. With continued stability in Sri Lanka, it is anticipated that voluntary returns of Sri Lankan refugees living in India will continue to increase significantly. The FY 2012 request will support both their return and reintegration. By the beginning of 2012, the population of camp-based Bhutanese refugees in Nepal will be reduced to approximately 55,000. The FY 2012 request will assist the population remaining in camps while large-scale resettlement continues.

Assistance Programs in the Western Hemisphere

The request supports protection and assistance for the 150,000 Colombians expected to be newly displaced inside Colombia in FY 2012 as well as for Colombian asylum seekers and refugees in neighboring countries. Ongoing violence in Colombia has displaced between three and four million persons, making this the second largest displaced population in the world. While there are 70,000 recognized asylum seekers and refugees in Ecuador, Venezuela, Panama and Costa

Rica, UNHCR estimates that there are over 400,000 persons of concern in these countries. The FY 2012 request prioritizes building the capacity of the Government of Colombia (GOC) and neighboring countries to protect and assist these populations of concern.

The FY 2012 request will also support the regional programs of UNHCR to protect and assist refugees, stateless persons and asylum seekers and programs of ICRC throughout the Caribbean. Haiti will remain a fragile state in FY 2012 and ICRC will play a key role in providing health care and improving water systems in conflict affected neighborhoods of Port au Prince and in monitoring prison conditions nationwide. In the event of increased out migration from Haiti or other Caribbean countries, the FY 2012 request allows the Department to meet its 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 2012 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 international and non-governmental organizations have the tools to respond quickly and effectively to emerging crises, enhance the safety of 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, as well as lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) refugees; addressing the pernicious problem of gender-based violence (GBV); and strengthening accountability and the effectiveness of international humanitarian response through improved performance data, innovative research and evaluation.

Migration

The FY 2012 request supports U.S. Government (USG) migration objectives to protect and assist asylum seekers and other vulnerable migrants, and to advance orderly 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 migration policies and systems that effectively protect and assist asylum seekers and other vulnerable migrants in Africa, Asia, Latin America, the Caribbean, and Europe. These funds are especially important given the increase in mixed population flows that include refugees, asylum seekers, stateless persons, smuggled migrants, and/or victims of human trafficking in all regions of the world. The FY 2012 request also provides modest but essential funding for assistance to the world's most vulnerable migrants, primarily through IOM. These efforts include programs to protect, assist, and reintegrate victims of xenophobic attacks, human trafficking, and other human rights abuses. The Migration request also includes funds for the USG's assessed contribution to IOM and tax reimbursement for its U.S. employees.

REFUGEE ADMISSIONS

Achieving durable solutions for refugees -- including third country resettlement -- is a critical component of the State Department's work. The FY 2012 request will support the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program, an important humanitarian undertaking that demonstrates the compassion of Americans for the world's most vulnerable people by offering a solution to displacement when voluntary return and local integration are not possible. MRA support will be used to fund the costs associated with the overseas processing of refugee applications, transportation-related services for refugees admitted under the program, and initial resettlement services to all arriving refugees, including housing, furnishings, clothing, food, medical, employment, and social service referrals. Refugee resettlement is a public-private partnership, but the Administration's contribution to initial reception and placement costs had declined in recent decades relative to inflation. PRM's Assistant Secretary therefore took the decision to increase substantially the Reception and Placement grant in FY 2010. The FY 2012 request continues this support level for refugee families during their initial weeks in the United States.

The State Department implements the program by providing funding 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 being resettled in the United States.

The number of refugees to be admitted in FY 2012 will be set after consultations between the Administration and the Congress before the start of the fiscal year. The request also includes funding to provide refugee benefits to Iraqi Special Immigrant Visa (SIV) applicants and their families as mandated by the Refugee Crisis in Iraq Act of 2007 and to Afghan SIV applicants and their families as mandated by the Afghan Allies Protection Act of 2009.

HUMANITARIAN MIGRANTS TO ISRAEL

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

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The FY 2012 request includes resources to cover the administrative expenses of the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM). Administrative funds support salaries, travel expenses and other necessary administrative costs to allow the Bureau to manage effectively and responsibly humanitarian assistance programs funded through the MRA and U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA) appropriations. The Bureau obligated approximately \$29 million in FY 2010 -- and to cover expected increased needs to allow for enhanced oversight of admissions and assistance programs that have grown by nearly 30% in the past two years, and to enable more robust policy analysis, \$33.5 million is required in FY 2012. With this request, the Bureau's administrative costs remain low, at only 2% of the overall MRA request of \$1.613 billion.

As humanitarian needs have grown, programs funded by the MRA and ERMA appropriations have expanded to meet those needs. To continue to provide the necessary Bureau oversight and management of this expanding programming, the FY 2012 request reflects strengthened PRM staffing over the next several years. PRM staff brings humanitarian expertise and commitment to U.S. foreign policy. When emergencies break, PRM staff brings sound management of foreign assistance programs. Through responsible monitoring and evaluation PRM staff 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 2012 request provides continued investment in an active and growing monitoring and evaluation training program for staff so they may better assess the impact of USG expenditures.

**Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) & U.S. Emergency Refugee and
Migration Assistance (ERMA) Funds**

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2010 Enacted Total¹	FY 2010 Actual Total²	FY 2011 CR³	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED MRA TOTAL (Enduring)	1,693,000	1,693,000	1,693,000	1,613,100
Overseas Assistance	1,318,000	1,318,000	*	1,192,300
Africa	345,780	345,780	*	325,000
East Asia	36,020	36,020	*	37,000
Europe	47,850	47,850	*	29,000
Near East	544,500	544,500	*	515,343
South Asia	130,950	130,950	*	106,000
Western Hemisphere	48,500	48,500	*	37,000
Protection Priorities	148,200	148,200	*	129,957
Migration	16,200	16,200	*	13,000
Administrative Expenses	26,000	26,000	*	33,500
Humanitarian Migrants to Israel	25,000	25,000	*	20,000
Refugee Admissions	324,000	324,000	*	367,300
Plus Non-War Supplemental	165,000	165,000	*	-
Africa	40,000	40,000	*	-
East Asia	8,000	8,000	*	-
Near East	60,000	60,000	*	-
South Asia	27,000	27,000	*	-
Protection Priorities	30,000	30,000	*	-
MRA Total	1,858,000	1,858,000	1,693,000	1,613,100

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

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2010 Enacted Total¹	FY 2010 Actual Total²	FY 2011 CR³	FY 2012 Request
ERMA Appropriation¹	45,000	45,000	45,000	32,000
Total MRA / ERMA	1,903,000	1,903,000	1,738,000	1,645,100

¹FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

²FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and includes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

³The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total ^{1/}	FY 2010 Actual Total ^{2/}	FY 2011 CR ^{3/}	FY 2012 Request
U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund	45,000	45,000	45,000	32,000

^{1/} FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

^{2/} FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and includes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

^{3/} The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

FY 2012 Request

The U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA) Fund serves as a contingency fund from which the President can draw in order to respond to humanitarian crises in an ever-changing international environment. The FY 2012 request will maintain the ability of the United States to respond quickly to future urgent and unexpected refugee and migration needs around the globe.

FY 2010 opened with an ERMA balance of approximately \$58 million. The combination of an appropriation of \$45 million in FY 2010, and Presidential drawdowns of \$75.5 million left an ERMA balance of slightly more than \$27 million at the beginning of FY 2011. Over the past five years, an average of nearly \$60 million in ERMA funds has been programmed annually to address urgent and unforeseen needs.

The \$75.5 million drawn from the Fund in FY 2010 was for the following purposes:

Presidential Determination 2010-10: \$33 million

On June 8, 2010, \$33 million was authorized to support unexpected and urgent humanitarian needs of Somali refugees in the Horn of Africa (\$16 million) and to avert food pipeline interruptions in humanitarian operations in Africa, the Middle East, Asia, and South America (\$17 million).

Presidential Determination 2010-12: \$9.5 million

On August, 26, 2010, \$9.5 million was authorized to support unexpected and urgent humanitarian needs resulting from the violence in Kyrgyzstan.

Presidential Determination 2010-14: \$33 million

On September 3, 2010, \$33 million was authorized to support unexpected and urgent humanitarian needs of Pakistanis and Afghan refugees who were directly affected by the floods in Pakistan.

Peace Corps

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total ^{1/}	FY 2010 Actual Total ^{2/}	FY 2011 CR ^{3/}	FY 2012 Request
Peace Corps	400,000	400,000	400,000	439,600

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and includes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

The FY 2012 budget request of \$439.6 million for the Peace Corps reflects President Obama's strong commitment to the Peace Corps and will enable the agency to continue to strengthen and reform all aspects of its operations through implementation of the comprehensive agency-wide assessment completed in June 2010.

The mission of the Peace Corps is firmly rooted in then-Sen. John F. Kennedy's challenge to students at the University of Michigan in 1960 to serve their country in the cause of peace by living and working in developing countries. That mission - to promote world peace and friendship - remains as critical today as it was when the first generation of Peace Corps Volunteers was sworn into service in 1961.

For almost 50 years, the Peace Corps' mission has been expressed in three core goals: to help the people of interested countries in meeting their need for trained men and women; to help promote a better understanding of Americans on the part of the peoples served; and to help promote a better understanding of other peoples on the part of Americans.

The Peace Corps' approach to achieving these goals is unique within the U.S. government. Volunteers spend 27 months living and working alongside community members. They interact with their host communities on a regular basis, eating the same food, living in the same types of houses, using the same transportation, and communicating in the local language. This lays the foundation for building mutual trust and understanding, while setting the stage for a collaboration which allows Volunteers to address host country development goals at both the individual and community levels.

Since its creation, over 200,000 Americans have served as Peace Corps Volunteers, living and working side-by-side with local community members in 139 countries around the world. Volunteers serve only in those countries where they have been invited by the host government. Today, Volunteers in more than 75 countries assist host countries and local communities to improve education of students, encourage economic development, protect and restore the environment, increase the agricultural capabilities of farming communities, expand access to basic health care for families, and address HIV/AIDS prevention and care.

Volunteers return to the United States eager and well-prepared to share what they have learned with friends, family members, co-workers, and the broader American public. For many Volunteers, this extensive exposure to international public service becomes a life's calling, launching large numbers of returned Volunteers into careers dedicated to improving the lives of others both here in the United States and overseas.

Millennium Challenge Corporation

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total ^{1/}	FY 2010 Actual Total ^{2/}	FY 2011 CR ^{3/}	FY 2012 Request
Millennium Challenge Corporation	1,105,000	1,105,000	1,105,000	1,125,100

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and includes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

The FY 2012 request of \$1,125.1 million will allow the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) to continue to make significant contributions to the Administration's foreign policy priorities including food security, climate change, global health, and fiscal transparency. This funding will help the world's low income and lower-middle income countries reduce poverty, combat global health threats, develop markets, govern peacefully, and expand democracy worldwide.

Since its creation in 2004, MCC has reached many milestones in the foreign assistance arena and is recognized as an innovative U.S. Government agency that contributes effectively to country-led and results-focused development aid around the world. MCC builds institutional capacity through "smart aid" programs with partner countries that practice good governance, fight corruption, invest in healthcare and education, and promote competitiveness through country-determined investments in such priority areas as infrastructure and agriculture.

MCC-funded compacts are designed to maximize sustainable poverty reduction by fostering economic growth. MCC coordinates projects with other donors to avoid costly duplication and considers the role of gender and the impact on the environment.

MCC emphasizes results and transparency through compact development and implementation. Economic Rate of Return estimates are generated for all of the projects in a compact, and MCC posts these results on its website. MCC also works with partner countries to develop detailed monitoring and evaluation plans for compacts and tracks the progress of its compacts and projects against defined benchmarks and outcomes, also available on MCC's website.

The first step in MCC's grant making process is for MCC's Board of Directors (Board) to determine those countries that are compact eligible, and the eligible countries MCC will seek to partner with through a compact. When making eligibility determinations the Board starts with a list of candidate countries and the countries' performance on seventeen independent and transparent policy indicators in three categories: ruling justly, investing in people, and economic freedom. In addition to the performance indicators, the Board factors in the availability of funds to MCC and the ability to reduce poverty and improve economic growth in a particular country into the compact eligibility determination. After the Board approves a country as compact eligible, MCC works with selected countries to assist in the development of a compact. Compact countries are principally responsible for identifying and prioritizing their own barriers to poverty reduction and economic growth and use public consultation as one of the primary methods to

determine compact projects. Such engagement bolsters democratic practices and transparency as well the country's ownership of its development progress. Placing countries in charge of their own development-country ownership-can be difficult in light of capacity constraints, but MCC believes it is the best way to achieve sustainable results.

Since its inception, MCC has signed 22 compacts and 23 threshold agreements, committing over \$8.3 billion to worldwide poverty reduction through results-driven programs built on measureable and transparent objectives. Thanks to MCC development programs, training for more than 146,000 farmers has boosted productivity and food security, and construction or completion of more than 3,300 kilometers of roads now provides improved access to markets, schools, and health clinics.

MCC will sign a compact with Malawi in February, 2011 and is in the process of working with Zambia and Indonesia to develop a first compact, and with Cape Verde for a second compact. For FY 2012, MCC anticipates second compacts with Ghana and Georgia. These investments are examples of "smart aid" and will help to foster stability through economic growth and poverty reduction with these strategic and high performing partners.

Inter-American Foundation

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total ^{1/}	FY 2010 Actual Total ^{2/}	FY 2011 CR ^{3/}	FY 2012 Request
Inter-American Foundation	23,000	23,000	23,000	19,100

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and includes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

The FY 2012 request of \$19.1 million for the Inter-American Foundation (IAF) will enable the agency to provide targeted, small-dollar investments to help marginalized, poor communities in the Western Hemisphere to undertake their own development initiatives. The FY 2012 budget cuts IAF by nearly 20 percent in order to better prioritize scarce foreign assistance funding. However, IAF can maintain its current program level by seeking partnerships with the U.S. Government and private sector and reducing overhead. In FY 2012, the IAF will support U.S. Government priorities and interests in Latin America and the Caribbean to reduce poverty, contribute to an environment of increased personal security, and foster better economic development by supporting projects that create jobs, increase incomes, improve food security, promote sustainable agricultural practices, preserve the environment, and improve access to water, utilities and basic housing.

Through its 40 years of experience, the IAF has developed specialized expertise in unleashing the power of the poor to help themselves and advance their communities. The IAF's investment of nearly \$700 million has enabled grantees to mobilize nearly \$1 billion more from local, regional, and private sources.

The IAF will continue to lever development resources into long-term, strategic benefits for the poor in order to maximize the impact of U.S. Government dollars. One example is the RedEAmerica initiative, through which Latin American corporate foundations direct an additional two dollars for every dollar invested by the IAF into grassroots development. This initiative has helped corporate partners move away from charitable philanthropy to more strategic investments that promote long-term, self-help development. Similarly, by sharing our experience and know-how with community foundations, hometown associations, and other diaspora groups, the IAF will help channel more resources into effective development projects that deliver concrete results in communities with the greatest need.

The IAF will complement and enhance the value of investments made by other U.S. foreign assistance agencies by providing small amounts of support to help the organized poor take advantage of infrastructure and other large-scale investments or new trade opportunities.

African Development Foundation

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total ^{1/}	FY 2010 Actual Total ^{2/}	FY 2011 CR ^{3/}	FY 2012 Request
African Development Foundation	30,000	30,000	30,000	24,000

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and includes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

The FY 2012 request of \$24 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 to address other locally identified development needs. The FY 2012 budget cuts ADF by 20 percent in order to better prioritize scarce foreign assistance funding. However, ADF can maintain its current program level by seeking partnerships within the U.S. Government and private sector and reducing overhead.

As an independent federal agency, ADF was established to respond quickly and in a cost-effective manner to African designed and managed development solutions at the grassroots level. ADF provides grants of up to \$250,000 directly to community groups, agricultural cooperatives, and small enterprises in Africa. Over 75% of ADF programming is focused on agriculture development and food security. These grants help organizations increase the number of jobs in African communities, improve family income levels, and address social development needs. ADF also funds African 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 2010 Enacted Total ^{1/4/}	FY 2010 Actual Total ^{2/4/}	FY 2011 CR ^{3/}	FY 2012 Request
Treasury Technical Assistance	32,100	32,100	25,000	30,120
Debt Restructuring	60,000	60,000	60,000	15,000
Department of the Treasury	92,100	92,100	85,000	45,120

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and includes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

4/ The FY 2010 Enacted and Actual Totals for Treasury Technical Assistance includes \$7.1 million of supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

Treasury Technical Assistance

The FY 2012 request of \$30.1 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. Through the Office of Technical Assistance (OTA), Treasury advisors work side-by-side with government officials in finance ministries and central banks in more than fifty countries to strengthen their capacity to manage public finances - through efficient revenue collection, well-planned and executed budgets, judicious debt management, fundamentally sound banking systems, and strong controls to combat corruption and economic crimes. The proposed budget supports Treasury's work to strengthen financial infrastructure and counter terrorist financing in national security priority countries where long-term stability will depend on strong financial governance. Further, the request allows for a modest, but important expansion of OTA's work in priority areas, including infrastructure finance, and increasing access to financial services and climate finance, both G20 commitments. The request will also enable OTA to strengthen its assistance in enhanced engagement regions, such as the East African Community, or countries, such as El Salvador, in furtherance of the Presidential Policy Directive on Global Development.

Debt Restructuring

The FY 2012 request of \$15 million will be used to support Treasury implementation of the Tropical Forest Conservation Act which authorizes debt relief for low and middle income countries to support conservation of tropical forests. Under the program, treated debt is reduced and "redirected" to provide for grants to local nongovernmental organizations and other entities engaged in forest conservation in the beneficiary country. The United States uses appropriated funds to pay for the budget cost of this debt reduction and redirection. To date, the United States has concluded 17 TFCA agreements in 14 countries. These agreements will together generate over \$260 million for tropical forest conservation, which will help further reduce the impact of climate change on the United States and other nations. TFCA helps protect the biodiversity found in tropical forests around the world, while also protecting critical ecosystems.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total ^{1/}	FY 2010 Actual Total ^{2/}	FY 2011 CR ^{3/}	FY 2012 Request
Adjusted International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,848,000	1,848,000		1,511,838
Non-War Supplemental	322,660	322,660		-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,170,660	2,170,660	1,597,000	1,511,838

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and includes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

The International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) request of \$1,511.8 million will continue to support country and global programs critical to combating transnational crime and illicit threats, including efforts against terrorist and other criminal networks involved in the illegal drug trade, as well as other illicit enterprises. INCLE programs seek to close the gaps between law enforcement jurisdictions and to strengthen law enforcement institutions that are weak or corrupt.

Significant INCLE funds are focused where security situations are most dire, and where U.S. resources are used in tandem with host country government strategies in order to maximize impact. In countries that have specific challenges to overcome, INCLE resources can help to establish a stable and secure environment, including in Iraq (which is included in the Overseas Contingency Operations section), Afghanistan, Pakistan, West Bank and Gaza, Yemen, Lebanon, Mexico, Central America, Colombia, Sudan, and Liberia. The Near East, South and Central Asia, and Western Hemisphere account for most of the INCLE request, although continuing concerns in both Africa and East Asia (i.e., West Africa and Indonesia) require continued policy and programmatic attention.

Highlights:

Africa

- **Sudan (\$37 million):** Funding will support the development of southern Sudanese capacity to provide security in support of the rule of law in a post-referendum setting. 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 million):** In order to continue Liberia's transition to peace the country's police and justice institutions require much greater levels of support. Assistance will continue to fund a civilian police contribution to the United Nations Mission in Liberia and increase

support to critical bilateral police and justice reform projects. Advisors will provide training and mentorship on a range of issues such as investigation skills, leadership, and sexual and gender based violence. Technical assistance will be supplemented by material assistance such as infrastructure support, communications equipment, and office supplies which will be provided throughout the country to the police, the judiciary, the corrections system, and the justice ministry.

- **Africa Regional (\$19.2 million):** Funding includes three initiatives covering different regions in Africa. These funds are divided among the- Trans-Sahara Counter-terrorism Partnership (TSCTP), Partnership for Regional East African Counter Terrorism (PREACT), formerly known as East Africa Regional Strategic Initiative (EARSII), and a new initiative named West Africa Regional Security Initiative (WARSI). WARSI focuses on establishing and sustaining effective, professional, and accountable law enforcement services as well as improving the capacity and sustainability of civil and criminal justice sector actors and institutions in West Africa. The initiative provides technical assistance, advice, and training to facilitate partner efforts to counter transnational threats such as illicit trafficking in arms, persons, and drugs and to strengthen conflict mitigation and state legitimacy. This initiative subsumes West African programs requested bilaterally in past years.

Near East

- **West Bank and Gaza (\$113 million):** Funding will continue to support efforts to reform the security sector by providing training, equipment, and infrastructure support to the Palestinian Authority Security Forces and by providing the Ministry of Interior with technical assistance and program support to improve its ability to manage the security forces. Additional training, equipment, infrastructure support, and technical assistance will be provided for the justice and corrections sectors to ensure their development keeps pace with the increased performance of the security forces.
- **Lebanon (\$25 million):** Support for Lebanon's security forces has been a key component of U.S. efforts to strengthen the institutions of the Lebanese state, promoting stability and security in both Lebanon and the region. The United States is closely watching recent developments in Lebanon. The next government should be judged by its actions and decisions. Until there is a new Lebanese government, it is premature to make any determinations about the future of U.S. assistance to Lebanon. However, it is important that the United States continue to plan for ongoing assistance through FY 2012 as an incentive for the next government and to consolidate gains.
- **Yemen (\$11 million):** Funds will support efforts to enhance justice, security, and the rule of law in Yemen by building a more professional, accessible, and accountable criminal justice system. Technical assistance, training, and equipment will be provided to Yemen's civilian law enforcement and judicial institutions. Specifically, funds will support efforts to enhance the Yemeni government's delivery of basic policing and justice services that respond to citizens' crime and public safety concerns, particularly in underserved regions, and that combat the influence of Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP). Assistance will also foster more professional, accountable, and responsive criminal justice institutions and help the government provide correctional services that respect human rights and counter radicalization.

South Asia

- **Afghanistan (\$324 million):** Programs will focus on addressing two of the greatest strategic challenges facing the United States in the war in Afghanistan - Afghan rule of law development and the drug trade that fuels the insurgency. Funds will maintain the current presence of the longstanding and successful Justice Sector Support Program (JSSP) and Corrections System Support Program (CSSP) in the Afghan provinces of Kabul, Herat, Nangarhar, Balkh, Kunduz, Kandahar, Paktia, and Bamiyan as well as mentoring presence in the national-level institutions including the Attorney General's Office, Ministry of Justice, Supreme Court, and Ministry of Women's Affairs. Funding will also support the expansion of the Judicial Security Unit program and provide initial capacity building and mentoring to the Ministry of Justice as it prepares to assume responsibility for detainees transitioned from U.S. military custody. Funding will also continue to support juvenile and Ministry of the Interior detention facilities, maintain assistance to women and their children in prison, and continue providing support for legal aid. Finally, funding will continue support to the Major Crimes Task Force, the Anti-Corruption Unit, and the Counter-Narcotics Justice Center (CNJC).

Afghanistan's drug trade funds insurgent operations, undermines the Afghan government, and is a stumbling block to a sustainable transition of U.S. assistance to Afghan leadership. The FY 2012 budget will continue to strengthen the ability of the Counternarcotics Police of Afghanistan to interdict drug smugglers and disrupt criminal networks, both independently and in partnership with neighboring countries; increase the capacity of the central Ministry of Counter Narcotics (MCN) to formulate and coordinate national-level drug policy; continue Afghan-led efforts to implement counternarcotics public information programs via radio, television, and mobile theater; and promote regional cooperation against the drug trade between Afghanistan and its neighbors. Funding will also continue drug demand reduction efforts with support to outreach, treatment, and rehabilitation centers.

- **Pakistan (\$125 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 (\$248.5 million):** The United States and Mexican Governments will continue to focus on four pillars of cooperation: disrupting and dismantling criminal organizations, institutionalizing the rule of law, building a 21st Century border, and building strong and resilient communities. Programs will focus heavily on developing Mexico's rule of law institutions through training, technical assistance, and limited equipment purchases. Programs will continue to provide assistance to federal level criminal justice institutions, including law enforcement, prosecutorial, judicial, and corrections institutions. Funding will increasingly support similar programs for state and local institutions, especially in areas of high criminal activity in Mexico - for example, along the Mexico's northern border. These efforts will also support efforts at the federal level.
- **Colombia (\$160.6 million):** Funding will focus on supporting Colombian-led consolidation programs that seek to expand security, reduce drug trafficking and illicit drug growth and promote economic development through a comprehensive whole-of-government approach in

former conflict areas. Consolidation efforts not only address lingering security threats in Colombia, but they also utilize traditional interdiction and eradication programs to prevent illegal drugs from reaching the United States and further disrupting the transit zone. U.S. assistance in FY 2012 will also 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 aid the Colombian National Police in assuming additional security responsibilities and combating emerging criminal drug organizations and also fund important military programs such as navy maritime interdiction. Coordinated efforts to nationalize planned financial and operational responsibilities in a sustainable manner will require FY 2012 funding for successful completion.

- **Peru (\$29 million):** Funding will support efforts by the Government of Peru (GOP) 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 support drug interdiction and coca eradication operations as well as precursor chemical seizures; improve controls at ports and airports; modernize and refurbish police stations and bases; and maintain and replace communications equipment and vehicles.
- **Bolivia (\$10 million):** Funds will advance nationalization efforts by shifting costs for such programs as eradication to the Government of Bolivia -- continuing targeted technical assistance for counternarcotics, law enforcement, and rule of law programs, while seeking cost efficiencies with the Government of Bolivia (GOB). Support will continue extensive training programs for counternarcotics and other police; support interdiction efforts at reduced levels; build the capacity of law enforcement, prosecutor's and the judiciary; support trafficking-in-persons and other rule of law initiatives; and continue public awareness on the damage caused to Bolivian society by drug trafficking and consumption.
- **Haiti (\$19.4 million):** Assistance will support the UN stabilization mission (MINUSTAH) and related activities through civilian police, counternarcotics, rule of law and corrections programs and support efforts to rebuild operational capacity of the Haitian National Police with infrastructure improvements and specialized equipment and training.
- **Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) (\$55 million):** Citizen safety in Central America is deteriorating rapidly as criminal organizations seek to establish strongholds in the region. Funds will continue to support training and build capacity of law enforcement and rule of law institutions throughout Central America, with less focus on procurement of equipment. Funds will support efforts to address border and port security; continue support for vetted units and maritime and land interdiction; sustain the final year of the four-year investment for aviation based in Guatemala; continue to build capacity of law enforcement and other actors to address transnational crime, including anti-gang training. Funds will also support improved prison management and equipment and encourage cooperation and joint operations throughout the region. The program reduces funds for basic law enforcement equipment, while continuing to provide programs that support justice sector reform and local capabilities.
- **Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI) (\$30 million):** Funding will continue to support efforts to combat illicit trafficking and organized crime, strengthen the rule of law, reduce the demand for illegal drugs and promote social justice in the Caribbean region. Funding will be directed primarily toward enhancing the capacity of criminal justice and regional security institutions such as the Regional Security System in the Eastern Caribbean

but will also provide technical assistance to support the investigation and prosecution of financial crimes, prison reform, maritime interdiction, and border control efforts.

Global Programs

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

- **Inter-regional Aviation Support (\$60.7 million):** Funding will provide centralized core services for counternarcotics and border security aviation programs. These programs involve fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft deployed worldwide.
- **Program Development and Support (\$34.5 million):** Funding will provide for annual costs of direct hires, contractors, travel and transportation, equipment, communications and utilities, and other support services.
- **International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) (\$31.3 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 an RTC for West Africa, which will be affiliated with ILEA Gaborone, and contribute to new training efforts to support SSP 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; facilitate distance learning; and provide equipment and technical support for ILEA participating countries.
- **Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (\$20.8 million):** These funds will assist committed governments of countries ranked as Tier 3, Tier 2 Watch List and some Tier 2 of the 2010 annual *Trafficking in Persons Report* to improve their capacity to combat trafficking in persons through rule of law and criminal justice sector improvements as well as victim protection services.
- **Critical Flight Safety Program (\$17.3 million):** Funding will provide programmed depot-level maintenance for the fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft fleet supporting counternarcotics and border security aviation programs worldwide.
- **International Police Peacekeeping Operations Support (IPPOS) (\$15 million):** This is an important new initiative that build capacity of police contributing countries to deploy highly trained and well-equipped police to peacekeeping and stabilization missions, as well as help the United Nations with the coordination, policy, and projects in support of policing in peacekeeping missions. Funding will be used for training and capacity building efforts.
- **Demand Reduction (\$12.8 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.

- **Civilian Police (\$4 million):** Funding will strengthen the Department's ability to launch quality criminal justice and law enforcement programs globally, a critical task for preventing and responding to conflict and counternarcotics and anti-crime efforts. Funding will be used to further develop and maintain a cadre of police, justice sector and corrections senior experts who provide a key resource to the Department in conducting technical assessments, program development, monitoring and evaluation, and coordination with law enforcement, the interagency and international organizations. Funds will also support the continued development of policies and procedures to guide field and Washington based staff, and will support a program to directly manage pre-deployment training of contracted personnel in the field through the new Department-managed Executive Conference and Training Center in Sterling, Virginia. Finally, funds will continue to support the already fruitful efforts to both recruit and partner with state, municipal, and county level police, justice and corrections personnel to implement and provide expertise to INCLE programs.

Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total ^{1/}	FY 2010 Actual Total ^{2/}	FY 2011 CR ^{3/}	FY 2012 Request
Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining	754,000	754,000	754,000	708,540

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and includes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

The FY 2012 Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) request of \$708.5 million will support critical security and humanitarian-related priority interventions. The request includes increases for the voluntary contribution to the International Atomic Energy Agency to demonstrate robust U.S. support for the agency, and for the Global Threat Reduction Program to strengthen biosecurity.

Highlights:

Nonproliferation Activities

- The Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund (NDF) (\$30 million) supports programs to halt the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), their delivery systems, and advanced conventional weapons systems, with particular emphasis on denying such weapons to terrorists. The NDF's special authorities allow it to undertake rapid-response threat reduction work around the globe and can be used to support multinational exercises under the Proliferation Security Initiative. NDF funds also support the destruction of existing weapons.
- The Global Threat Reduction program (\$69 million) supports specialized activities aimed at reducing the threat of terrorist or state acquisition of WMD materials and expertise, through such activities as scientist redirection and engagement, and security upgrades at biological and chemical agent laboratories and facilities.
- The voluntary contribution to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) (\$85.9 million) supports programs in nuclear safeguards, nuclear 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 as part of a multi-year commitment to the organization.
- The worldwide Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) program (\$60.9 million) seeks to prevent states and terrorist organizations from acquiring WMD, their delivery systems, and destabilizing conventional weapons by helping partner countries to develop comprehensive export and border control systems. The program builds capacity to ensure transfer authorizations support only legitimate trade and to detect and interdict illicit transfers at borders.

- The voluntary contribution to the Preparatory Commission of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (\$33 million) helps to fund the establishment, operation, and maintenance of the worldwide International Monitoring System. In addition, \$7.5 million will fund specific projects to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the Treaty's verification regime.
- The WMD Terrorism program (\$6 million) undertakes specialized, targeted projects to improve international capacities to prepare for and respond to a terrorist attack involving weapons of mass destruction in support of the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism, and to help develop capacity among our international partners to deter, detect, and respond to nuclear smuggling.
- The U.S. voluntary contribution to the United Nations (\$1.5 million) will support international implementation of U.N. Security Council Resolution 1540, which requires that all U.N. member states establish domestic controls to stem the proliferation of WMD.

Anti-Terrorism Programs

- The Anti-Terrorism Assistance program (\$192.7 million) has long been the U.S. government's flagship program for counterterrorism law enforcement assistance to critical partner countries. The program provides training and equipment to help build the anti-terrorism capacities of friendly nations, to strengthen bilateral ties, and to increase respect for human rights. ATA helps partner countries to build a wide range of counterterrorism capabilities, including border security, critical infrastructure protection, national leadership protection, response to and management of terrorist and mass casualty incidents, investigative skills, response to weapons of mass destruction attacks, and response to kidnapping for ransom crimes. ATA also supports the Regional Strategic Initiative (RSI) by providing advanced anti-terrorism training that addresses regional challenges.
- The Countering Violent Extremism program (\$5 million) supports targeted counter-radicalization interventions in high priority countries by promoting positive alternatives to violence, with a special focus on at-risk youth. Programming includes the creation of positive narratives to contest militant propaganda and leadership development to help build civil society as a bulwark against violent extremism.
- The Terrorist Interdiction Program/Personal Identification, Secure Comparison, & Evaluation System (TIP/PISCES) program (\$42 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 funds to complete the deployment of critical biometrics enhancements begun in FY 2010 to assist 17 partner nations, supports continued system expansion into critical partner and candidate nations vulnerable to terrorist travel (such as Iraq, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Yemen, Kenya, and Thailand), allows development and testing of expanded capabilities to address U.S. requirements regarding biometric data collection, and ensures that the PISCES system maintains standards in accordance with international norms.
- The Counterterrorism Financing (CTF) program (\$17 million) assists frontline partners in detecting, disrupting, and dismantling terrorist financial networks. CTF funds are used for anti-money laundering and counterterrorism finance capacity-building aimed at assisting our foreign partners in developing comprehensive and effective legal frameworks and regulatory regimes, active and capable financial investigative units, as well as strengthening the

investigative skills of law enforcement entities, bolstering prosecutorial and judicial development and countering bulk cash smuggling. CTF also works with the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs to ensure that recipients of NADR funding implement action plans to comply with international standards against money laundering and the financing of terrorism.

- Counterterrorism Engagement (\$8 million) supports key bilateral, multilateral, and regional efforts, including the RSI, to build political will at senior levels in partner nations for shared counterterrorism challenges. By working with other government agencies and with nongovernmental organizations, we can support initiatives and training including through the United Nations and regional bodies to bring terrorists to justice, strengthen transportation security, and increase cyber security. This funding will also support initiatives with regard to the establishment and activities of the Global Counterterrorism Forum.

Regional Stability and Humanitarian Assistance

- The Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) program (\$150 million) advances security interests by responding to the security threat and risk to indigenous populations posed by landmines and unexploded ordnance, and from excess, loosely-secured, or otherwise-at-risk small arms and light weapons, Man Portable Air-Defense Systems (MANPADS), and ammunition. The program also enhances stockpile security, increases local capabilities through training programs, and provides limited funding for victims' assistance. Included in this request is funding for \$1.4 million in program development and support, \$2.5 million for cross-cutting initiatives to support sustainment efforts, and \$2.5 million for emergency assessments to help partner countries mitigate risks from potentially dangerous depots, as well as operations to safely remove and dispose of materials following incidents at these facilities. An estimated \$25 million will fund the continued implementation of an aggressive program to reduce the global threat of illicitly held or at-risk MANPADS through safe and effective, destruction efforts. The USG also pursues the reduction of MANPADS threats against aircraft by chairing the Interagency Coordinating Group for International Aviation Threat Reduction. In addition, global funding will continue to cover other emergency requirements and high priority weapons destruction projects and unforeseen mandates that occur during the execution year.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

Summary by Sub-account

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted ¹	FY 2010 Actual ²	FY 2011 CR ³	FY 2012 Request
TOTAL	754,000	754,000	754,000	708,540
Nonproliferation Programs	295,950	295,950	*	293,829
Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund	75,000	75,000	*	30,000
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	53,950	53,950	*	60,909
Global Threat Reduction	70,000	70,000	*	68,978
IAEA Voluntary Contribution	65,000	65,000	*	85,900
CTBT / International Monitoring System	30,000	30,000	*	33,000
Weapons of Mass Destruction Terrorism	2,000	2,000	*	6,042
UN Security Council Resolution 1540 Trust Fund	-	-	*	1,500
CTBTO Preparatory Commission-Special Contributions	-	-	*	7,500
Anti-terrorism Programs	296,500	296,500	*	264,711
Anti-terrorism Assistance	215,000	215,000	*	192,711
Terrorist Interdiction Program	54,500	54,500	*	42,000
Counterterrorism Engagement with Allies	6,000	6,000	*	8,000
Counterterrorism Financing	21,000	21,000	*	17,000
Countering Violent Extremism	-	-	*	5,000
Regional Stability and Humanitarian Assistance	161,550	161,550	*	150,000
Conventional Weapons Destruction ⁴	-	-	*	150,000
Humanitarian Demining Program	77,850	99,296	*	-
International Trust Fund	12,200	12,200	*	-
Small Arms / Light Weapons Destruction	71,500	50,054	*	-

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total includes the allocations as of March 30, 2010, from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32) and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total includes the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and excludes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011.

4/ For FY 2012, funding for the Humanitarian Demining, International Trust Fund, and Small Arms/Light Weapons Programs are being requested under Conventional Weapons Destruction.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs⁴
Summary by Operating Unit and Sub-account

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted ¹	FY 2010 Actual ²	FY 2011 CR ³	FY 2012 Request
TOTAL	754,000	754,000	754,000	708,540
Africa	48,053	47,894	*	43,250
Angola	7,500	7,500	*	7,500
Conventional Weapons Destruction	-	-	*	7,500
Humanitarian Demining Program	6,500	6,500	*	-
Small Arms Light Weapons Destruction	1,000	1,000	*	-
Burkina Faso	-	1,143	*	-
Antiterrorism Assistance	-	1,143	*	-
Chad	-	1,143	*	-
Antiterrorism Assistance	-	1,143	*	-
Cote d'Ivoire	300	300	*	-
Counterterrorism Financing	100	100	*	-
Terrorist Interdiction Program	200	200	*	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1,000	841	*	1,000
Conventional Weapons Destruction	-	-	*	1,000
Small Arms Light Weapons Destruction	1,000	841	*	-
Djibouti	-	1,970	*	-
Antiterrorism Assistance	-	1,670	*	-
Terrorist Interdiction Program	-	300	*	-
Ethiopia	-	2,225	*	-
Antiterrorism Assistance	-	1,900	*	-
Terrorist Interdiction Program	-	325	*	-
Kenya	8,500	9,750	*	8,900
Antiterrorism Assistance	8,000	8,750	*	7,750
Counterterrorism Financing	-	-	*	850
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	-	-	*	300
Small Arms Light Weapons Destruction	500	500	*	-
Terrorist Interdiction Program	-	500	*	-
Mali	-	1,143	*	-
Antiterrorism Assistance	-	1,143	*	-
Mauritania	-	1,556	*	-
Antiterrorism Assistance	-	1,556	*	-
Mauritius	-	300	*	-
Antiterrorism Assistance	-	300	*	-
Mozambique	2,000	2,000	*	2,000
Conventional Weapons Destruction	-	-	*	2,000
Humanitarian Demining Program	2,000	2,000	*	-
Niger	-	842	*	-
Antiterrorism Assistance	-	842	*	-
Nigeria	50	1,520	*	-
Antiterrorism Assistance	-	1,470	*	-
Counterterrorism Financing	50	50	*	-
Senegal	-	1,143	*	-

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs⁴
Summary by Operating Unit and Sub-account

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted ¹	FY 2010 Actual ²	FY 2011 CR ³	FY 2012 Request
Antiterrorism Assistance	-	1,143	*	-
Somalia	2,000	2,353	*	2,000
Antiterrorism Assistance	-	353	*	-
Conventional Weapons Destruction	-	-	*	2,000
Small Arms Light Weapons Destruction	2,000	2,000	*	-
South Africa	1,500	1,500	*	1,050
Antiterrorism Assistance	1,000	1,000	*	750
Counterterrorism Financing	500	500	*	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	-	-	*	300
Sudan	3,900	3,900	*	3,900
Conventional Weapons Destruction	-	-	*	3,900
Humanitarian Demining Program	3,400	3,400	*	-
Small Arms Light Weapons Destruction	500	500	*	-
Tanzania	-	2,110	*	-
Antiterrorism Assistance	-	1,735	*	-
Terrorist Interdiction Program	-	375	*	-
Uganda	-	1,030	*	-
Antiterrorism Assistance	-	905	*	-
Terrorist Interdiction Program	-	125	*	-
State Africa Regional (AF)	21,303	3,625	*	16,900
Antiterrorism Assistance	16,053	-	*	14,000
Counterterrorism Financing	2,650	2,650	*	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	-	-	*	300
Terrorist Interdiction Program	2,600	975	*	2,600
East Asia and Pacific	31,187	32,687	*	34,415
Cambodia	3,015	3,015	*	4,140
Conventional Weapons Destruction	-	-	*	3,940
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	-	-	*	200
Humanitarian Demining Program	2,940	2,940	*	-
Terrorist Interdiction Program	75	75	*	-
Indonesia	6,650	6,700	*	6,900
Antiterrorism Assistance	6,000	6,000	*	5,900
Counterterrorism Financing	50	100	*	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	600	600	*	1,000
Laos	5,000	5,000	*	5,000
Conventional Weapons Destruction	-	-	*	5,000
Humanitarian Demining Program	5,000	5,000	*	-
Malaysia	1,350	1,300	*	1,500
Antiterrorism Assistance	800	800	*	800
Counterterrorism Financing	50	-	*	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	500	500	*	700
Mongolia	250	250	*	250
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	250	250	*	250

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs⁴
Summary by Operating Unit and Sub-account

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted ¹	FY 2010 Actual ²	FY 2011 CR ³	FY 2012 Request
Philippines	5,625	5,675	*	9,525
Antiterrorism Assistance	4,950	4,950	*	8,900
Counterterrorism Financing	50	100	*	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	625	625	*	625
Singapore	500	500	*	250
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	500	500	*	250
Taiwan	575	575	*	250
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	575	575	*	250
Thailand	1,850	3,300	*	1,300
Antiterrorism Assistance	1,000	1,000	*	750
Counterterrorism Financing	50	-	*	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	550	550	*	550
Terrorist Interdiction Program	250	1,750	*	-
Vietnam	4,200	4,200	*	4,200
Conventional Weapons Destruction	-	-	*	3,500
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	700	700	*	700
Humanitarian Demining Program	3,500	3,500	*	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	2,172	2,172	*	1,100
Antiterrorism Assistance	2,172	2,172	*	700
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	-	-	*	400
Europe and Eurasia	21,340	21,049	*	24,210
Albania	2,650	3,559	*	2,650
Conventional Weapons Destruction	-	-	*	2,000
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	650	650	*	650
Small Arms Light Weapons Destruction	2,000	2,909	*	-
Armenia	750	750	*	850
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	750	750	*	850
Azerbaijan	965	965	*	865
Conventional Weapons Destruction	-	-	*	365
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	600	600	*	500
Humanitarian Demining Program	365	365	*	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2,100	1,850	*	5,250
Antiterrorism Assistance	550	550	*	550
Conventional Weapons Destruction	-	-	*	4,000
Counterterrorism Financing	350	150	*	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	700	700	*	700
Small Arms Light Weapons Destruction	500	450	*	-
Bulgaria	400	-	*	-
Small Arms Light Weapons Destruction	400	-	*	-
Croatia	450	450	*	1,450
Conventional Weapons Destruction	-	-	*	1,000
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	450	450	*	450
Georgia	1,300	1,300	*	2,025

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs⁴
Summary by Operating Unit and Sub-account

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted ¹	FY 2010 Actual ²	FY 2011 CR ³	FY 2012 Request
Conventional Weapons Destruction	-	-	*	600
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	700	700	*	1,425
Humanitarian Demining Program	-	600	*	-
Small Arms Light Weapons Destruction	600	-	*	-
Kosovo	1,070	1,070	*	750
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	670	670	*	750
Terrorist Interdiction Program	400	400	*	-
Macedonia	1,020	1,020	*	520
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	520	520	*	520
Terrorist Interdiction Program	500	500	*	-
Malta	400	400	*	-
Terrorist Interdiction Program	400	400	*	-
Moldova	290	290	*	400
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	290	290	*	400
Montenegro	500	550	*	1,500
Conventional Weapons Destruction	-	-	*	1,000
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	500	500	*	500
Small Arms Light Weapons Destruction	-	50	*	-
Russia	1,000	1,000	*	800
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	1,000	1,000	*	800
Serbia	1,000	650	*	2,650
Conventional Weapons Destruction	-	-	*	2,000
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	650	650	*	650
Small Arms Light Weapons Destruction	350	-	*	-
Turkey	2,995	3,195	*	1,100
Antiterrorism Assistance	945	945	*	250
Counterterrorism Financing	700	900	*	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	850	850	*	850
Terrorist Interdiction Program	500	500	*	-
Ukraine	2,500	2,500	*	2,500
Conventional Weapons Destruction	-	-	*	1,500
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	1,000	1,000	*	1,000
Small Arms Light Weapons Destruction	1,500	1,500	*	-
Eurasia Regional	1,950	1,500	*	650
Antiterrorism Assistance	1,500	1,500	*	650
Counterterrorism Financing	450	-	*	-
Europe Regional	-	-	*	250
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	-	-	*	250
Near East	84,935	85,385	*	67,895
Algeria	950	775	*	700
Antiterrorism Assistance	400	400	*	400
Counterterrorism Financing	400	225	*	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	150	150	*	300

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs⁴
Summary by Operating Unit and Sub-account

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted ¹	FY 2010 Actual ²	FY 2011 CR ³	FY 2012 Request
Bahrain	1,100	800	*	500
Antiterrorism Assistance	800	800	*	500
Terrorist Interdiction Program	300	-	*	-
Egypt	2,800	2,800	*	5,600
Antiterrorism Assistance	2,600	2,600	*	2,600
Counterterrorism Financing	200	200	*	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	-	-	*	3,000
Iraq	30,300	30,300	*	32,445
Antiterrorism Assistance	5,000	5,000	*	5,000
Conventional Weapons Destruction	-	-	*	25,000
Counterterrorism Financing	1,450	1,450	*	945
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	1,200	1,200	*	1,000
Global Threat Reduction	615	615	*	500
Humanitarian Demining Program	18,000	18,000	*	-
IAEA Voluntary Contribution	1,500	1,500	*	-
Small Arms Light Weapons Destruction	2,000	2,000	*	-
Terrorist Interdiction Program	535	535	*	-
Jordan	24,650	24,725	*	11,500
Antiterrorism Assistance	23,000	23,000	*	9,000
Counterterrorism Financing	150	225	*	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	1,500	1,500	*	2,500
Lebanon	6,800	6,800	*	4,800
Antiterrorism Assistance	4,000	4,000	*	2,000
Conventional Weapons Destruction	-	-	*	2,000
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	800	800	*	800
Humanitarian Demining Program	2,000	2,000	*	-
Libya	300	300	*	1,050
Antiterrorism Assistance	-	-	*	800
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	300	300	*	250
Morocco	1,200	1,200	*	3,300
Antiterrorism Assistance	800	800	*	800
Counterterrorism Financing	100	100	*	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	300	300	*	2,500
Oman	1,655	1,655	*	1,500
Antiterrorism Assistance	655	655	*	500
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	1,000	1,000	*	1,000
Saudi Arabia	200	200	*	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	200	200	*	-
Tunisia	200	-	*	-
Counterterrorism Financing	200	-	*	-
United Arab Emirates	230	230	*	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	230	230	*	-
West Bank and Gaza	2,500	2,500	*	-

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs⁴
Summary by Operating Unit and Sub-account

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted ¹	FY 2010 Actual ²	FY 2011 CR ³	FY 2012 Request
Antiterrorism Assistance	2,000	2,000	*	-
Counterterrorism Financing	500	500	*	-
Yemen	4,650	4,975	*	4,500
Antiterrorism Assistance	2,000	2,000	*	2,500
Conventional Weapons Destruction	-	-	*	1,000
Counterterrorism Financing	350	375	*	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	1,000	1,000	*	1,000
Humanitarian Demining Program	500	1,000	*	-
Small Arms Light Weapons Destruction	500	-	*	-
Terrorist Interdiction Program	300	600	*	-
Near East Regional	1,800	2,325	*	2,000
Antiterrorism Assistance	1,300	1,300	*	1,500
Counterterrorism Financing	500	1,025	*	-
Terrorist Interdiction Program	-	-	*	500
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	5,600	5,800	*	-
Antiterrorism Assistance	3,800	3,800	*	-
Counterterrorism Financing	1,300	1,500	*	-
Terrorist Interdiction Program	500	500	*	-
South and Central Asia	97,395	97,195	*	109,959
Afghanistan	57,755	57,655	*	66,250
Antiterrorism Assistance	18,500	18,500	*	23,000
Conventional Weapons Destruction	-	-	*	40,000
Counterterrorism Financing	3,100	3,000	*	1,500
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	825	825	*	1,100
Humanitarian Demining Program	15,000	15,000	*	-
Small Arms Light Weapons Destruction	20,000	20,000	*	-
Terrorist Interdiction Program	330	330	*	650
Bangladesh	4,200	3,575	*	3,666
Antiterrorism Assistance	2,500	2,500	*	2,500
Counterterrorism Financing	1,625	1,000	*	891
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	75	75	*	275
India	3,200	3,200	*	5,200
Antiterrorism Assistance	2,500	2,500	*	4,500
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	700	700	*	700
Kazakhstan	1,900	1,900	*	1,700
Antiterrorism Assistance	500	500	*	500
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	1,400	1,400	*	1,200
Kyrgyz Republic	1,590	1,590	*	1,250
Antiterrorism Assistance	650	650	*	450
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	940	940	*	800
Nepal	900	700	*	914
Antiterrorism Assistance	700	700	*	400

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs⁴
Summary by Operating Unit and Sub-account

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted ¹	FY 2010 Actual ²	FY 2011 CR ³	FY 2012 Request
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	-	-	*	314
Terrorist Interdiction Program	200	-	*	200
Pakistan	22,150	23,875	*	23,429
Antiterrorism Assistance	20,500	20,500	*	20,000
Counterterrorism Financing	165	1,890	*	1,500
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	825	825	*	1,100
Terrorist Interdiction Program	660	660	*	829
Sri Lanka	450	450	*	3,450
Conventional Weapons Destruction	-	-	*	3,000
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	450	450	*	450
Tajikistan	1,725	1,725	*	1,650
Antiterrorism Assistance	750	750	*	750
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	975	975	*	900
Turkmenistan	1,075	1,075	*	850
Antiterrorism Assistance	250	250	*	250
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	825	825	*	600
Uzbekistan	600	600	*	600
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	600	600	*	600
State South and Central Asia Regional (SCA)	1,850	850	*	1,000
Antiterrorism Assistance	350	350	*	500
Counterterrorism Financing	1,000	-	*	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	500	500	*	500
Western Hemisphere	18,135	16,835	*	21,530
Argentina	300	300	*	300
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	300	300	*	300
Brazil	400	400	*	300
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	400	400	*	300
Chile	450	450	*	300
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	450	450	*	300
Colombia	4,750	4,750	*	4,750
Antiterrorism Assistance	2,750	2,750	*	2,250
Conventional Weapons Destruction	-	-	*	2,500
Humanitarian Demining Program	2,000	2,000	*	-
Ecuador	-	-	*	500
Conventional Weapons Destruction	-	-	*	500
Mexico	3,900	3,900	*	5,380
Antiterrorism Assistance	3,000	3,000	*	4,180
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	900	900	*	1,200
Panama	150	150	*	150
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	150	150	*	150
Peru	2,000	2,000	*	2,000
Conventional Weapons Destruction	-	-	*	2,000
Humanitarian Demining Program	2,000	2,000	*	-

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs⁴
Summary by Operating Unit and Sub-account

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted ¹	FY 2010 Actual ²	FY 2011 CR ³	FY 2012 Request
Uruguay	200	200	*	-
Small Arms Light Weapons Destruction	200	200	*	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	5,985	4,685	*	7,850
Antiterrorism Assistance	3,500	3,500	*	5,850
Counterterrorism Financing	460	460	*	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	725	725	*	1,000
Terrorist Interdiction Program	1,300	-	*	1,000
ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation	262,485	262,485	*	253,070
State International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	262,485	262,485	*	253,070
CTBT International Monitoring System	30,000	30,000	*	33,000
CTBTO Preparatory Commission-Special Contributions	-	-	*	7,500
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	22,600	22,600	*	20,650
Global Threat Reduction	69,385	69,385	*	68,478
IAEA Voluntary Contribution	63,500	63,500	*	85,900
Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund	75,000	75,000	*	30,000
UN Security Council Resolution 1540 Trust Fund	-	-	*	1,500
Weapons of Mass Destruction Terrorism	2,000	2,000	*	6,042
PM - Political-Military Affairs	65,295	65,295	*	32,695
PM - Conventional Weapons Destruction	-	65,295	*	32,695
Conventional Weapons Destruction	-	-	*	32,695
Humanitarian Demining Program	-	34,991	*	-
International Trust Fund	-	12,200	*	-
Small Arms Light Weapons Destruction	-	18,104	*	-
State Political-Military Affairs (PM)	65,295	-	*	-
Humanitarian Demining Program	14,645	-	*	-
International Trust Fund	12,200	-	*	-
Small Arms Light Weapons Destruction	38,450	-	*	-
S/CT - Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism	125,175	125,175	*	121,516
S/CT - RSI, Regional Strategic Initiative	30,225	-	*	20,981
Antiterrorism Assistance	24,725	-	*	16,481
Counterterrorism Financing	2,500	-	*	2,000
CT Engagement with Allies	3,000	-	*	2,500

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs⁴
Summary by Operating Unit and Sub-account

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted ¹	FY 2010 Actual ²	FY 2011 CR ³	FY 2012 Request
State Coordinator for Counterterrorism (CT)	94,950	125,175	*	100,535
Antiterrorism Assistance	44,500	69,225	*	44,500
Countering Violent Extremism	-	-	*	5,000
Counterterrorism Financing	2,000	4,500	*	9,314
CT Engagement with Allies	3,000	6,000	*	5,500
Terrorist Interdiction Program	45,450	45,450	*	36,221

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total includes the allocations as of March 30, 2010, from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32) and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total includes the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and excludes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011, but is only presented at the account level for NADR.

4/ For FY 2012, funding for the Humanitarian Demining, International Trust Fund, and Small Arms/Light Weapons Programs are being requested under Conventional Weapons Destruction.

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

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted ¹	FY 2010 Actual ²	FY 2011 CR ³	FY 2012 Request
TOTAL	53,950	53,950	*	60,909
Africa	-	-		900
Kenya	-	-		300
South Africa	-	-		300
State Africa Regional (AF)	-	-		300
East Asia and Pacific	4,300	4,300		4,925
Cambodia	-	-		200
Indonesia	600	600		1,000
Malaysia	500	500		700
Mongolia	250	250		250
Philippines	625	625		625
Singapore	500	500		250
Taiwan	575	575		250
Thailand	550	550		550
Vietnam	700	700		700
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	-	-		400
Europe and Eurasia	9,330	9,330		10,295
Albania	650	650		650
Armenia	750	750		850
Azerbaijan	600	600		500
Bosnia and Herzegovina	700	700		700
Croatia	450	450		450
Georgia	700	700		1,425
Kosovo	670	670		750
Macedonia	520	520		520
Moldova	290	290		400
Montenegro	500	500		500
Russia	1,000	1,000		800
Serbia	650	650		650
Turkey	850	850		850
Ukraine	1,000	1,000		1,000
Europe Regional	-	-		250
Near East	6,680	6,680		12,350
Algeria	150	150		300
Egypt	-	-		3,000
Iraq	1,200	1,200		1,000
Jordan	1,500	1,500		2,500
Lebanon	800	800		800
Libya	300	300		250
Morocco	300	300		2,500
Oman	1,000	1,000		1,000
Saudi Arabia	200	200		-
United Arab Emirates	230	230		-

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

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted ¹	FY 2010 Actual ²	FY 2011 CR ³	FY 2012 Request
Yemen	1,000	1,000		1,000
South and Central Asia	8,115	8,115		8,539
Afghanistan	825	825		1,100
Bangladesh	75	75		275
India	700	700		700
Kazakhstan	1,400	1,400		1,200
Kyrgyz Republic	940	940		800
Nepal	-	-		314
Pakistan	825	825		1,100
Sri Lanka	450	450		450
Tajikistan	975	975		900
Turkmenistan	825	825		600
Uzbekistan	600	600		600
State South and Central Asia Regional (SCA)	500	500		500
Western Hemisphere	2,925	2,925		3,250
Argentina	300	300		300
Brazil	400	400		300
Chile	450	450		300
Mexico	900	900		1,200
Panama	150	150		150
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	725	725		1,000
ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation	22,600	22,600		20,650
State International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	22,600	22,600		20,650

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total includes the allocations as of March 30, 2010, from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32) and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total includes the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and excludes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011, but is only presented at the account level for NADR.

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

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted ¹	FY 2010 Actual ²	FY 2011 CR ³	FY 2012 Request
TOTAL	70,000	70,000		68,978
Near East	615	615		500
Iraq	615	615		500
ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation	69,385	69,385		68,478
State International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	69,385	69,385		68,478

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs
IAEA Voluntary Contribution (NADR-IAEA)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted ¹	FY 2010 Actual ²	FY 2011 CR ³	FY 2012 Request
TOTAL	65,000	65,000		85,900
Near East	1,500	1,500		-
Iraq	1,500	1,500		-
ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation	63,500	63,500		85,900
State International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	63,500	63,500		85,900

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total includes the allocations as of March 30, 2010, from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32) and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total includes the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and excludes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011, but is only presented at the account level for NADR.

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

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted ¹	FY 2010 Actual ²	FY 2011 CR ³	FY 2012 Request
TOTAL	215,000	215,000	*	192,711
Africa	25,053	25,053		22,500
Burkina Faso	-	1,143		-
Chad	-	1,143		-
Djibouti	-	1,670		-
Ethiopia	-	1,900		-
Kenya	8,000	8,750		7,750
Mali	-	1,143		-
Mauritania	-	1,556		-
Mauritius	-	300		-
Niger	-	842		-
Nigeria	-	1,470		-
Senegal	-	1,143		-
Somalia	-	353		-
South Africa	1,000	1,000		750
Tanzania	-	1,735		-
Uganda	-	905		-
State Africa Regional (AF)	16,053	-		14,000
East Asia and Pacific	14,922	14,922		17,050
Indonesia	6,000	6,000		5,900
Malaysia	800	800		800
Philippines	4,950	4,950		8,900
Thailand	1,000	1,000		750
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	2,172	2,172		700
Europe and Eurasia	2,995	2,995		1,450
Bosnia and Herzegovina	550	550		550
Turkey	945	945		250
Eurasia Regional	1,500	1,500		650
Near East	46,355	46,355		25,600
Algeria	400	400		400
Bahrain	800	800		500
Egypt	2,600	2,600		2,600
Iraq	5,000	5,000		5,000
Jordan	23,000	23,000		9,000
Lebanon	4,000	4,000		2,000
Libya	-	-		800
Morocco	800	800		800
Oman	655	655		500
West Bank and Gaza	2,000	2,000		-
Yemen	2,000	2,000		2,500
Near East Regional	1,300	1,300		1,500
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	3,800	3,800		-
South and Central Asia	47,200	47,200		52,850

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

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted ¹	FY 2010 Actual ²	FY 2011 CR ³	FY 2012 Request
Afghanistan	18,500	18,500		23,000
Bangladesh	2,500	2,500		2,500
India	2,500	2,500		4,500
Kazakhstan	500	500		500
Kyrgyz Republic	650	650		450
Nepal	700	700		400
Pakistan	20,500	20,500		20,000
Tajikistan	750	750		750
Turkmenistan	250	250		250
State South and Central Asia Regional (SCA)	350	350		500
Western Hemisphere	9,250	9,250		12,280
Colombia	2,750	2,750		2,250
Mexico	3,000	3,000		4,180
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	3,500	3,500		5,850
S/CT - Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism	69,225	69,225		60,981
S/CT - RSI, Regional Strategic Initiative	24,725	-		16,481
State Coordinator for Counterterrorism (CT)	44,500	69,225		44,500

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total includes the allocations as of March 30, 2010, from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32) and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total includes the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and excludes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011, but is only presented at the account level for NADR.

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

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted ¹	FY 2010 Actual ²	FY 2011 CR ³	FY 2012 Request
TOTAL	21,000	21,000	*	17,000
Africa	3,300	3,300		850
Cote d'Ivoire	100	100		-
Kenya	-	-		850
Nigeria	50	50		-
South Africa	500	500		-
State Africa Regional (AF)	2,650	2,650		-
East Asia and Pacific	200	200		-
Indonesia	50	100		-
Malaysia	50	-		-
Philippines	50	100		-
Thailand	50	-		-
Europe and Eurasia	1,500	1,050		-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	350	150		-
Turkey	700	900		-
Eurasia Regional	450	-		-
Near East	5,150	5,600		945
Algeria	400	225		-
Egypt	200	200		-
Iraq	1,450	1,450		945
Jordan	150	225		-
Morocco	100	100		-
Tunisia	200	-		-
West Bank and Gaza	500	500		-
Yemen	350	375		-
Near East Regional	500	1,025		-
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	1,300	1,500		-
South and Central Asia	5,890	5,890		3,891
Afghanistan	3,100	3,000		1,500
Bangladesh	1,625	1,000		891
Pakistan	165	1,890		1,500
State South and Central Asia Regional (SCA)	1,000	-		-
Western Hemisphere	460	460		-
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	460	460		-

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

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted ¹	FY 2010 Actual ²	FY 2011 CR ³	FY 2012 Request
S/CT - Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism	4,500	4,500		11,314
S/CT - RSI, Regional Strategic Initiative	2,500	-		2,000
State Coordinator for Counterterrorism (CT)	2,000	4,500		9,314

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total includes the allocations as of March 30, 2010, from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32) and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total includes the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and excludes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011, but is only presented at the account level for NADR.

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

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted ¹	FY 2010 Actual ²	FY 2011 CR ³	FY 2012 Request
TOTAL	54,500	54,500	*	42,000
Africa	2,800	2,800		2,600
Cote d'Ivoire	200	200		-
Djibouti	-	300		-
Ethiopia	-	325		-
Kenya	-	500		-
Tanzania	-	375		-
Uganda	-	125		-
State Africa Regional (AF)	2,600	975		2,600
East Asia and Pacific	325	1,825		-
Cambodia	75	75		-
Thailand	250	1,750		-
Europe and Eurasia	1,800	1,800		-
Kosovo	400	400		-
Macedonia	500	500		-
Malta	400	400		-
Turkey	500	500		-
Near East	1,635	1,635		500
Bahrain	300	-		-
Iraq	535	535		-
Yemen	300	600		-
Near East Regional	-	-		500
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	500	500		-
South and Central Asia	1,190	990		1,679
Afghanistan	330	330		650
Nepal	200	-		200
Pakistan	660	660		829
Western Hemisphere	1,300	-		1,000
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	1,300	-		1,000
S/CT - Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism	45,450	45,450		36,221
State Coordinator for Counterterrorism (CT)	45,450	45,450		36,221

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total includes the allocations as of March 30, 2010, from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32) and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total includes the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and excludes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011, but is only presented at the account level for NADR.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs
Conventional Weapons Destruction (NADR-CWD) ⁴

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted ¹		FY 2010 Actual ²		FY 2011 CR ³	FY 2012 Request
	HD/ITF	SALW	HD/ITF	SALW		
TOTAL	90,050	71,500	111,496	50,054	*	150,000
Africa	11,900	5,000	11,900	4,841		16,400
Angola	6,500	1,000	6,500	1,000		7,500
Democratic Republic of the Congo	-	1,000	-	841		1,000
Kenya		500		500		
Mozambique	2,000		2,000			2,000
Somalia	-	2,000	-	2,000		2,000
Sudan	3,400	500	3,400	500		3,900
East Asia and Pacific	11,440	-	11,440	-		12,440
Cambodia	2,940		2,940			3,940
Laos	5,000		5,000			5,000
Vietnam	3,500		3,500			3,500
Europe and Eurasia	365	5,350	965	4,909		12,465
Albania	-	2,000	-	2,909		2,000
Azerbaijan	365		365			365
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	500	-	450		4,000
Bulgaria		400		-		
Croatia	-		-			1,000
Georgia	-	600	600	-		600
Montenegro	-	-	-	50		1,000
Serbia	-	350	-	-		2,000
Ukraine	-	1,500	-	1,500		1,500
Near East	20,500	2,500	21,000	2,000		28,000
Iraq	18,000	2,000	18,000	2,000		25,000
Lebanon	2,000		2,000			2,000
Yemen	500	500	1,000	-		1,000
South and Central Asia	15,000	20,000	15,000	20,000		43,000
Afghanistan	15,000	20,000	15,000	20,000		40,000
Sri Lanka	-		-			3,000
Western Hemisphere	4,000	200	4,000	200		5,000
Colombia	2,000		2,000			2,500
Ecuador	-		-			500

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs
Conventional Weapons Destruction (NADR-CWD) ⁴

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted ¹		FY 2010 Actual ²		FY 2011 CR ³	FY 2012 Request
	HD/ITF	SALW	HD/ITF	SALW		
Peru	2,000		2,000			
Uruguay	-	200	-	200		2,000
PM - Political-Military Affairs	26,845	38,450	47,191	18,104		32,695
PM - Conventional Weapons Destruction	26,845	38,450	47,191	18,104		32,695

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total includes the allocations as of March 30, 2010, from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32) and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total includes the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and excludes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011, but is only presented at the account level for NADR.

4/ For FY 2012, funding for the Humanitarian Demining, International Trust Fund, and Small Arms/Light Weapons Programs are being requested under Conventional Weapons Destruction.

Peacekeeping Operations

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total ^{1/}	FY 2010 Actual Total ^{2/}	FY 2011 CR ^{3/}	FY 2012 Request
Peacekeeping Operations	331,500	331,500	331,500	292,000

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and includes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

The FY 2012 request for Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) of \$292 million will help diminish and resolve conflict, enhance the ability of states to participate in peacekeeping and stability operations, address counterterrorism threats, and reform military establishments into professional military forces with respect for the rule of law in the aftermath of conflict.

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

Highlights:

- Global Peace Operations Initiative (\$91.9 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 third 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 2012 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 2012 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.

- **Sudan (\$60 million):** FY 2012 funds will be used to continue long-term efforts to build and transform the Sudan People's Liberation Army in Southern Sudan from a guerilla army to a professional military force subordinate to civilian leadership and protective of human rights. Funds will continue to provide support for this transformation process, including the refurbishment, operations, and maintenance of divisional and sector headquarters; strategic and operational advisory assistance; unit and individual professional training; and communications and other non-lethal equipment for the military.
- **Somalia (\$51 million):** FY 2012 funds will be used to continue support to the African Union-led peacekeeping effort in Somalia, including training, equipment, and transportation of forces from current and new troop-contributing countries. Funds to pay the United States' portion of the UN assessment for support of the UN Support Office for the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) are being requested in the Contributions to International Peacekeeping Activities account. Funds will also be used to professionalize and provide operational support to Somali security forces, to ensure their capability in contributing to national peace and security in support of the international peace process efforts, and as part of a multi-sectoral approach to post-conflict security sector reform.
- **Multinational Force and Observers (\$26 million):** The FY 2012 request includes funds to continue the U.S. contribution to the Multinational Force and Observers mission in the Sinai.
- **Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (\$20 million):** The FY 2012 request continues support for the TSCTP, a multi-disciplinary counterterrorism initiative designed to counter terrorist threats, strengthen regional capacity, promote interoperability, and facilitate coordination between countries. Funds will support advisory assistance, modest infrastructure improvement, and training and equipping of counterterrorist military units in the West and North African regions.
- **Democratic Republic of the Congo (\$19 million):** FY 2012 funds will be used to continue long-term efforts to reform the military in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) into a force capable of maintaining peace and security, to include sustaining a light infantry battalion to stabilize eastern DRC. Funds will support advisory assistance at strategic and operational levels, training, equipment, and infrastructure improvement.
- **Partnership for Regional East Africa Counterterrorism (\$10 million):** The FY 2012 request continues support for PREACT, formerly known as EARS, a multi-disciplinary counterterrorism initiative in East Africa that is based upon best practices of the TSCTP. Funds will support advisory assistance, and training and equipping of counterterrorist military units in the East Africa region.
- **Africa Conflict Stabilization and Border Security (\$7.2 million):** The FY 2012 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 (including neighboring Cote d'Ivoire and Guinea-Bissau), the Horn of Africa, countering the Lord's Resistance Army in Central and East 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.

- **Liberia (\$5 million):** The FY 2012 request funds the long term effort to transform the Liberian military into a professional, 2,100-member-strong armed force that respects the rule of law and has the capacity to protect Liberia's borders and maintain adequate security in the country. Funds will primarily provide for operational support of existing infrastructure of the new military during the first full year in which all of 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.
- **Africa Maritime Security Initiative (AMSI) (\$2 million):** The FY 2012 request funds a continuation of a program begun in FY 2010 to increase African maritime security capabilities through the provision of regional training activities (including the training component of the Department of Defense's Africa Partnership Station program) and provide modest training equipment. By enhancing U.S. partners' maritime enforcement capabilities, the initiative helps to develop African maritime forces that can better respond to piracy, terrorist activity, illegal fishing, environmental threats, and trafficking in drugs, arms, and humans.

International Military Education and Training

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total ^{1/}	FY 2010 Actual Total ^{2/}	FY 2011 CR ^{3/}	FY 2012 Request
International Military Education and Training	108,000	108,000	108,000	109,954

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and includes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

The FY 2012 request for the International Military Education and Training (IMET) program is \$110 million. IMET is a key component of U.S. security assistance which promotes regional stability and defense capabilities through professional military training and education. Through professional and technical courses and specialized instruction, most of which are conducted at military schoolhouses in the United States, the program provides students from allied and friendly nations with valuable training and education on U.S. military practices and standards. IMET students are exposed to the concepts of democratic values and respect for internationally-recognized standards of human rights both through the courses they attend and through their experience of living in and being a part of local communities across the United States. IMET serves as an effective means to strengthen military alliances and international coalitions critical to U.S. national security goals. IMET also helps to develop a common understanding of shared international challenges, including terrorism, and fosters the relationships necessary to counter those challenges in a collaborative manner.

Highlights:

- **Africa (\$15.5 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 (\$9.2 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, Thailand, and Vietnam.
- **Europe (\$30.1 million):** IMET programs enhance regional security and integration among United States, NATO, and European armed forces. Perhaps most importantly it helps to ensure that those nations who fight alongside the United States in places like Afghanistan have officers that understand and appreciate the doctrine and operational tactics of the U.S. military. The largest programs are those in Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Georgia, Poland, Romania, Turkey, and Ukraine.

- **Near East (\$18.3 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 (\$14.7 million):** IMET includes major programs in India and Pakistan, as well as support for training military officers in the Afghan National Army.
- **Western Hemisphere (\$16.6 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 2010 Enacted Total ^{1/}	FY 2010 Actual Total ^{2/}	FY 2011 CR ^{3/}	FY 2012 Request
Adjusted Foreign Military Financing	5,470,000	5,476,169		5,550,463
Non-War Supplemental	50,000	50,000		-
Foreign Military Financing	5,520,000	5,526,169	5,160,000	5,550,463

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and includes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

The FY 2012 request for Foreign Military Financing (FMF) of \$5,550.5 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 2012 FMF request includes an increase in assistance for Israel and Pakistan and for the first time includes funding for Iraq, which is included in the Overseas Contingency Operations section. In addition, the request supports funding for Coalition partners and allies, and is consistent with other requirements to promote U.S. national security, fight extremism, and secure peace in the Middle East.

Highlights:

- Near East (\$4,858.7 million):** The majority of FMF funding will provide continued assistance to the Near East region, including increased support for Israel in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding; support for Jordan's force modernization, border surveillance, and counterterrorism efforts; and programs that consolidate gains in the development of counterterrorism capabilities and professional militaries. At the time this document went to press, the political situation in the Middle East was fluid and longer-term specifics of the program will be reviewed in light of changing circumstances. The United States continue to plan for ongoing assistance through FY 2012 in order to be able to continue programs that encourage a disciplined, well-training Egyptian military respectful of civilian human rights, and provide an incentive for the next government of Lebanon to adhere to its international obligations.

- **South and Central Asia (\$359 million):** The FY 2012 request includes \$350 million to support Pakistan's security forces by providing equipment and training to enhance their counterterrorism and counterinsurgency capabilities.
- **Western Hemisphere (\$85.6 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 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 address the full range of security and criminal threats to the Caribbean Basin.
- **Europe (\$123.4 million):** In Europe, FMF is focused on supporting Coalition partners, both in terms of direct deployment support as well as support to help bolster defense reform and modernization efforts during a time of budgetary stress for many European partners. FMF also supports defense reform and modernization efforts in other European countries not currently Coalition partners in the hopes that such countries will be compatible with and able to deploy alongside the United States in the future.
- **Africa and East Asia and the Pacific (\$61 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.

Global Security Contingency Fund

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total ^{1/}	FY 2010 Actual Total ^{2/}	FY 2011 CR ^{3/}	FY 2012 Request
Global Security Contingency Fund	-	-	-	50,000

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and includes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

The FY 2012 request of \$50 million for the Global Security Contingency Fund is a new three year pilot initiative that will streamline the way the U.S. Government provides assistance for military forces and other security forces responsible for conducting border and maritime security, internal security, and counterterrorism operations, as well as the government agencies responsible for such forces. It will also authorize providing assistance to the justice sector (including law enforcement and prisons), rule of law programs, and stabilization efforts where the Secretary of State decides that civilian providers are challenged to provide such assistance. Assistance programs under this fund would be collaboratively developed by the Department of State and the Department of Defense, and implemented primarily by these agencies as well as the U.S. Agency for International Development, and other appropriate agencies to facilitate the provision of assistance. The Fund is intended to address rapidly changing, transnational, asymmetric threats, and emergent opportunities strategically where an environment's security, political, economic, and social needs warrant such attention.

Special Defense Acquisition Fund

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total ^{1/}	FY 2010 Actual Total ^{2/}	FY 2011 CR ^{3/}	FY 2012 Request
Special Defense Acquisition Fund	-	-	-	100,000
Foreign Military Sales Trust Fund offset	-	-	-	-100,000
Net Cost for Special Defense Acquisition Fund	-	-	-	-

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and includes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

The Special Defense Acquisition Fund will expedite the procurement of defense articles for provision to foreign nations and international organizations which will help to better support coalition and other United States partners participating in U.S. overseas contingency and other operations. This represents a re-activation of the International Assistance Program account managed by the Department of Defense for advance purchases of defense articles. Once activated, this fund operates as a revolving fund which is recapitalized as the advance purchase items are sold to partners. Advance purchases will focus initially on high-demand warfighter support equipment with long procurement lead times in order to accelerate the United States' ability to provide Coalition partners with critical equipment to make them operationally effective. Utilizing available mechanism to expedite support for U.S. partners is a high priority for both the Department of State and the Department of Defense.

The FY 2012 request includes \$100 million in discretionary budget authority for the SDAF, fully offset by a \$100 million transfer of Foreign Military Sales Administrative Surcharge Fees to re-capitalize SDAF in accordance with the Arms Export Control Act sec. 51(b).

International Organizations and Programs

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total ^{1/}	FY 2010 Actual Total ^{2/}	FY 2011 CR ^{3/}	FY 2012 Request
International Organizations and Programs	394,000	394,000	394,000	348,705

The FY 2012 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 international development and democracy 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) (\$931,000): The United States promotes world-wide civil aviation security through its voluntary contributions to ICAO. ICAO's Universal Security Audit Program (USAP), begun in November 2002, evaluates the security of national civil aviation systems and, where warranted, individual airports, carriers, and aircraft. The U.S. voluntary contribution would be provided to support ICAO's efforts to assist specific member states with remedying identified deficiencies in regions of the world that pose a threat to the U.S.

International Maritime Organization (IMO) (\$392,000): The U.S. voluntary contribution funds IMO's maritime security programs, including security audits and technical assistance to countries that cannot meet IMO security standards.

GOVERNING JUSTLY & DEMOCRATICALLY

Multilateral Action Initiative (\$2 million): This new proposal would allow for timely funding of voluntary contributions to specific multilateral activities to address priority and emerging needs that were not known at the time of the budget submission. The purpose of this initiative is to fund activities such as peace and security challenges, emerging needs, such as responding to natural disasters and unanticipated crises, as well as greater participation in the United Nations Junior Professional Officer (JPO) program that will allow the U.S. to place young Americans in UN organizations.

Organization of American States (OAS) Fund for Strengthening Democracy (\$2.94 million): The Fund provides readily available capital for essential democracy projects where even small sums can make a big difference. U.S. contributions to the fund are a highly effective investment, rapidly mobilizing international efforts to support democracy through conflict resolution; special missions to address crises in member states; electoral observation and technical assistance missions; strategic programs to strengthen and consolidate democratic institutions, political parties, and legislatures; protection of human rights through the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR); and engagement with civil society at the hemispheric level. The FY 2012 funding requested will 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 support of democratic institutions.

United Nations Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights (\$1.372 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. 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 56 countries, and leverage increased contributions to the Fund from other governments.

United Nations Democracy Fund (UNDEF) (\$4.755 million): U.S. voluntary contributions to the UN Democracy Fund 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 2006, UNDEF has funded over 330 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) (\$5.7 million): The Fund is currently supporting over 230 projects in more than 70 countries to help victims of torture cope with the after-effects of the trauma they experienced, reclaim their dignity, and become reintegrated into society. The Fund distributes voluntary contributions received from governments, NGOs, and individuals to organizations providing psychological, medical, social, legal, and financial assistance to victims of torture and members of their families.

INVESTING IN PEOPLE

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) / International Contributions for Scientific, Educational and Cultural Activities (ICSECA) (\$980,000): U.S. voluntary funds to UNESCO provide support to the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC), the World Heritage Program, and educational initiatives that promote international scientific collaboration, science education, literacy, and teacher training.

UN Population Fund (UNFPA) (\$47.5 million): The UN Population Fund (UNFPA) is 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. U.S. voluntary contributions to UNFPA support programs that have a vital impact in reducing global maternal and child mortality and advancing U.S. humanitarian goals, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia, and in conflict settings, where the needs are greatest.

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) (\$126.6 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 provides for a voluntary contribution to the core resources of UNICEF. UNICEF focuses on five priority areas: Immunization; Early Childhood Development; Education; HIV/AIDS; and Child Protection.

ECONOMIC GROWTH

International Development Law Organization (IDLO) (\$588,000): U.S. voluntary contributions to IDLO support the organization's core operating budget. 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 (\$3.61 million): Activities related to international chemicals management and toxic substances are a global priority to protect human health and the environment. This funding would support a range of secretariat costs and other programs related to the sound management of chemicals and waste, and ozone layer protection. These activities include: negotiations for a global instrument on mercury, and support of partnership activities by the UNEP Mercury Program; secretariat costs of the 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), and the Basel Convention on Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes; and the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM).

International Conservation Programs (\$7.6 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. U.S. 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 (CITES), International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO), National Forest Program Facility hosted by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO NFPF), Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF), and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), formerly known as the World Conservation Union.

International Panel on Climate Change / UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (\$13.5 million): U.S. leadership in the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), and the intergovernmental Group on Earth Observations (GEO) is a key component of the Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCII), one of three major initiatives implementing President Obama's new global development policy. United States participation in and support for the UNFCCC helps ensure that countries around the world, including major emerging economies, meet new commitments under the Copenhagen Accord and the Cancun Agreements to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote transparency, and disseminate clean energy technologies. U.S. participation in and support for the IPCC advances Administration efforts for state-of-the art assessments of climate change science and technology, including through enhancements related to global observation systems, carbon sequestration, and climate modeling.

Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund (\$29.232 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. Many of which are also highly potent greenhouse gases. Continued contributions by the United States and other donor countries will lead to a near complete phase-out in developing country production and consumption of remaining ozone depleting substances.

Organization of American States (OAS) Development Assistance Program (\$4.75 million): These contributions advance U.S. strategic goals by supporting and enhancing international consultation and coordination leading to the adoption of best practices. This is a grant fund that seeks to reduce poverty and inequality through the financing of technical cooperation projects in the Americas. Activities supported include the Inter-American Social Protection Network (IASPN) and the Energy Climate Partnership of the Americas (EPCA). The U.S. goal is to provide funding for the multilateral aspect of the Summit and Ministerial commitments in those areas and share best practices with other member states to advance economic growth renewable energy, education, and workforce development.

United Nations Human Settlements Program (UN-HABITAT) (\$1.9 million): UN HABITAT 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 governance, democracy building, gender equality, and the mobilization of domestic resources.

United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) (\$950,000): 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 provides access to financing to private sector and individual entrepreneurs through “inclusive financial market” programs. Its programs support key U.S. policy priorities to encourage private sector-led growth as an engine for development, and assist developing countries to accelerate their development to achieve the Millennium Development Goals.

United Nations Development Program (UNDP) (\$71.535 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 resources,” an un-earmarked fund used for organizational support costs and basic programming expenditures. U.S. 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. Contributions to UNEP's Environment Fund provide for core funding for UNEP's divisions and offices, which undertake projects in focal areas such as climate change, disasters, ecosystems governance, harmful substances, and resource efficiency.

UN Women (formerly United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)) (\$8 million): The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, or UN Women, was established in July 2010 through UNGA Resolution 64/289, and the UN Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) became a part of this new entity. UN Women became operational on January 1, 2011. With the creation of UN Women, the many issues of direct consequence to women and girls – including increasing women's political participation, expanding women's economic and educational opportunities, reducing violence against women, improving women's health, protecting the rights of indigenous women and women with disabilities, facilitating women's political participation, and countering discrimination against women – will henceforth be handled by one agency. This consolidation will strengthen and streamline the UN's efforts and will allow programs related to women to be formulated and implemented more efficiently.

The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) Voluntary Cooperation Program (VCP) (\$2.09 million): The U.S. WMO VCP supports programs to build capacity of developing countries to address matters related to climate, water, and weather. This funding provides for expanded cooperation on improving hurricane forecasting; and addressing gaps in the Global Telecommunications System in order to improve the transmission of natural disaster warnings to national and local populations. The U.S. WMO VCP Program also funds forecast training in regions such as Africa, South America, and the Pacific to help Members understand how climate, water, and weather-trends affect larger socio-economic issues such as a country's food supply.

The World Trade Organization (WTO) Technical Assistance (\$1.14 million): The U.S. contribution to the WTO Doha Development Agenda 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) (\$2.94 million): OCHA coordinates the 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 2010 Enacted Total ^{1/}	FY 2010 Actual Total ^{2/}	FY 2011 CR ^{3/}	FY 2012 Request
Total (Enduring)	394,000	390,400	394,000	348,705
IO - International Organizations	394,000	390,400	*	348,705
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)	950	950	*	931
International Development Law Organization (IDLO)	600	600	*	588
International Maritime Organization (IMO)	400	400	*	392
International Chemicals and Toxics Programs	-	-	*	3,610
International Conservation Programs	7,500	7,500	*	7,600
International Panel on Climate Change/UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	13,000	13,000	*	13,500
Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund	25,500	25,500	*	29,232
Multilateral Action Initiatives	-	-	*	2,000
Organization of American States (OAS) Development Assistance	5,000	5,000	*	4,750
OAS Fund for Strengthening Democracy	3,000	3,000	*	2,940
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA)	3,000	3,000	*	2,940
UN Voluntary Funds for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights	1,425	1,425	*	1,372
UN Human Settlements Program (UN-HABITAT)	2,050	2,050	*	1,900
UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)	625	625	*	950
UN Democracy Fund (UNDEF)	4,500	4,500	*	4,755
UN Development Program (UNDP)	100,500	100,500	*	71,535
UN Environment Program (UNEP)	11,500	11,500	*	7,700
International Contributions for Scientific, Educational and Cultural Activities (UNESCO/ICSECA)	1,000	1,000	*	980
UN Population Fund (UNFPA) ^{4/}	55,000	51,400	*	47,500
UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR)	7,000	7,000	*	-
UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	132,250	132,250	*	126,600
UNIFEM Trust Fund	3,000	3,000	*	-
UN Women (UNIFEM)	6,000	6,000	*	8,000
UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture (UNVFVT)	7,100	7,100	*	5,700
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	2,050	2,050	*	2,090
World Trade Organization (WTO) Technical Assistance	1,050	1,050	*	1,140

^{1/}FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

^{2/}FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and includes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

^{3/}The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

^{4/}The FY 2010 Actual level reflects the transfer of \$3.6 million from International Organizations & Programs to Global Health and Child Survival-USAID.

International Financial Institutions

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total ^{1/ 4/}	FY 2010 Actual Total ^{2/ 4/}	FY 2011 CR ^{3/}	FY 2012 Request
International Development Association	1,262,500	1,262,500	1,262,500	1,358,500
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	-	-	-	117,364
Global Environment Facility	86,500	86,500	86,500	143,750
African Development Fund	155,000	155,000	155,000	195,000
African Development Bank	-	-	-	32,418
Asian Development Fund	105,000	105,000	105,000	115,250
Asian Development Bank	-	-	-	106,586
Inter-American Development Bank	204,000	204,000	-	102,018
Multilateral Investment Fund	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
Inter-American Investment Corporation	4,670	4,670	4,670	20,429
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	-	-	-	-
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program ^{5/}	-	-	-	308,000
International Fund for Agricultural Development	38,000	38,000	30,000	30,000
Clean Technology Fund	300,000	300,000	300,000	400,000
Strategic Climate Fund	75,000	75,000	75,000	190,000
Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	-	-	-	174,500
International Financial Institutions	2,255,670	2,255,670	2,043,670	3,318,815

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and includes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

4/ The FY 2010 Enacted and Actual Totals for the International Fund for Agricultural Development includes \$204 million, and the Inter-American Development Bank includes \$8 million of supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

5/ In FY 2010, the U.S. Agency for International Development transferred \$66.6 million in Development Assistance Funds to Treasury for payment to the Global Agriculture and Food Security Fund.

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 Department of the Treasury's FY 2012 request reflects an extraordinary and unprecedented confluence of financing needs for the Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs), stemming from their aggressive and proactive response to the global financial crisis, as well as the urgent imperative to address critical global challenges such as climate change and food security.

The FY 2012 request for the IFIs of \$3,318.8 million includes funding for two new replenishments to the International Development Association and the African Development Fund, and General Capital Increases (GCIs) to the MDBs which faced capital depletions after their aggressive and necessary response to the global financial crisis, which has been recognized as one of the most effective development interventions in generations. With more than \$222 billion mobilized around the world by the MDBs, millions of the poorest people were protected from the worst impacts of the crisis and economies of vital importance for U.S. exports have performed better than they would have absent this support. As a leading shareholder, the United States has agreed with the other MDB shareholders that restoring the capital shortfalls resulting from the MDB crisis response is critical if we wish to avoid a dramatic and rapid decline in the availability of MDB funding. These capital increase requests are the first since the 1990s and, stemming from the extraordinary nature of the global financial crisis, the only time that we have faced a simultaneous request by all the MDBs.

The budget also includes \$590 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 the United States' commitment to leadership in forging a global solution to the climate crisis. The budget also provides \$308 million for the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP), a multi-donor facility administered by the World Bank that provides financial assistance to poor countries that make policy and financial commitments to address their internal food security needs.

- **International Development Association (IDA).** The FY 2012 request includes \$1,358.5 million for the first of three installments to the sixteenth replenishment of IDA (IDA16). IDA is a facility within the World Bank Group that makes grants and highly concessional or "soft" loans to the world's 79 poorest countries, and is the centerpiece of U.S. multilateral development assistance. IDA is the single largest source of development finance globally across a range of sectors, addressing primary education, basic health services, clean water and sanitation, environmental safeguards, business climate improvements, infrastructure and institutional reforms. The United States was the driving force behind the creation of IDA in 1960 and remains its largest shareholder. U.S. funding for IDA has helped eradicate extreme hunger and poverty around the world, while also providing the United States with an opportunity to pursue initiatives that advance our priorities. The World Bank helped create Afghanistan's Microfinance Investment and Support Facility to establish a healthy microfinance sector. By 2009 more than one million loans-worth \$632 million-had been disbursed, with a 94 percent repayment record. Additionally, in Haiti 210,000 children are currently receiving daily meals through IDA support.
- **International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD).** The FY 2012 request includes \$117.4 million for the first of five installments of the United States capital subscription to the IBRD GCI. IBRD is a facility within the World Bank Group that makes non-concessional or "hard" loans to primarily middle-income countries and as well as some creditworthy low-income countries. The IBRD focuses on supporting poverty

reduction, economic development and global public goods, including climate change and food security. The Bank plans to continue strong increases in lending to support renewable energy and energy efficiency projects as well as agriculture and food production. The Bank also serves as the premier center for research and knowledge on development, helping to promote lessons learned and to identify innovations that can even more significantly leverage the Bank's resources to combat poverty. As the Bank's leading shareholder for more than 65 years, the United States has helped shape the global development agenda, advancing maternal and child health, education, good governance, private sector growth and civil society. As a result, the IBRD has been a key partner for the United States on the ground in many countries. In Pakistan the IBRD's loan program of \$3.9 billion from 2005 through 2010 has supported important programs to aid recovery from the 2005 earthquake, provided micro credits to more than 275,000 borrowers, installed water systems for more than 9,000 families in Baluchistan, increased school enrollments, particularly among girls, and improved sanitation systems for 80 rural communities in Northern Pakistan. In Indonesia provincial health projects helped increase the proportion of birth deliveries by trained health workers from 37 percent in 1995 to 72 percent in 2007.

- **Global Environment Facility (GEF).** The FY 2012 request includes \$143.8 million for the second of four installments to the GEF, a multilateral fund that provides incremental finance—mostly grants—for projects that improve the global environment, such as reducing greenhouse gas pollution and conserving biodiversity. The GEF supports capacity building and innovative and cost-effective investments whose design and environmental benefits can be duplicated (and financed) elsewhere. Projects fall into seven categories with the following historical allocations: biodiversity conservation, reducing or avoiding GHG emissions, protection of international waters, combating desertification and deforestation, reducing persistent organic pollutants, and phasing out ozone-depleting chemicals. The Fifth GEF Replenishment was concluded in May, 2010 with a record 52 percent increase in new donor funding. Each dollar pledged by the United States was matched by five dollars from other donors, for a total of \$3.5 billion in new donor resources, and \$4.25 billion in available resources, over the FY2011 to FY2014 period. GEF has achieved significant results across the globe. Since 1991, Egypt has reduced its carbon dioxide emissions by 16.8 million tons as a result of GEF support of the country's Energy Efficiency Improvement and Greenhouse Gas Reductions Project.
- **African Development Fund (AfDF).** The FY 2012 request includes \$195.0 million for the first of three installments to the twelfth replenishment of the AfDF (AfDF-12). The African Development Fund is a facility within the African Development Bank Group that works with the 40 poorest countries in Africa, offering grants and highly concessional or “soft” loans. The AfDF has a strong strategic focus on infrastructure, economic governance, and regional integration. The AfDF is particularly active in the infrastructure sector, a key challenge to economic growth on the continent. As the U.S. is the largest shareholder, AfDF is responding to U.S. development priorities such as infrastructure work through an increasing emphasis on rural infrastructure to meet food security needs, such as building roads to markets, storage facilities, enhancing water management and irrigation systems, and investments in clean energy, such as wind, hydro and solar power. Additionally, U.S. support for the Fund further supports AfDF's Fragile States Facility, which helps meet the extraordinary infrastructure and governance needs of countries emerging from conflict, such as Liberia. This assistance helps reduce the risk that fragile states slip back into conflict, which would create much larger long-run costs to the U.S. in terms of humanitarian needs and security vacuums. The AfDF has had significant impact in the

region. For example, the AfDF provided \$170 million in support to regional power sectors, providing over 16 million people with a new electricity connection; and in Sierra Leone the rehabilitation of hydroelectric power generation cut power costs by 60 percent and provided 8,000 customers with new access.

- **African Development Bank (AfDB).** The FY 2012 request includes \$32.4 million for the first of eight installments for the AfDB's sixth GCI. The African Development Bank is the non-concessional or "hard" window that makes public sector loans to the 15 middle-income countries in Africa, and private sector loans to both middle- and low-income countries. The United States has been a shareholder in the AfDB since 1983, and has been a strong supporter of the AfDB's rapidly growing private sector lending portfolio as it is an important complement to public-sector investments that can improve the regional business climate. Through its support to Africa's middle-income countries, the AfDB is helping to create a new generation of markets for U.S. businesses and workers, enhancing the region's capacity to grow without reliance on donor aid. With U.S. engagement and leadership, the AfDB is building capacity in climate resilience and low-carbon development projects. For example, the Bank recently integrated tree planting into its road building projects, and is increasingly focused on developing renewable energy projects such as the Lake Turkana Wind Farm project in Kenya. Other recent results include the \$415.6 million Africa Food Crisis Response that benefitted 2.1 million people in 28 African countries (34 percent of which were women) and the Sidi Bel Abbes Drinking Water Supply Project which has supported Algeria's efforts to improve the integrated management of water resources, and access by communities to clean, reliable drinking water supplies, benefitting 600,000 people in Sidi Bel Abbes City alone.
- **Asian Development Fund (AsDF).** The FY 2012 request includes \$115.3 million for the third installment of a four-year commitment under the agreement of the ninth replenishment of the Asian Development Fund. As the Asian Development Bank's "soft" or concessional window, the AsDF is a critical provider of donor resources to some of the poorest countries in Asia. These resources finance policy support and policy reform, production capacity, human development, environmentally sustainable investments, good governance and capacity building for development management, and regional cooperation. Additionally, the AsDF places an emphasis on infrastructure finance, and the U.S. has been immensely successful in directing the AsDF's resources towards U.S. priority countries, including Afghanistan and Pakistan. U.S. investments have further supported critical projects with major results in the region, including Afghanistan's Hairatan-Mazar-e-Sharif Railway and investment in the Pakistan Energy Sector. As a result of AsDB's investments in Afghanistan's energy sector, at least 65 percent of urban households and 25 percent of rural households were expected to gain access to power by the end of 2010. The expansion of electrical capacity in combination with other AsDB investments in irrigation capacity is expected to lead to an annual increase in agricultural output of 6 percent per year and in agricultural exports of 9 percent per year through 2015.
- **Asian Development Bank (AsDB).** The FY 2012 request includes \$106.6 million for the second of five capital contributions for the fifth General Capital Increase. The Asian Development Bank is the "hard" or non-concessional window that makes loans to middle-income countries and creditworthy low income countries in Asia. The United States has been a leading shareholder of the Asian Development Bank since it was established in 1966. The AsDB's comparative advantage is infrastructure finance in such core sectors as energy, transport, and water - typically these sectors will comprise 80 percent or more of AsDB operations in a given year. By the AsDB's own measure,

operations supporting infrastructure perform best in terms of achieving output targets. In addition, the AsDB incorporates environment, capacity development, good governance, and private sector development in project design. An AsDF-funded education sector reform in Tajikistan had a dramatic impact, particularly on girls' enrollment rates in five pilot districts, which rose by 51 percent, much higher than the targeted 10-25 percent.

- **Inter-American Development Bank (IDB).** The FY2012 request includes \$102.0 million for the first of five installments for the IDB's ninth GCI. The Inter-American Development Bank makes "hard" or non-concessional loans to middle-income governments, some creditworthy low-income countries, and private sector firms in Latin America and the Caribbean. Established in 1959, the IDB is the largest source of development financing in the region, providing 26 borrowing member countries close to 50 percent of their multilateral financing. For over 50 years, the United States has been the leading shareholder of the IDB, exercising strong influence over the Bank's policies and programs to ensure that the investments made by the American people in partnership with the other members of the Bank are financially sound, and advance the economic and social development of Latin America and the Caribbean. The IDB's response to the Haitian earthquake is a strong case in point. Following the devastating earthquake, the United States facilitated a landmark agreement ensuring that \$2 billion in total is available for Haiti through 2020, and that the funds will be distributed under strong standards of accountability and with an eye to maximum effectiveness. IDB financed projects have also achieved the following results in the region: 1.5 million households with new or upgraded water supply, 3.2 million students benefitted by education projects and 175,000 teachers trained, 13,600 miles of inter-urban roads built, maintained, or upgraded, 220,000 micro, small, and medium enterprises financed and 680,000 households with new or upgraded sanitary connections.
- **Multilateral Investment Fund (MIF).** The FY 2012 request includes \$25.0 million for the sixth installment payment of the first replenishment of the MIF. The MIF is a facility within the IDB Group, focusing on private sector development in the Western Hemisphere. The MIF promotes micro and small enterprise growth in Latin America and works directly with private sector and public sector partners to strengthen the environment for business, build the capabilities and skills of the workforce and broaden the economic participation of smaller enterprises. The United States was the primary force behind the creation of the MIF and its focus has been on areas prioritized by the United States from its beginning in 1993. Continued U.S. leadership at the IDB has allowed the United States to work with the MIF to build and enhance important regional partnerships to strengthen economic and private sector development. In response to the crisis in Haiti, the MIF immediately established a \$3 million credit line to help past and present MIF partners in Haiti get up and running. Additionally, the Business Development Program for the Software Industry in Uruguay played an important role in supporting the development of small and medium enterprises. The program substantially improved financial management processes, marketing strategies, and quality and cost control. As a result, these firms experienced sustained increases in sales (137 percent), exports (270 percent), and employment (142 percent).
- **Inter-American Investment Corporation (IIC).** The FY 2012 request includes \$20.4 million to clear remaining U.S. arrears to the Inter-American Investment Corporation. The IIC, a facility of the IDB Group was established to promote private small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in Latin America and the Caribbean by offering a combination of direct loans and equity investments in individual companies, lending through private local banks, and participation in regional equity funds. The United States

played the lead role in the creation of the IIC in 1984 because of our long-standing commitment to fostering economic growth, especially through the primacy of open markets and private sector-led growth. The IIC's mission is closely aligned these priorities and has had significant impacts in Latin America and the Caribbean. The IIC supports key objectives of the Administration, especially the promotion of private small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).

- **The Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP).** The FY 2012 request includes \$308.0 million for the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program. As part of the Administration's food security initiative, the U.S. Department of the Treasury has worked with our partners in the G-8 and G-20 to establish the GAFSP. GAFSP is a multilateral fund to increase investments in agriculture and food security in poor countries by leveraging U.S. resources. This fund, launched on April 22, 2010 by Secretary Geithner, provides an opportunity to forge a global response among G20 members and non-G20 countries, as well as private sector and civil society organizations. As Chair of the Steering Committee - the main decision making body of the Fund - and one of the contributors - the United States holds a strong decision making position within the Fund. In Haiti our investments are training 100,000 small farmers on improving animal and plant health. In Rwanda our investments are strengthening irrigation systems to increase agricultural productivity of 30,000 hectare of hillside land in eight watershed sites. In Ethiopia the Fund is financing the construction of rural roads to increase market access for small farmers.
- **International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).** The FY 2012 request includes \$30.0 million for the third of three payments to the eighth replenishment of the International Fund for Agricultural Development. IFAD, a specialized facility of the United Nations, is the only multilateral development institution focused exclusively on reducing poverty and improving food security in the rural areas of developing countries. Through low-interest loans and grants IFAD develops and finances projects that help smallholder farmers increase agricultural productivity and incomes, improve nutritional levels, and access larger markets. IFAD's mandate is critically important in the fight against poverty, as about 70 percent of the world's 1.4 billion poorest people (defined as those subsisting on less than \$1.25 a day) live in rural areas, mainly as small-scale producers and subsistence farmers. Forty percent of IFAD's funding supports agricultural development in the poorest countries in sub-Saharan Africa. IFAD has also achieved substantial results on other continents as well. An IFAD funded project in Western Mindanao in the Philippines helped former combatants return to civilian life after decades of conflict. The \$750,000 grant targeted households of former combatants to help them with access to land and become productive farmers and fisherfolk. The project benefitted 3,860 people in the area, increasing beneficiaries' incomes by as much as 60 percent.
- **Clean Technology Fund (CTF).** The FY 2012 request includes \$400.0 million for the CTF. The CTF is one of two multilateral Climate Investment Funds. The United States, alongside the United Kingdom and Japan, led international efforts in 2008 to develop and launch the CTF, and strong and consistent U.S. leadership over the past two years has helped the CTF become the largest source of international funding for climate finance. The CTF aims to reduce global emissions growth and combat climate change by helping to close the price gap in developing countries between commercially available clean technologies and dirtier conventional alternatives in the power sector, the transport sector, and in energy efficiency. The CTF focuses on spurring large-scale clean energy

investments in middle income developing countries with rapidly growing levels of greenhouse gas pollution.

- **Strategic Climate Fund (SCF).** The FY 2012 request includes \$190.0 million for the SCF. The SCF, the other facility of the multilateral Climate Investment Funds (CIF), supports three targeted programs to pilot new approaches and scaled-up activities to address climate change challenges in developing countries, while promoting low-carbon, climate resilient economic growth. The *Pilot Program for Climate Resilience* (PPRC) helps many of the poorest and most vulnerable countries prepare for and respond to the unavoidable effects of climate change by integrating climate adaptation into their core development planning. The *Forest Investment Program* (FIP) is working to reduce deforestation in developing countries through improved forest management and by addressing the drivers of deforestation. FIP is helping to develop and implement inter alia systems for forest monitoring and inventory, land tenure reform and forest law enforcement. The *Program for Scaling-Up Renewable Energy in Low Income Countries* (SREP) is supporting a select number of the poorest countries in their efforts to expand energy access and stimulate economic growth through the scaled-up deployment of renewable energy solutions.
- **Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI).** The FY 2012 request includes \$91.0 million for the remaining U.S. commitment to MDRI under IDA15 and \$83.5 million for the first of three payments to cover the U.S. commitment to MDRI in the IDA16 and AfDF12 periods. Building upon the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative, the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI) provides 100 percent cancellation of remaining eligible debts owed to the World Bank's IDA, the AfDF, and the International Monetary Fund for countries that complete the HIPC initiative. MDRI is expected to provide over \$53 billion in additional debt relief beyond HIPC to 42 countries. IDA is expected to provide the greatest level of debt relief at over \$36 billion (nearly 70 percent of the total), while ADF is expected to provide nearly \$9 billion.

Export-Import Bank of the United States

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total ^{1/}	FY 2010 Actual Total ^{2/}	FY 2011 CR ^{3/}	FY 2012 Request
Export-Import Bank of the United States	2,380	2,380	2,500	-212,900

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and includes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

The FY 2012 request for the Export-Import Bank of the United States (Ex-Im Bank) of \$4 million supports the expenses of the Inspector General. The FY 2012 budget estimates that the Ex-Im Bank's export credit support will total \$32.0 billion in lending activity, and will be funded entirely by receipts collected from the Ex-Im Bank's customers. These receipts are expected to total \$467.9 million in excess of estimated losses in FY 2012. These funds, treated as offsetting collections, will be used to pay the \$76.4 million in costs for loan programs, \$124.6 million for administrative expenses, and \$50.0 million in estimated carryover expenses. The administrative expenses estimate includes funding to meet the increased demand for services; for significant improvements to outreach and business development initiatives to increase the number of small business that export; and to upgrade the Bank's antiquated systems infrastructure. The Bank forecasts a net return of \$212.9 million to the U.S. Treasury as receipts in excess of expenses or negative subsidy.

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

Overseas Private Investment Corporation

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total ^{1/}	FY 2010 Actual Total ^{2/}	FY 2011 CR ^{3/}	FY 2012 Request
Overseas Private Investment Corporation	-202,700	-202,700	-217,590	-188,110

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and includes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

The Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) FY 2012 budget is fully self-funded and continues OPIC's positive contribution to the budget. From its estimated net offsetting collections of \$277 million in FY 2012, OPIC is requesting \$57.9 million for administrative expenses and \$31 million for credit funding. The budget also proposes \$4 million in transfers of credit funding from the State Department to OPIC. These resources will support up to \$3.1 billion in new direct loans and loan guarantees.

OPIC is a self-sustaining agency that mobilizes American private investment by providing political risk insurance and financing in support of U.S. private investment and U.S. foreign policy. OPIC is open in 158 developing nations and emerging markets around the world. OPIC is the primary U.S. Government agency shaping 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 economic growth and investment far beyond its small budget.

Private sector investment support provided by OPIC is market-driven, and as a result it efficiently aligns limited U.S. Government resources with projects that are most likely to drive economic growth. OPIC is an effective and efficient way to promote private sector growth and the self sustaining development that it supports.

Trade and Development Agency

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total ^{1/}	FY 2010 Actual Total ^{2/}	FY 2011 CR ^{3/}	FY 2012 Request
Trade and Development Agency	55,200	55,200	55,200	56,270

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and includes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

The FY 2012 request for the U.S. Trade and Development Agency (USTDA) of \$56.3 million will enable it to continue its mission to help U.S. companies create jobs through the export of goods and services for priority development projects in emerging economies. USTDA links U.S. businesses to export opportunities by funding project planning activities, pilot projects, and reverse trade missions while creating sustainable infrastructure and economic growth in partner countries.

USTDA's FY 2012 budget request will support key U.S. foreign policy objectives, such as promoting clean energy development, broadening economic engagement with Muslim-majority countries, supporting the Presidential Policy Directive on Global Development, and advancing the Millennium Development Goals in Africa. USTDA will also prioritize support for projects in emerging economies where its assistance can be most impactful for U.S. companies and partner countries. Some of these markets include; China, India, Brazil, Colombia, Ghana, Indonesia, Mexico, Philippines, South Africa, Turkey and Vietnam.

USTDA has a demonstrated capability to respond rapidly and effectively to U.S. foreign policy priorities and to promote economic development overseas, while creating export opportunities for U.S. companies. USTDA's strategic use of foreign assistance funds to support sound investment decisions in host countries creates an enabling environment for sustainable economic development. Specifically, USTDA's programs help to identify and prepare projects for implementation that will establish the infrastructure necessary for economic growth.

In carrying out its mission, USTDA places particular emphasis on activities where there is a high likelihood for the export of U.S.-manufactured goods and services during project implementation. As such, USTDA supports jobs in the United States by providing immediate opportunities for U.S. businesses, particularly small businesses, and supporting longer term employment and export opportunities for the U.S. manufacturing, research and development, and services sectors. The Agency uses various tools to facilitate U.S. business opportunities in the international marketplace, including feasibility studies, technical assistance, reverse trade missions, training grants, and conferences.

USTDA programs have a proven record of success. In FY 2010, USTDA identified over \$2 billion in exports that were attributable to its activities. USTDA's export measure grew to over \$47 in U.S. exports for every program dollar spent by the Agency.

Food for Peace Title II

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total ^{1/}	FY 2010 Actual Total ^{2/}	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Adjusted Food for Peace Title II	1,690,000	1,690,000		1,690,000
Non-War Supplemental	150,000	150,000		-
Food for Peace Title II	1,840,000	1,840,000	1,690,000	1,690,000

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and includes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

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 \$450 million to meet the legislatively-mandated tonnage for non-emergency programs.

Food for Peace Title II (\$000)

	FY 2010 1/			FY 2010 Supp	FY 2011 CR 2/			FY 2012 1/		
	Total Approp	Non- Emergency	Emergency		Total Approp	Non- Emergency	Emergency	Total Approp	Non- Emergency	Emergency
Region/Country	1,922,552	400,000	1,290,000	150,000	1,690,000	425,000	1,265,000	1,690,000	450,000	1,240,000
Africa	1,422,620	277,272	1,145,348	-	-	-	-	309,000	309,000	-
Burkina Faso	12,958	12,958	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	15,000	-
Burundi	11,089	7,511	3,578	-	-	-	-	16,000	16,000	-
Cameroon	4,550	-	4,550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	5,953	-	5,953	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chad	103,883	5,675	98,218	-	-	-	-	6,000	6,000	-
Republic of the Congo	4,794	-	4,794	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	101,273	15,574	85,699	-	-	-	-	30,000	30,000	-
Djibouti	2,129	-	2,129	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	450,642	61,100	389,542	-	-	-	-	75,000	75,000	-
Kenya	101,975	-	101,975	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	15,000	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	15,000	-
Madagascar	21,623	17,111	4,512	-	-	-	-	17,000	17,000	-
Malawi	18,000	18,000	-	-	-	-	-	18,000	18,000	-
Mali	10,241	10,241	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	10,000	-
Mauritania	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	5,000	-
Mozambique	19,555	19,555	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	20,000	-
Niger	63,736	15,000	48,736	-	-	-	-	15,000	15,000	-
Rwanda	4,167	-	4,167	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	12,000	12,000	-	-	-	-	-	12,000	12,000	-
Somalia	15,003	-	15,003	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	305,948	30,293	275,655	-	-	-	-	30,000	30,000	-
Tanzania	6,051	-	6,051	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	40,335	25,000	15,335	-	-	-	-	25,000	25,000	-
Zambia	7,254	7,254	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	79,451	-	79,451	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia & Pacific	19,101	-	19,101	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laos	3,343	-	3,343	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	15,758	-	15,758	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	18,913	-	18,913	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Algeria	6,213	-	6,213	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	12,700	-	12,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Food for Peace Title II (\$000)

	FY 2010 1/			FY 2010 Supp	FY 2011 CR 2/			FY 2012 1/		
	Total Approp	Non- Emergency	Emergency		Total Approp	Non- Emergency	Emergency	Total Approp	Non- Emergency	Emergency
South and Central Asia	232,484	61,234	171,250	-	*	*	*	57,500	57,500	-
Afghanistan	58,130	15,500	42,630	-	*	*	*	15,500	15,500	-
Bangladesh	42,000	42,000	-	-	*	*	*	42,000	42,000	-
India	3,734	3,734	-	-	*	*	*	-	-	-
Nepal	4,130	-	4,130	-	*	*	*	-	-	-
Pakistan	96,851	-	96,851	-	*	*	*	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	17,822	-	17,822	-	*	*	*	-	-	-
Tajikistan	9,817	-	9,817	-	*	*	*	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	229,434	61,494	167,940	-	*	*	*	60,500	60,500	-
Colombia	9,058	-	9,058	-	*	*	*	-	-	-
Ecuador	814	-	814	-	*	*	*	-	-	-
Guatemala	42,413	25,000	17,413	-	*	*	*	25,000	25,000	-
Haiti	177,149	36,494	140,655	-	*	*	*	35,500	35,500	-
Honduras	-	-	-	-	*	*	*	-	-	-
Unallocated	-	-	-	-	*	*	*	23,000	23,000	-
Unallocated	-	-	-	-	*	*	*	23,000	23,000	-
Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCHA Bureau Unallocated Balance 3/	-	-	-	150,000	*	*	*	1,188,700	1,188,700	-
Farmer-to-Farmer	12,500	12,500	-	-	*	*	*	-	-	-
International Food Relief Partnership	8,907	8,907	-	-	*	*	*	-	-	-
Program Operations, Monitoring and Support	81,464	81,464	-	-	*	*	*	51,300	51,300	-
Funding adjustments 4/	-335,423	-335,423	-	-	*	*	*	-	-	-

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.

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

2/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

3/ 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.

4/ 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 2010 Enacted Total ^{1/}	FY 2010 Actual Total ^{2/}	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
McGovern-Dole International Food for Education	209,500	209,500	209,500	200,500

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and includes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

The FY 2012 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 the donation of U.S. agricultural commodities and associated technical and financial assistance to carry out pre-school and primary-school feeding programs in foreign countries in order to improve food security, reduce the incidence of hunger and malnutrition, and improve literacy and primary education. The program also supports maternal, infant, and child nutrition programs for pregnant women, nursing mothers, infants and children.

**FY 2012 INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY
OPERATIONS
(OCO)**

**OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS (OCO)
STATE OPERATIONS and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST**
(S000)

	FY 2010 Enacted ¹	FY 2010 Actual Total ²	FY 2011 CR ³	FY 2012 President's Request	Change from FY 2010 Enacted to FY 2012 Request
OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS (OCO) TOTAL - STATE OPERATIONS and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	5,084,922	4,665,468	1,760,454	8,702,787	3,617,865
STATE OPERATIONS - OCO	3,040,489	2,621,035	1,760,454	4,386,187	1,345,698
Administration of Foreign Affairs	3,040,489	2,621,035	1,760,454	4,386,187	1,345,698
State Programs	2,987,489	2,575,035	1,714,454	4,323,255	1,335,766
Diplomatic and Consular Programs	2,987,489	2,575,035	1,714,454	4,323,255	1,335,766
Ongoing Operations	2,801,263	2,388,809	1,530,266	4,076,401	1,275,138
Worldwide Security Protection	186,226	186,226	184,188	246,854	60,628
Other Administration of Foreign Affairs	53,000	46,000	46,000	62,932	9,932
Office of the Inspector General	53,000	46,000	46,000	62,932	9,932
FOREIGN OPERATIONS - OCO⁴	2,044,433	2,044,433	-	4,316,600	2,272,167
Bilateral Economic Assistance - OCO	1,342,433	1,342,433	-	1,216,600	(125,833)
Economic Support Fund (ESF)	1,342,433	1,342,433	-	1,216,600	(125,833)
International Security Assistance - OCO	702,000	702,000	-	3,100,000	2,398,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)	702,000	702,000	-	1,000,000	298,000
Foreign Military Financing (FMF)	-	-	-	1,000,000	1,000,000
Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund (PCCF)	-	-	-	1,100,000	1,100,000

Footnotes

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total includes the allocations as of March 30, 2010, from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32) and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212). \$1.8 billion in forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32) was designated for FY 2010 and is included in the FY 2010 Enacted level. This forward funding includes D&CP Ongoing Operation: \$361 million; D&CP WSP: \$13.38 million; ESCM: \$90.9 million; GHCS: \$50 million; INCLE: \$94 million; FMF: \$1,225.5 million.

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total includes the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and excludes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

4/ Foreign Assistance levels have not yet been allocated at the program/country level under the annualized FY 2011 CR (P.L. 111-322).

Overseas Contingency Operations Overview

The Administration's FY 2012 International Affairs budget request includes \$8.7 billion for Overseas Contingency Operations to fund the extraordinary and temporary costs for operations and assistance in Iraq, Afghanistan and Pakistan for the Department of State and U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). This is the first year State and USAID are requesting funds under the Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) method used by the Department of Defense (DoD) to identify funding requirements for the exceptional costs incurred in these three countries. The FY 2012 OCO request is meant to provide a transparent, whole-of-government approach to these operations and better align the military and civilian costs. The FY 2012 request clearly separates OCO costs, which will be phased out over time, from permanent base budget requirements in the frontline states and elsewhere.

The FY 2012 request reflects the significant and extraordinary resource demands placed on the Department due to the ongoing transition from a military-led to civilian-led mission in Iraq, the early stages of a similar shift in Afghanistan, and the increase in U.S. government civilian responsibilities in Pakistan. The Department of State and USAID FY 2012 OCO request represents a \$3.6 billion increase from the FY 2010 estimate of similar costs. That increase is more than offset by the projected reduction in Department of Defense OCO costs, which fall \$45 billion from FY 2010. This underscores the government-wide reduction in resource requirements for the frontline states as these transitions occur.

In Iraq, the OCO request will support the U.S. mission of fostering a sovereign, stable, and self-reliant Iraq and the extraordinary costs from the increased Department responsibilities as the military presence decreases. The Department will operate the U.S. Embassy in Baghdad, consulates general in Basrah and Erbil, and Embassy Branch Offices in Mosul and Kirkuk. OCO funds will also support increased diplomatic security as well as continued oversight of U.S.-funded assistance programs and operations through the Special Inspector General for Iraq Reconstruction. The request likewise will support a new civilian-led Police Development and Criminal Justice Program building on the current DoD effort--this program will develop capable Ministry of Interior and civilian police institutions in Iraq and provide support for the judiciary and corrections systems, including funding the Department of Justice presence. It also will fund military assistance to close gaps in the Iraq Security Force's minimum essential capabilities; support the development of enduring logistics capabilities and institutions; and strengthen our long term strategic partnership with Iraq.

In Afghanistan, OCO funding will support efforts to build the capacity of the Afghan government and institutions to counter insurgents and foster transparency and accountability. It will support the continued deployment of civilian experts from the Department of State, USAID, and other U.S. government agencies in Kabul and the provinces.

OCO funds will also support short-term economic assistance programs in Afghanistan with a direct impact on counterinsurgency and stabilization efforts, such as cash-for-work and USAID's sub-national governance and alternative development programs. It will also enhance oversight of U.S.-funded assistance programs and operations, through the Office of the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction.

In Pakistan, OCO funds will support the civilian and diplomatic security presence and shift funding for the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund (PCCF) from the Department of Defense to the Department of State. The PCCF program equips, trains, and supports Pakistani forces engaged in eliminating insurgent sanctuaries that threaten the stability of the government in Pakistan, security in Afghanistan, and present a danger to the region and the United States.

Economic Support Fund - OCO

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total ^{1/}	FY 2010 Actual Total ^{2/}	FY 2011 CR ^{3/}	FY 2012 Request
Economic Support Fund - OCO	1,342,433	1,342,433	-	1,216,600

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and includes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

The FY 2012 Economic Support Fund (ESF) request includes funding for Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) for Afghanistan. ESF OCO funds for Afghanistan will support economic assistance programs that will have a direct counterinsurgency effect.

The requested \$1,216.6 million will fund a combination of programs, across multiple sectors that support the counterinsurgency strategy by promoting interventions that will strengthen national and sub-national governance, provide needed services and job opportunities to citizens, while also laying the groundwork for lasting solutions.

In FY 2012, ESF OCO resources will be used to fund programs that have an immediate impact on counterinsurgency efforts. Funding will support the work being carried out by the provincial reconstruction teams (PRTs). These programs will include cash-for-work programs in the south and east that promote stability through temporary employment and income generation for targeted populations who may be vulnerable to joining the insurgency. They will also provide support to families and communities who have suffered from military operations and also generate short-term job opportunities or quick impact projects following a clearing operation of the military.

ESF OCO funds also will support the counternarcotics strategy for Afghanistan. These funds will support the alternative development programs which will continue to focus on reducing illegal crop production through alternative livelihoods programs that improve economic opportunities in rural areas, expand the range of licit choices available to Afghan farmers, and reduce dependency on illicit opium production. To incentivize Afghan farmers to abandon poppy, USAID will focus resources toward licit income generation and job creation programs that give Afghan farmers a broader range of livelihood choices. Due to the nexus of the narcotics industry and the insurgency, providing alternatives to poppy production is critical to the stabilization of Afghanistan.

In addition to these areas, FY 2012 ESF OCO will fund the strategic communications program whose core objective is countering extremist voices and building Afghan communication capacity. To help break the cycle of skepticism and apathy, the requested resources will focus on establishing and solidifying effective communications between and among the Afghan people, the Afghan Government, and the people and governments of the United States and Coalition partners.

Finally, ESF OCO funds will support large infrastructure programs. These projects are the lifeline economic activity requires to prosper and upon which the country will rely as it

transitions to long-term development. The infrastructure programs represent a concerted civil-military effort that unites DoD and ESF funds in the Afghanistan Infrastructure Program (AIP) to achieve shared objectives. Under the AIP, DoD resources from the Afghanistan Infrastructure Fund (AIF) are oriented to infrastructure in key terrain districts (KTDs) that require greater COIN impacts, by providing fuel and expanding power, transport, and water services in southern and eastern provinces. ESF OCO resources are focused to support the broader energy security needs of the nation, developing indigenous power production and expanding power transmission capability, reliability and efficiency. Therefore, the ESF OCO resources will serve as the bridge from short-term temporary solutions provided through AIF funding to long-term sustainable solutions that are required to both keep the insurgency defeated but also guarantee sustained economic growth.

International Narcotics and Law Enforcement - OCO

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total ^{1/}	FY 2010 Actual Total ^{2/}	FY 2011 CR ^{3/}	FY 2012 Request
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement - OCO	702,000	702,000	-	1,000,000

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and includes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

The FY 2012 International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) request includes funding for Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) for Iraq. The request of \$1,000 million will support a full year of operations of the Police Development Program (PDP) in Iraq. The PDP, designed as a strong successor to the United States military police training program, will increase the ability of the Ministry of Interior and the Iraqi Police Services to manage and sustain the full range of policing operations and ensure that civilian police have primacy for providing Iraq's internal security. This effort will support and protect U.S. strategic interests in the region by promoting democracy and the rule of law, discouraging corruption and sectarian behavior, and assisting in the development of a sovereign, stable and self-reliant Iraq.

The PDP will include approximately 190 advisors, based in three hub cities (Baghdad, Basrah, and Erbil), who will travel to approximately 30 Government of Iraq critical 'spoke' sites in an estimated ten provinces. The advisors will help to build capacity in higher-level management and leadership through on-site mentoring, advising, and training. The PDP will focus on advancing specialized policing skills such as criminal investigations, forensics, and border security for Iraqi officials at all levels as appropriate, working with the Department of Justice (DOJ) (e.g., the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF), the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and the U.S. Marshals Service) and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) (e.g., U.S. Customs and Border Protection and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement). In addition, the program will fund Iraqi officers to attend United States-based training at policing academies and those facilities operated by the FBI, DEA, ATF, and DHS or other international police training venues such as the International Law Enforcement Academies. The PDP also includes a robust instructor-development program and supports training at regional and national Iraqi academies to ensure a uniform training standard throughout the country.

The PDP is complemented by robust rule of law programs for integrated criminal justice sector development. The DOJ/FBI-led joint Government of Iraq-United States Government Major Crimes Task Force will provide U.S. law enforcement agents who will work closely with Iraqi investigators, building capacity to investigate high profile crimes such as terrorism, public corruption, kidnapping, human trafficking, and organized crime. DOJ also will participate with a number of other implementers in efforts to build communication between the provincial courts and the central courts in Baghdad, resolving roadblocks in the Iraqi legal system, and helping develop the Higher Judicial Council's administrative capacity.

Funds will also support capacity-building work in the justice sector by addressing judicial and courthouse security, administrative processes, and investigative practices. The corrections program will build advanced skills in senior leaders at post-trial corrections facilities and begin to reform Iraq's 1,200 jails and detention centers for pre-trial detainees. A demand reduction program will support education and technical development to provide prevention and treatment services and implement a nationwide drug demand reduction strategy. Funds will also support a very substantial anti-corruption, anti-money laundering, and anti-terrorist financing program, working with the Commission on Integrity, the Inspectors General, and the Central Bank of Iraq.

In addition to providing criminal justice sector programmatic support, funds will pay for Embassy-provided security and life support, aviation, and other transportation operations and maintenance, and personnel recruitment and training.

Foreign Military Financing - OCO

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total ^{1/}	FY 2010 Actual Total ^{2/}	FY 2011 CR ^{3/}	FY 2012 Request
Foreign Military Financing - OCO	-	-	-	1,000,000

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and includes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

The FY 2012 Foreign Military Financing (FMF) request includes funding for Overseas Contingency Operations for Iraq. This request reflects the transition of responsibility for military assistance programs from the Department of Defense to the Department of State. These programs have been funded in the past through the Iraq Security Forces Fund. FMF funding for Iraq will ensure sustainment of advances that Iraq has made in assuming responsibility for its own security.

The request of \$1,000 million will support the continued development of the Iraqi military until the Iraqis become self-sufficient, which is critical to Iraq's full assumption of security responsibilities and will provide an important vehicle for cementing the United States' enduring partnership with Iraq during an important period of transition.

The requested funding for FY 2012 broadly focuses on helping the Iraqis increase the capacity and professionalism of the Iraqi military and builds upon the efforts made since 2003 by the United States military, Coalition forces, and Iraqi military operations and initiatives. The FMF program will parallel the stand up of the Office of Security Cooperation in Iraq and will help ensure that a strong relationship is in place as Iraq continues to use its own fiscal resources to contribute to peace and security in the region. The program will be focused on closing gaps in the Iraq Security Force's minimum essential capabilities, supporting the development of enduring logistics capabilities and institutions to sustain U.S. and Iraqi post-war investments, and strengthening the United States' long-term strategic partnership with Iraq.

Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund - OCO

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total ^{1/}	FY 2010 Actual Total ^{2/}	FY 2011 CR ^{3/}	FY 2012 Request
Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund - OCO	-	-	-	1,100,000

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and includes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

The Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund (PCCF) is critical to supporting Pakistan's security forces engaged in counterinsurgency (COIN) operations against militant extremists in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa. PCCF helps Pakistan's security forces develop the military capabilities needed to engage in operations which reduces extremist access to safe havens in the border regions from which attacks on U.S. and international forces in Afghanistan are planned and executed. The FY 2012 PCCF request of \$1,100 million will continue to accelerate the development of the Pakistan security forces' capacity to secure its borders with Afghanistan, deny safe haven to extremists, fight insurgents, and provide security for the local population. A more capable security force will facilitate the efforts of the Government of Pakistan to improve basic government services in areas vulnerable to extremists, supported by a robust U.S. civilian assistance strategy and funding.

PCCF funding will enhance the capabilities of the Pakistan Army, the Pakistan Special Services Group, the Pakistan Air Force, and the Frontier Corps in the following key areas: air mobility; night operations; counter-improvised explosive devices; command and control; intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance; close air support; joint fires; intelligence driven operations; combat logistics and sustainment; and civil-military operations. Funding will provide a combination of infrastructure enhancements, equipment, and counter-insurgency related training. In addition, training and equipment for the FATA Levy forces will continue with modest PCCF funding.

Highlights:

- Funding will support the critical development of air mobility assets. Army aviators and maintenance technicians will be trained in helicopter combat operations, resupply, and maintenance procedures, increasing their ability to support and sustain ground combat operations. Pilots will receive training in night operations, precision targeting, close air support, and in the use of special munitions in support of the ground fight.
- Funding will support the continued development of distributed intelligence fusion centers that allow Pakistan to better receive and fuse data from various intelligence collection sources, which will allow for better planning and execution of counterinsurgency operations. Funds will also support the development of Frontier Corps sector headquarters, which are used to coordinate patrolling and monitoring of operations, and

Frontier Corps training facilities, which build and maintain proficiency on counterinsurgency tactics, techniques, and procedures.

- Equipment will be provided to battalion-sized units 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 COIN operations and the reduction of collateral damage.
- Training will be provided to Pakistan's security forces in COIN doctrine and in conducting civil-military operations such as humanitarian assistance and relief operations.

S/CT - Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

For FY 2012, the key objectives of the Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism (S/CT) are to build partner capacity, counter violent extremism, and promote multilateral engagement to combat terrorism. Counterterrorism (CT) related foreign assistance programs will continue 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. The Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) program will continue to build partner CT law enforcement capacity, as the U.S. Government's flagship CT assistance program. The Terrorist Interdiction Program (TIP/PISCES) will complete implementation of biometric capabilities, and the Counterterrorism Engagement (CTE) program will improve engagement with multilateral organizations to build political will for shared CT priorities. The Counterterrorism Financing (CTF) program will assist U.S. frontline partners in detecting, isolating, and dismantling terrorist financial movements and networks to deprive terrorists of funding for their operations. The Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) program will aim to prevent at-risk individuals from turning to extremist violence, amplify credible voices that reject extremist violence, and persuade disengaged terrorists to renounce violence.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	125,175	125,175	*	121,516
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	125,175	125,175	*	121,516
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	125,175	125,175	*	121,516

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
State Coordinator for Counterterrorism (CT)	125,175	*	121,516
1 Peace and Security	125,175	*	121,516
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	125,175	*	121,516
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	125,175	*	121,516

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
State Coordinator for Counterterrorism (CT)	125,175	*	121,516
1 Peace and Security	125,175	*	121,516

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	125,175	*	121,516
of which: Objective 6	0	*	0
6.1 Program Design and Learning	0	*	0
6.2 Administration and Oversight	0	*	0

Peace and Security

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR)

Antiterrorism Assistance: 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, Yemen, Jordan, Indonesia, Mexico, Kenya, Iraq, and the Philippines, as well as the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) and Partnership for Regional East African Counterterrorism (PREACT) 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;
- Emphasis on building sustainable capacity in anti-terrorism skills in all ATA partner nations.

In FY 2012, ATA training is expected to be delivered to over 64 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 providing 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;
- Enhancement of the Government of Afghanistan's overall capability to protect senior government officials and facilities by providing training to Detachment 10 personnel;
- Support of ATA's Caribbean partners through investigative and cyber training to prevent terrorists from transiting borders; provision of leadership training; and the development of regional training centers;
- Enhanced training in investigations and computer forensics for Detachment 88, a premier Indonesian antiterrorism unit, which regularly performs major operations against terrorists in the region;
- Expanded tactical and investigative training in the southern Philippines to support the transition from military to civilian counterterrorism authority and capability in Mindanao.

New and enhanced initiatives in FY 2012 include:

- Expanded use of the King Abdullah II Special Operations Terrorism Center (KASOTC) in Jordan, which will facilitate training and crisis management exercises for foreign security and law enforcement personnel from 40 ATA program partner nations at a modern, state-of-the-art training facility;
- Land border security initiative in Kenya, in partnership with the U.S. Border Patrol, to train and equip a new rural Kenyan Border Patrol Agency to secure vulnerable remote border regions from illegal crossings and at-risk game parks from poaching;
- Explosive incident countermeasures and post blast training for the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Police (formerly North West Frontier Police) in Pakistan; resulting in increased suspect devices rendered safe and no loss of life for responding explosive technicians.

From the regional perspective, TSCTP and Partnership for Regional East Africa Counter-terrorism (PREACT) are multifaceted, multiyear strategies to combat violent extremism and defeat terrorist organizations operating in the Horn of Africa, Maghreb, and Sahel countries. The FY 2012 request in the Africa regional account will be allocated to countries in the TSCTP program and to countries in the PREACT 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;
- Enhance the capability to retain and institutionalize training received from ATA.

Terrorist Interdiction Program/PISCES: TIP/PISCES will use biometrics upgrade funding to complete deployments that began 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 countries by 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 confirmation, and biometric enhancements will overcome this vulnerability. TIP/PISCES will use bilateral funds to continue program operations, maintenance, and site expansions in critical partner nations vulnerable to terrorist travel, such as Iraq, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Yemen, Thailand, and Kenya, as well as systems deployments to new participating countries, and working to ensure compatibility with Interpol systems.

Counterterrorism Financing: The Counterterrorism Financing (CTF) program 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 program focuses on more than 30 countries that serve as source, transit, or end points for terrorist financing. CTF funds Interagency Financial System 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 primarily based on the findings of the FSATs but takes into account information from posts, the interagency and international organizations, particularly, the Financial Action Task Force (FATF). S/CT expects to fund several FSATs in FY 2012.

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 both 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. These courses are tailored to meet the specific needs of countries in which the training takes place. U.S. Federal departments and agencies (the Departments of Justice, Homeland Security, and Treasury; the Federal Bureau of Investigation) provide personnel with technical expertise to train in these areas and implement AML/CTF-related programs. S/CT expects to fund more than 70 training sessions, workshops and conferences in FY 2012 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 regional and country specific responsibilities, RLAs promote AML/CTF legislation in host countries 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 RLAs posted in Bangladesh, United Arab Emirates, Turkey, and Kenya, and expects to fund additional positions during FY 2012, including Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iraq. The majority of CTF funds intentionally are placed in a global account to allow 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.

Counterterrorism Engagement: The Counterterrorism Engagement program (CTE) aims to build political will among foreign government officials and civil societies, and support the efforts of multilateral organizations to promote more effective policies and programs. Working with other government agencies and with nongovernmental organizations, the program supports initiatives and training including through the United Nations and regional bodies. Objectives include countering violent extremism, terrorist financing, travel document security, raising awareness and promotion of the UN General Assembly CT Strategy, prison deradicalization, critical energy infrastructure protection, and cyber security. These efforts focus on priority countries/regions including Yemen, the Sahel, and Southeast Asia. CTE funding will enhance U.S. engagement with the UN CTED, CTITF, UNODC/TPB, and UNICRI, and regional bodies, including the OSCE, OAS/CICTE, APEC, and ASEAN Regional Forum. Implementers include U.S. technical experts from DHS, DOJ, State and Treasury, as well as international technical experts.

As part of the Administration's efforts to strengthen the multilateral CT architecture, S/CT has the USG-lead on the Global Counterterrorism Forum initiative. The GCTF will provide a currently missing platform for senior CT policymakers and experts from key countries in different regions to share experiences and best practices and mobilize resources and expertise to identify and address capacity building needs. We expect to launch the Forum in September 2011. The Forum will include a coordinating committee, four-to-five member working group, and a small administrative Secretariat unit. This unit will provide outreach and build/sustain international support for the Forum and provide analytical, administrative, and logistical support to the GCTF Coordinating Committee and working groups. The unit will also manage the GCTF information-sharing portal that it will develop. The USG will fund and host this small (three-to-four person) unit for the initial period.

Countering Violent Extremism: The Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) program will continue to support three components: countering Al Qaeda propaganda, addressing upstream factors that make at-risk populations susceptible to embracing violence, and building partner capacity to do both. To counter Al Qaeda propaganda, the program will amplify local voices that will undercut Al Qaeda's legitimacy, including victims of Al Qaeda terrorism and former militants. To address upstream factors, CVE funds will provide positive avenues for social change to populations at-risk of embracing Al Qaeda's violent methods. To build partner capacity in priority countries, the program will engage with partner nation governments on counter-radicalization plan development, management, and assessment. CVE funds will also initiate and facilitate prison de-radicalization programs and track their effectiveness, including providing funds to train partner nation officials on de-radicalization methodologies.

Regional Strategic Initiatives: The Regional Strategic Initiative (RSI) enables Ambassadors and their Country Teams to coordinate counterterrorism strategies across borders, 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 2012, 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.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: ATA conducted 23 assessments in FY 2010: Peru, Turkmenistan, Senegal, Djibouti, Serbia, Trinidad & Tobago, Bahrain, Greece, Indonesia, Algeria, Philippines, Cyprus, Barbados, Yemen, Lebanon, Bosnia, Mauritania, Kenya, Somalia, Argentina, Bangladesh, Ethiopia, and Tajikistan.

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 the detention of 145 persons with outstanding arrest warrants, and 101 travelers using counterfeit travel documents.

CTF meets its responsibilities to ensure that the training 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

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 U.S. Government for human rights and democracy, and also provides foreign assistance to civil-society partners to help build sustainable democratic institutions that respect the rights of all citizens. DRL's foreign assistance supports activities in all areas of the Governing Justly and Democratically Objective, with a specific focus on human rights and civil-society programming.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	70,500	70,500	*	66,542
Democracy Fund	70,000	70,000	*	0
Economic Support Fund	500	500	*	66,542
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	70,500	70,500	*	66,542

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
State Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL)	70,500	*	66,542
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	70,500	*	66,542
Democracy Fund	70,000	*	0
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	27,500	*	0
2.2 Good Governance	750	*	0
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	7,000	*	0
2.4 Civil Society	34,750	*	0
Economic Support Fund	500	*	66,542
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	500	*	30,555
2.2 Good Governance	0	*	2,328
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	0	*	2,037
2.4 Civil Society	0	*	31,622

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
State Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL)	70,500	*	66,542
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	70,500	*	66,542
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	28,000	*	30,555

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
2.2 Good Governance	750	*	2,328
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	7,000	*	2,037
2.4 Civil Society	34,750	*	31,622

Governing Justly and Democratically

DRL's FY 2012 request will enable the Bureau to fund creative and targeted democracy and human rights programs that support the Secretary's vision to address human rights abuses globally, wherever fundamental rights are threatened; encourage open political space in struggling or nascent democracies and authoritarian regimes; support civil-society activists worldwide; and protect populations that are at risk, including women, religious minorities, the disabled, indigenous populations, and lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgendered people. Programs will target protection of universal human rights, with a specific focus on ensuring the rights of traditionally-marginalized populations, including people with disabilities and minority religious communities. Programs will assist in strengthening independent, vibrant civil societies; supporting independent media and promoting access to information and Internet Freedom; advancing respect for workers' rights and promoting human rights practices in the global business environment; and fostering transparent, accountable, and representative governance and political processes, including independent judiciaries and free and fair elections. Funds will be used for administrative program-related travel. DRL will focus its work in countries with egregious human rights violations, where democracy and human rights advocates are under pressure, and where governments are not democratic or are in transition. DRL also will continue to work in countries with significant Muslim populations, and will continue to be the lead U.S. Government entity funding democracy and human rights programs in China. DRL will continue to focus on programs to promote religious tolerance, to support labor rights initiatives, and to promote Internet freedom. The Bureau will continue its forensic assistance efforts that promote justice and reconciliation in nations recovering from the devastation of war. Funding will be used to award grants to nongovernmental organizations, both international and local. Most awards will be openly competed to attract innovative and effective proposals.

Coordination with other donors and organizations: To ensure that DRL programs complement other U.S. Government 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, including with some field-based positions. The DRL Bureau also coordinates with other relevant agencies such as the Department of Labor, as well as with other like-minded donor governments.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: DRL's monitoring and evaluation protocols ensure the consistent measurement of program performance as a means of informing future programming. DRL grantees develop comprehensive monitoring and evaluation plans, and provide quarterly narrative reports on program activity progress. In FY 2010, DRL strengthened its Grant Review Templates better to assess program progress. That template has been circulated as a model for Department of State Bureaus to use. DRL also strongly encourages grantees to include an independent evaluation in their work plan. DRL's senior management conducts performance assessments on each grant twice a year. FY 2010 was the first year that DRL had a full-time equivalent Program Evaluation Specialist.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: A monitoring visit of an implementing partner for a forensic reunification project in El Salvador verified that the project had garnered the support of relevant El Salvadorian Government institutions, an often-crucial factor in determining the success of such projects. Based on this information, DRL funded a subsequent project in El Salvador with the same implementing partner. In Iraq, evaluations of education programs showed that a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) from the Ministry of Education (MOE) was often essential to the success of a project and to ensure education and training received by participants was officially recognized. As a result, DRL now strongly encourages that a MOU from MOE be included as part of proposal submissions for education projects in Iraq. In Columbia, a joint DRL-grantee monitoring and evaluation team found that a project to promote labor-related social dialogue had met, and in many cases exceeded, its goals and objectives. Based on these findings, DRL provided additional funding to expand the work of the project to include the promotion of fundamental labor rights in cooperatives.

While individual program performance informs future decisions, evaluations are not the sole criteria for determining long-term budget and programmatic choices. To make program-planning decisions based on DRL's overall success in specific areas of concern, DRL funds thematic independent evaluations. In FY 2011, DRL will fund evaluations on the Bureau's media programming as well as Internet freedom. Other considerations include current political environments, policy priorities, creative programmatic approaches, and human rights and democracy needs.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: DRL will direct the majority of new funding in FY 2012 to human rights and civil society programs, building upon past successes to tailor new programs in priority countries or in priority areas of concern.

INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The mission of the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) is to minimize the impact of international crime and illegal drugs on the United States, its citizens, and its partner nations. This is accomplished, in part, by fostering global cooperation in the struggle to disrupt organized crime and other destabilizing groups. INL assists U.S. partner nations in developing the capacity to administer their own criminal justice systems under the rule of law, and helps to stabilize post-conflict societies through criminal justice sector development and reform. INL's effective foreign assistance programs support the U.S. foreign policy objectives of achieving peace and security and governing justly and democratically in more than 70 countries.

Utilizing funding from the International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement account, INL's centrally-managed programs advance this mission through various activities. Among the issues these programs address are drug production and trafficking, drug addiction, money laundering, cyber crime, alien smuggling, corruption, transnational crime networks, and gangs. Through these programs, INL helps to bolster global peace and security and the national security of the United States. Key components include Interregional Aviation Support, the Critical Flight Safety Program, Anticrime Programs (e.g., alien smuggling, cyber crime, corruption, international organized crime, financial crimes), International Police Peacekeeping Operations Support, and International Law Enforcement Academies.

The transnational criminal threat is broad and adaptive, requiring INL to assess constantly, 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. INL, in close collaboration with other United States and international agencies, takes a regional approach to widespread problems, develops custom programs to meet individual country requests and requirements, and helps governments take responsibility as equal partners.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	193,961	193,961	*	202,385
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	193,961	193,961	*	202,385
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	193,961	193,961	*	202,385

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
State International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL)	193,961	*	202,385
1 Peace and Security	183,571	*	184,405
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	183,571	*	184,405
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	58,849	*	77,155
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	104,991	*	88,870
1.5 Transnational Crime	19,731	*	18,380
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	10,390	*	17,980
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	10,390	*	17,980
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	9,900	*	17,290
2.2 Good Governance	490	*	690

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
State International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL)	193,961	*	202,385
1 Peace and Security	183,571	*	184,405
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	58,849	*	77,155
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	104,991	*	88,870
1.5 Transnational Crime	19,731	*	18,380
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	10,390	*	17,980
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	9,900	*	17,290
2.2 Good Governance	490	*	690
of which: Objective 6	24,523	*	34,500
6.2 Administration and Oversight	24,523	*	34,500

Peace and Security

INL's centrally-managed programs counter threats from transnational crime groups, drug trafficking organizations and other illegal groups. Some of the specific components include:

- **Inter-regional Aviation Support:** Provides centralized core-level aviation services in support of the Department's overseas aviation programs (Colombia, Bolivia, Guatemala, Peru, Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Iraq), including central management and oversight of technical functional areas such as operations, training, flight standardization, safety, maintenance, and logistics, and a centralized system for acquiring, storing, and shipping parts and commodities in support of all of these overseas locations. This program supports foreign assistance goals by providing professional aviation services to INL's programs overseas, including counternarcotics and border-security program elements in the Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform program area.
- **Critical Flight Safety Program (CFSP):** The Critical Flight Safety Program modernizes the INL air fleet by implementing fleet management techniques 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 ensures safety, structural integrity, and functionality of the aircraft deployed and operated to support the various country aviation programs. CFSP increases safety for aircrews and personnel flying in these aircraft; extends the service life of the aircraft; reduces excessively high costs for maintenance, components, and parts; increases operational readiness rates; sustains mission success; and accomplishes continuous long-term programmed depot maintenance cycles for the INL aircraft fleet.

- **International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA):** Funds will support existing ILEAs in Bangkok; Budapest; Gaborone; Roswell, New Mexico, San Salvador; and the Regional Training Center (RTC) in Lima. Additionally, funds will be made available to develop further an RTC for West Africa, which will be affiliated with ILEA Gaborone, and contribute to new training efforts to support 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 support alumni cooperation in transnational investigations with their counterparts by means of sharing technical information and facilitate distance learning; and provide equipment and technical support for ILEA participating countries.
- **Anti-Crime Programs:** Funding will support efforts to combat transnational crimes including international organized crime, cyber crime, money laundering and financial crimes, border security, and alien smuggling. Implementation mechanisms include participation in international organizations, participation in multilateral efforts, regional initiatives, and bilateral assistance. Funds will also strengthen inter-regional frameworks and diplomatic efforts to address transnational criminal threats and illicit networks in support of the President's national security agenda.
- **Civilian Police:** Funding will be used to develop further and maintain a cadre of police, justice-sector, and corrections senior experts who conduct technical assessments, develop programs and ensure their monitoring and evaluation, and coordinate with law enforcement, the interagency, and international organizations. Funds will also support a program to handle training of all INL team members before they are deployed to the field. Funds will also continue to support the already fruitful efforts to partner with federal, state, county, and local police, justice, and corrections personnel to implement and provide expertise to INL programs.
- **International Police Peacekeeping Operations Support:** This program is a critical initiative to develop a cadre of well-trained and equipped police to deploy to peacekeeping and stabilization operations with the right skill sets, thereby enabling them to implement their mandates fully. Funds will help build partner countries' capacity to train and deploy police peacekeepers in a timely manner, support equipment and training center needs, continue to help develop internationally-accepted doctrine and training standards, and assist the United Nations and regional organizations with the coordination, policy, and projects related to the improvement of policing in peacekeeping operations.
- **Demand Reduction and Drug Awareness:** Programs 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/global knowledge exchange forums designed to facilitate the transfer of the latest prevention and treatment research to practice; drug-free community coalition development; and research and demonstration programs that address the global shortage of women's treatment services and improve service delivery by developing extensive training curricula; design national-level addictions-treatment certification systems to improve overall treatment service delivery; and stem the tide of unexpected outbreaks of child addiction (ages infancy to seven years) through the development of the first-ever treatment and public awareness protocols for this age group.

- **International Organizations:** Funding will continue for projects that advance U.S. anticrime and counternarcotics goals through the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the Organization of American States' Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (OAS/CICAD). Funds advance implementation of international anticrime and counterdrug standards, which were largely developed by the United States and closely mirror U.S. law and procedures. UNODC and OAS/CICAD programs strengthen foreign government justice-sector capacity so they can attack drug trafficking and transnational crime groups directly, disrupting their organizations, arresting their leaders, and seizing their assets. Programs also enhance international cooperation among states to help eliminate safe havens for criminal groups. Funds also leverage contributions by other donors, and will support U.S.-hosted meetings of the G-8 Lyon/Roma Anti-Crime and Counterterrorism Group during the U.S. Presidency of the G-8 in 2012.
- **Criminal Youth Gangs:** Funds will continue to focus on the six elements identified in the work plan for Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador, and on adding prevention, prison, investigation, and intelligence programs in Belize, Panama, and Nicaragua. Emphasis will be placed on best practices as identified through the 2010-11 scientifically-conducted public safety surveys and crime analysis research in each of the targeted model precinct projects. Host nations will be encouraged to replicate those practices in additional communities utilizing currently-available resources. The program will continue vetting and group training in investigative techniques, provide portable fingerprint registration devices and related training, and facilitate the digitization of paper fingerprint cards. Judges, prosecutors, and technicians will be trained in the latest advances in evidence collection, ballistics and fingerprint analysis, and legal protocols for collection and use in courts. The program will also build intelligence capacity by providing training and tools such as computers, computerized databases, crime mapping, and analyst exchanges. Funds will continue to establish community-policing models (currently in Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador), analyze successful elements of community policing in other countries, and interchange experts. Funds will also provide support for in-country and regional programs that have been identified as effective, such as nongovernmental organization programs for youth at risk, media campaigns to deglamorize the gang image, and the Gang Resistance Education and Training program. The regional effort will continue programs to train corrections officials on effective management and rehabilitation of criminals and obtaining improved investigative information from incarcerated criminals. Lastly, funds will continue support for a Regional Gangs Advisor based in El Salvador, two program managers (El Salvador, Honduras), three Model Precinct Advisors (El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras) and a regional prisons training advisor (based in Honduras), plus related travel and administrative training.
- **Centrally-Managed Program Development and Support:** Covers annual costs of direct hires, consultants and contracted support personnel, travel and transportation, equipment

rentals, communications and utilities, International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS) and other support services (including procurement and financial management). These funds will ensure there are sufficient domestic management, contract, and financial oversight for INL's programs in FY 2012.

Governing Justly and Democratically

- **Anti-Crime Programs:** Funds support anticorruption programs, including continuing work with international organizations such as the Council of Europe, the Organization of American States, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, Middle East and North Africa Anticorruption and Integrity Network, and other organizations to fight corruption. Funds will support participation in the United Nations' continuing process to increase the number of countries to ratify the UN Convention Against Corruption. Funds will also support strengthened and broadened efforts to address kleptocracy, and to support international partners to dismantle transnational illicit networks.
- **Centrally-Managed 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 2012.

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, and through independent external evaluations, field officer hands-on management, and program officer monitoring. These mechanisms lead to mid-course adjustments in ongoing programs, and inform program planning. Program-specific examples include:

- **Aviation:** INL has an ongoing Aviation Resource Management program. Aviation program performance is judged by professional aviation support provided, backed up by internal technical metrics such as aircraft readiness rates.
- **International Organizations:** The UNODC Independent Evaluation Unit is implementing its work plan for 2010-11. The Unit will also develop an evaluation handbook and conduct internal training on evaluation for UNODC staff. 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. In FY 2011, the results will be available from the CICAD independent evaluation of the effectiveness of the CICAD U.S.-funded Lions Club demand-reduction in Paraguay and Peru, and the expert review of the functioning of the Andean Drug Training Center in Lima, Peru.
- **International Law Enforcement Academies (ILEAs):** ILEAs track student output as the primary performance indicator, but a web-based ILEA globalnetwork is also in the process of implementation. The network will seek to increase communication with and among ILEA alumni, including practical application of their training and dissemination of information to others, regional cooperation, and links with U.S. law-enforcement entities.

- Demand Reduction: Evaluation studies of the long-term effectiveness of demand reduction in El Salvador, Brazil, and Afghanistan are ongoing.
- Transnational Crime: In FY 2010, INL contracted for baseline assessments of the communities in Honduras and El Salvador where model police precincts will be established.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: INL strongly considers long-term performance as well as U.S. foreign policy priorities in budget decisions. For example, successful demand-reduction programs and gang law-enforcement and prevention programs have led to replication of programs in other areas. Aviation support enabled the eradication program in Colombia to exceed its target, although the much smaller program in Pakistan showed lesser results because resources were dedicated to emergency flood relief.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: INL expects continued satisfactory levels of performance if support levels are as requested. Any decline in funding for the Critical Flight Safety Program will defer some replacement of aging equipment, potentially affecting flight readiness.

IO - International Organizations

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The FY 2012 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 international development and democracy programs, the United States can multiply the influence and effectiveness of its contributions through support for international programs.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	394,000	390,400	*	348,705
International Organizations and Programs	394,000	390,400	*	348,705
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	394,000	390,400	*	348,705

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
International Organizations (IO)	390,400	*	348,705
1 Peace and Security	1,350	*	1,323
International Organizations and Programs	1,350	*	1,323
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,350	*	1,323
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	23,025	*	16,767
International Organizations and Programs	23,025	*	16,767
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	20,025	*	14,767
2.2 Good Governance	0	*	2,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,000	*	0
3 Investing in People	187,650	*	175,080
International Organizations and Programs	187,650	*	175,080
3.1 Health	186,650	*	174,100
3.2 Education	1,000	*	980
4 Economic Growth	175,375	*	152,595
International Organizations and Programs	175,375	*	152,595
4.2 Trade and Investment	6,650	*	6,478
4.3 Financial Sector	625	*	950
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	100,500	*	71,535
4.7 Economic Opportunity	6,000	*	8,000
4.8 Environment	61,600	*	65,632

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
5 Humanitarian Assistance	3,000	*	2,940
International Organizations and Programs	3,000	*	2,940
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	3,000	*	2,940

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
International Organizations (IO)	390,400	*	348,705
1 Peace and Security	1,350	*	1,323
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,350	*	1,323
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	23,025	*	16,767
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	20,025	*	14,767
2.2 Good Governance	0	*	2,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,000	*	0
3 Investing in People	187,650	*	175,080
3.1 Health	186,650	*	174,100
3.2 Education	1,000	*	980
4 Economic Growth	175,375	*	152,595
4.2 Trade and Investment	6,650	*	6,478
4.3 Financial Sector	625	*	950
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	100,500	*	71,535
4.7 Economic Opportunity	6,000	*	8,000
4.8 Environment	61,600	*	65,632
5 Humanitarian Assistance	3,000	*	2,940
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	3,000	*	2,940

Peace and Security

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) (\$931,000): ICAO is entering a new triennium with expectations of an expanded aviation security program that will seek to address potential threats emerging from various regions of the world. ICAO's Universal Security Audit Program (USAP), begun in November 2002, and funded primarily through the ICAO regular budget, evaluates and identifies deficiencies in the security of national civil aviation systems and, where warranted, individual airports, carriers, and aircraft. The U.S. voluntary contribution would be provided to expand ICAO's efforts to assist specific member states with remedying identified deficiencies in regions of the world that pose a threat to the U.S.

International Maritime Organization (IMO) (\$392,000): U.S. contributions to IMO security programs support Long Range Identification and Tracking, Container Security, International Shipping and Port Facility, and Countering Piracy. The U.S. voluntary contribution funds IMO's security-related programs including security audits and technical assistance to countries that cannot meet IMO security standards.

Governing Justly and Democratically

Multilateral Action Initiative (\$2 million): This initiative will focus on addressing emerging challenges and opportunities in high-level U.S. multilateral policy priorities throughout the fiscal year. The initiative would provide support for timely response in areas that were not known at the time of the budget submission where the U.S. can catalyze high-priority international programs, leverage funds to enlist multilateral expertise as well as contributions from other donors, and spur innovation at multilateral organizations through timely seed money. Such a mechanism would help to increase U.S. influence over emerging issues in the multilateral system and enable the Department of State to take advantage of unanticipated opportunities to advance U.S. priorities. Specific examples of areas in which such initiatives can arise include support for the UN's implementation of the Secretary's initiative on Violence Against Women, funding to leverage contributions by the global donor community to the UN Peacebuilding Fund for use in troubled spots such as Liberia, support for the President's peacebuilding initiative to enhance the capabilities of UN peacekeeping contingents, response to specific emerging peace and security challenges, enhancement of coordination of the UN's many water-related activities, response to natural disasters and unanticipated crises, support for expanding programs to build capacity in developing countries to apprehend and prosecute pirates, and support for greater U.S. participation in the United Nations Junior Professional Officer (JPO) program to allow more opportunities to place young Americans in UN organizations.

Organization of American States (OAS) Fund for Strengthening Democracy (\$2.94 million): The OAS Fund for Strengthening Democracy is a small but highly effective investment, rapidly mobilizing international efforts to support democracy through conflict resolution, special missions to address crises in member states, electoral observation and technical assistance missions, and strategic programs to strengthen and consolidate democratic institutions, political parties and legislatures; protect and defend human rights through the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) and its rapporteurs who concentrate on specific human rights issues or specific groups, such as indigenous peoples; and engage civil society at the hemispheric level. This funding would be used to forward U.S. efforts to mark the International Year for People of African Descent in the Americas. Funding in the Democracy Fund would also further our agenda on Freedom of Expression by funding the work of the Special Rapporteur, who sheds lights on violations around the hemisphere. The Fund has injected quick and early seed funding for critical programs, for example when crises erupted in Honduras and Haiti, where even small sums can tip the balance in favor of democracy and rule of law.

United Nations Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights (\$1.372 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 56 countries, and leverage increased contributions to the Fund from other governments.

United Nations Democracy Fund (UNDEF) (\$4.755 million): The UN Democracy Fund supports pro-democracy forces and activities in countries transitioning to democracy in order to effect broad change in dynamic ways under the UN framework. The Fund, which is financed through voluntary contributions by states, provides support to NGO projects that promote democracy, human rights, and fundamental freedoms in places where direct support from states may not be as welcome. In his September 23, 2010 address to the UN General Assembly,

President Obama called on all member states to “increase the UN Democracy Fund”. Since 2006, UNDEF has funded over 330 projects in all regions of the world. The approved programs focus on civic education, voter registration, women and youth participation, access to information and democratic dialogue, among other issues.

United Nations Trust Fund for Victims of Torture (UNVFVT) (\$5.7 million): Grants from the UNVFVT have been used to support over 230 projects in more than 70 countries to help victims of torture cope with the after-effects of the trauma they experienced, reclaim their dignity, and become reintegrated into society. The Fund distributes voluntary contributions received from governments, NGOs, and individuals to organizations providing psychological, medical, social, legal, and financial assistance to victims of torture and members of their families.

Investing in People

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) / International Contributions for Scientific, Educational and Cultural Activities (ICSECA) (\$980,000):

U.S. voluntary funds to UNESCO provide support to the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC), the World Heritage Program, and educational initiatives that promote international scientific collaboration, science education, literacy, and teacher training.

UN Population Fund (UNFPA) (\$47.5 million): UNFPA is the largest multilateral provider of family planning and reproductive health services with programs in over 150 countries. Family planning and reproductive health are key elements of global health and contribute to 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. U.S. voluntary contributions in support of UNFPA’s programs have a vital impact in reducing global maternal and child mortality and advancing U.S. humanitarian goals, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia, and in conflict settings, where the needs are greatest. Improving the health and well-being of populations in developing countries, especially that of women and children, promotes internal stability and social and economic progress.

United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) (\$126.6 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 provides funding for the core resources of UNICEF. UNICEF focuses on five priority areas: Immunization; Early Childhood Development; Education; HIV/AIDS; and Child Protection, and their efforts are critical to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. UNICEF also has a strong humanitarian response capability that it has put to good use, most recently in responding to flooding in Pakistan and the earthquake in Haiti.

Economic Growth

International Development Law Organization (IDLO) (\$588,000): 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. The United States is assuming the Presidency of the Assembly of Parties of IDLO in March 2011.

International Chemicals and Toxins Programs (\$3.61 million): Activities related to international chemicals management and toxic substances are a global priority to protect human health and the environment, particularly with the launch of negotiations on a binding agreement on mercury and recent progress made on ozone and climate protection under the Montreal Protocol. This funding would support a range of Secretariats and programs related to the sound management

of chemicals and waste, and ozone layer protection. These activities include: negotiations for a global instrument on mercury and support of partnership activities by the UNEP Mercury Program; the secretariat costs of the Montreal Protocol, Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent (PIC), and Basel Convention on Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes; and the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM).

International Conservation Programs (\$7.6 million): U.S. contributions to international conservation programs help promote the conservation of economically and ecologically vital natural resources and help to combat illegal activities, including wildlife trafficking and illegal logging and associated trade that undermine economic development and threaten the rule of law. 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 (CITES), International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO), National Forest Program Facility hosted by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO NFPF), Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF), and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change / UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (\$13.5 million): U.S. leadership in the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), and the intergovernmental Group on Earth Observations (GEO) is a key component of the Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCII), one of three major initiatives implementing President Obama's new global development policy. United States participation in and support for the UNFCCC helps ensure that countries around the world, including major emerging economies, meet new commitments under the Copenhagen Accord and the Cancun Agreements to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote transparency, and disseminate clean energy technologies. U.S. participation in and support for the IPCC advances Administration efforts for state-of-the art assessments of climate change science and technology, including through enhancements related to global observation systems, carbon sequestration, and climate modeling.

Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund (\$29.232 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, many of which are also highly potent greenhouse gases. Continued contributions by the United States and other donor countries will lead to a near complete phase-out in developing country production and consumption of remaining ozone depleting substances. Additional funding is requested to avoid reliance on and control of byproduct emissions of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), a U.S. priority.

Organization of American States (OAS) Development Assistance Program (\$4.75 million): These contributions advance U.S. strategic goals by supporting and enhancing international consultation and coordination leading to the adoption of best practices. They enable the OAS to advance initiatives adopted by the Presidents and Heads of Government in the Summit of the Americas and Inter-American Ministerials in labor, energy, education, science and technology, and culture. Voluntary contributions from IO&P are pivotal in "capitalizing" the OAS Development Fund to seed and strengthen programs that have regional impact. This is a grant fund that seeks to

reduce poverty and inequality through the financing of technical cooperation projects in the Americas. Activities supported include the Inter-American Social Protection Network (IASPN) and the Energy Climate Partnership of the Americas (EPCA). The U.S. goal is to provide funding for the multilateral aspect of the Summit and Ministerial commitments in those areas and share best practices with other member states to advance economic growth renewable energy, education, and workforce development.

United Nations Human Settlements Program (UN-HABITAT) (\$1.9 million): 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 to potable water, as well as sanitation, health, economic, and social services. The U.S. contribution for core funding of UN-HABITAT enables the program to continue to strengthen its work to promote environmentally sustainable development of urban areas through good governance, democracy building (through decentralization of power to local authorities), gender equality, and the mobilization of domestic resources.

United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) (\$950,000): 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 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.

United Nations Development Program (UNDP) (\$71.535 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 go to UNDP's “core resources” budget, an un-earmarked fund used to pay for organization support costs and basic programming expenditures. Our objectives for contributing to UNDP from the IO&P account 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 the environment, promoting creation and implementation of environmental policy instruments, and assessing environmental conditions and trends. It plays a leading role in developing international agreements 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, which undertake projects in focal areas such as climate change, disasters, ecosystems, governance, harmful substances, and resource efficiency.

UN Women (formerly UNIFEM) (\$8 million) The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, or UN Women, was established in July 2010 through UNGA Resolution 64/289. The UN Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) became a part of this new entity. UN Women became operational on January 1, 2011. With the creation of UN Women, the many issues of direct consequence to women and girls - including increasing women's political participation, expanding women's economic and educational opportunities, reducing violence

against women, improving women's health, protecting the rights of indigenous women and women with disabilities, facilitating women's political participation in all aspects of peace and security, and countering discrimination against women - will henceforth be handled by one agency. This consolidation will strengthen and streamline the UN's efforts and will allow policies and programs related to women to be formulated and implemented more efficiently. The United States shares the priorities of Executive Director Bachelet, UN Women's head of agency, include combating sexual violence against women; providing women with the health services they need; and advancing the Millennium Development Goals related to women and children.

World Meteorological Organization (WMO) Voluntary Cooperation Program (VCP) (\$2.09 million): The U.S. WMO VCP supports programs to build capacity of developing countries to address matters related to climate, water, and weather. Because climate, water, and weather-related hazards account for nearly 90 percent of all natural disasters, the U.S. VCP targets capacity development in disaster risk reduction activities in key geographic regions such as the Caribbean basin. This funding provides for expanded cooperation on improving hurricane forecasting and addressing gaps in the Global Telecommunications System in order to improve the transmission of natural disaster warnings to national and local populations. The U.S. WMO VCP Program also funds forecast training in regions such as Africa, South America, and the Pacific to help Members understand how climate, water, and weather-trends affect larger socio-economic issues such as a country's food supply.

World Trade Organization (WTO) Technical Assistance (\$1.14 million): The U.S. contribution to the WTO Doha Development Agenda 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 (UN OCHA) (\$2.94 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. OCHA will continue to provide critical support in ongoing crises in Haiti, Pakistan, Somalia, Sudan and elsewhere, but maintaining a stable level of funding for OCHA is in turn critical for ensuring their ability to develop forward planning on disaster response, and to continue detecting and seeking to fill gaps and avoid duplication in large-scale humanitarian relief efforts.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

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, provide feedback, including criticism when required.

The U.S. continued to work with agencies of the UN system to implement the eight goals of our United Nations Transparency and Accountability Initiative (UNTAI) that is applied across the UN system. 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 (now part of UN Women). Funding for these six organizations makes up roughly 75 percent of the account.

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/or refinement of results-based budgeting, and implementation of transparency and accountability mechanisms.

Relationship Between FY 2012 Budget Request 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 requests 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 2012 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 of mass destruction.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	262,485	262,485	*	253,070
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	262,485	262,485	*	253,070
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	262,485	262,485	*	253,070

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
State International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	262,485	*	253,070
1 Peace and Security	262,485	*	253,070
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	262,485	*	253,070
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	262,485	*	253,070

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
State International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	262,485	*	253,070
1 Peace and Security	262,485	*	253,070
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	262,485	*	253,070
of which: Objective 6	8,330	*	5,966
6.2 Administration and Oversight	8,330	*	5,966

Peace and Security

The Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund (NDF) supports the development, negotiation, financing, and implementation of 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. NDF projects frequently are in places that are difficult for U.S. Embassies to cover and require specialized expertise to implement. Current and recent past NDF projects include programmatic support to permanently decommission the Soviet-legacy BN-350 plutonium breeder reactor in Kazakhstan, combat nuclear smuggling in Afghanistan, and work with the World Health Organization to develop and deliver biosafety and biosecurity training to selected countries. Requested FY 2012 funding will provide resources necessary for the NDF and policymakers to maintain maximum flexibility in addressing new opportunities for WMD and conventional threat reduction as they emerge.

Global Threat Reduction (GTR) programs help prevent terrorist, other non-state actor, and proliferant state access to WMD expertise and materials. GTR focuses its programming particularly on the frontline states of 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 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 Center in Kyiv into a platform 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. Following Russia's announcement that it intends to withdraw from the Science Center in Moscow within the next few years, GTR will work with other relevant U.S. Government agencies to pursue a new framework for cooperation with Russia. New for FY 2012, the Preventing Nuclear Smuggling Program (approximately \$5 million) has been transferred from the GTR sub-account to the Weapons of Mass Destruction Terrorism sub-account, discussed below.

FY 2012 requested funding will allow GTR to deepen global biosecurity and chemical security engagement programs in Pakistan, Iraq, Afghanistan, and the Middle East, and develop new efforts in states and regions where there are opportunities for engagement with skilled civil nuclear scientists and technicians, such as the Middle East and South Africa.

GTR activities for FY 2012 will include:

- Expanding efforts to engage scientists, technicians, and engineers with nuclear expertise in key regions, including the Middle East and North Africa, sub-Saharan Africa, and South America, to prevent terrorists from accessing that expertise to create an improvised nuclear device and to prevent expertise transfer to proliferant states.
- 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. FY 2012 funding will allow GTR to expand its efforts to address terrorist threats in priority regions such as Pakistan and Afghanistan, while maintaining efforts in the Horn of Africa, Yemen, Algeria, and Southeast Asia, and targeted regional initiatives in sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America. Funds will also enable GTR to engage additional facilities housing dangerous pathogens in Pakistan; increase the level of biosafety and biosecurity training for Pakistani biological science professionals; and create a robust

National Framework for Biorisk Management. These efforts are in support of the National Strategy to Counter Biological Threats.

- Strengthening efforts designed to engage a cadre of Iraqi scientists, technicians, and engineers with WMD and WMD-applicable expertise. In FY 2012, GTR will deepen engagement with the Iraqi scientific community; expand efforts to improve security at Iraqi facilities that house potentially dangerous biological and chemical materials; and partner with the host government to build a sustainable culture of nonproliferation in Iraq. As the United States reduces its military presence in Iraq and transitions to civilian control, it is critical to sustain engagement with the Iraqi scientific community to minimize proliferation risks; but at the same time, the costs associated with running programs in Iraq will increase for the State Department. Requested FY 2012 funding will help meet these increased costs.
- 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. Requested FY 2012 funding will allow GTR to deepen activities in Pakistan; continue to apply best practices training in South and Southeast Asia and the Middle East; develop a chemical safety and security virtual network; and implement train-the-trainer approaches to expand engagement for academic and industrial chemical scientists and engineers in northern and sub-Saharan Africa and in priority countries such as Yemen.
- Maintaining funding to engage scientists, technicians, and engineers with WMD and WMD-applicable expertise in the former Soviet Union.
- 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 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. EXBS also works to prevent irresponsible transfers of sensitive items by helping partner countries to recognize and reject proposed transactions that would contribute to proliferation. 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. During FY 2010, EXBS expanded to include Moldova, for a total of forty-seven partner countries. In 2011-2012, EXBS plans further bilateral expansion to Cambodia, Egypt, Kenya, Nepal, and South Africa, with additional regional activities involving the Horn of Africa and Tanzania, Southeastern Europe and the Caucasus, the Middle East, and Southeast Asia.

Requested FY 2012 funding is for the core EXBS global programs, which consist of: in-country program advisors to coordinate on-the-ground assistance and provide crucial feedback to Washington-based program staff; assessments of strategic trade control systems in existing, prospective, and former partner countries; refinement and deployment of the Tracker automated licensing tool; conferences focusing international attention on key strategic trade control issues, including transshipment; maintenance of equipment previously donated to EXBS partner countries; EXBS administrative support; program-related travel; and limited support to prevent countries that have otherwise 'graduated' from the program from backsliding. As EXBS is called upon to

address growing and diversifying proliferation threats, program support needs also increase. Requested FY 2012 funding will permit expansion of these global programs in the following areas: a new regional program advisor to South Asia to coordinate EXBS activities in Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka; developing and maintaining a cadre of in-house technical experts to share critical subject matter expertise with partner countries; and updating existing training materials and developing new materials in the face of a dynamic threat environment. In addition, the global account will also now be used to fund assistance to certain foreign countries.

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 being diverted for military purposes. U.S. efforts to end nuclear weapons activities in Iran, Syria, 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. The U.S. voluntary contribution also includes funding for cancer therapy, water resource management, and other technical cooperation support of particular U.S. interest. Not only does the U.S. voluntary contribution assist the IAEA materially, it also demonstrates U.S. political support for the Agency. Requested FY 2012 funding will help ensure that the Agency has the resources and authorities to carry out its critical international safeguards program. In particular, this funding will help fund the critically-needed replacement of the aging Safeguards Analytical Laboratory located at Seibersdorf, Austria. This laboratory is a core element of the ability of the IAEA's safeguard program to detect undeclared activities, and its continued effectiveness depends on extra-budgetary financial support. Requested FY 2012 funding will also support more effective safeguards at a larger number of locations, development of advanced safeguards technology and procedures, more extensive activities to counter nuclear terrorism, and strengthened nuclear safety measures globally.

The activities of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) Organization's Preparatory Commission, supported by the U.S. voluntary contribution to the IAEA, 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 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. Requested FY 2012 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.

With U.S. support through a separate voluntary contribution, 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, and increase the capability of the regime to contribute to U.S. national capabilities for nuclear explosion monitoring. The U.S. Nuclear Testing Verification and Monitoring Task Force (VMTF), consisting of representatives from the Departments of State, Energy, and Defense, as well as the Intelligence Community, has consulted with the PTS and identified potential projects to assist with the most pressing needs. Requested FY 2012 funding would be used to continue projects decided upon by the VMTF and started with requested FY 2011 funds, as well as new projects decided upon by the VMTF. Such projects fall into the following categories: improving the radionuclide component of the International Monitoring System (IMS); ensuring the

development and implementation of an effective on-site inspection regime; providing U.S. assistance for IMS Waveform technology and enhancing the analytical capabilities of the International Data Center; and providing U.S. assistance to help selected states develop capable National Data Centers in support of U.S. nonproliferation objectives. Due to a recent reorganization, management of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) sub-accounts has transferred from ISN to the Bureau of Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance.

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. In support of the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT), requested FY 2012 funding will be used to continue support for the 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, and 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. New for FY 2012, the WMDT program now includes the Preventing Nuclear Smuggling Program (PNSP) that previously was part of the Global Threat Reduction program. Preventing nuclear smuggling is an important element of the broader effort to combat nuclear terrorism, so this reorganization of sub-accounts will promote synergy and program effectiveness. Requested FY 2012 funding will allow PNSP to continue efforts to promote international nuclear forensics cooperation and leverage foreign funding for projects to build anti-smuggling capabilities in vulnerable countries. Requested FY 2012 funding for the WMDT program will also provide for administrative costs and travel in support of GICNT and PNSP.

The voluntary contribution to the United Nations Trust Fund for Global and Regional Disarmament Activities will assist countries in implementing UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1540, which 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 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 key 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. Requested FY 2012 funding will help assess countries' needs and priorities; facilitate information sharing, especially on crosscutting issues in assistance coordination; ensure expert assistance is available to countries requesting it; and will be used to 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's secretariat staff from the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs that was tasked by the Security Council to help implement UNSCR 1540. Requested FY 2012 funding will ensure that the Trust Fund 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 contributions from other countries.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Global Threat Reduction (GTR): The goal of preventing proliferation of WMD-applicable expertise and materials is difficult to measure directly because GTR programs are ultimately successful if acts of proliferation and WMD terrorism do not occur. However, ISN utilizes several different metrics to measure program success, such as the level of host government participation

and buy-in, and the number of activities linked to specific goals completed in priority countries and regions. These metrics serve as proxies for programmatic impact, since GTR-funded activities are intended to build sustainable activities that reduce the risk that expertise and materials could be accessed for nefarious purposes. ISN also conducts activity surveys, audits, and effectiveness studies that are used to inform the budget and planning process. Effectiveness studies provide valuable insight into whether activities should be reduced, held steady, or increased. In Pakistan, Iraq, Afghanistan, Indonesia, and the Philippines, ISN has regional offices and funded local human resources on the ground in order to better achieve program results and to receive immediate feedback on programming and to implement changes quickly. ISN interacts on a daily basis with its GTR implementing partners and other U.S. Government stakeholders to continue to assess opportunities, address program weaknesses, ensure program coordination, eliminate duplication of effort, and develop a robust and defensible budget based on the resources and security limitations that can reasonably be identified. Additionally, GTR implementers submit quarterly financial and program reports to enable ISN to monitor the cost and overall progress associated with planned GTR activities.

Export Control and Border Related Security (EXBS): Country-specific and program-wide performance assessment data are the cornerstone of EXBS assistance planning. Country-specific assessments provide baselines for newly engaged countries, highlight areas where efforts should be focused, and supply crucial feedback on the impact of existing country programs. Country-specific assessments also help ISN determine when a country is ready to ‘graduate’ from the program, freeing funds for redirection to higher-risk 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 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.

Weapons of Mass Destruction Terrorism (WMDT): The WMDT program funds projects to improve international capabilities to prevent, prepare for, and respond to terrorist attacks involving WMD. Part of this account is to support the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT), a U.S.-Russian initiative aimed at strengthening international cooperation and collaboration in combating nuclear terrorism. First authorized in FY 2009, this GICNT program remains in a beginning stage, and for now, ISN measures performance in terms of expanded and more engaged partner nation participation. For the longer term, ISN will measure success in terms of the usefulness of GICNT documents and activities in assisting member countries to reduce their vulnerabilities to nuclear terrorism. The second part of the WMDT sub-account is to support the Preventing Nuclear Smuggling Program (PNSP). ISN measures PNSP’s success by the number of activities funded in priority countries and regions, the number of donors secured for critical anti-smuggling projects, and the number of assessments completed for countries of interest. ISN works with the Intelligence Community and other involved agencies to identify countries most vulnerable to nuclear/radiological smuggling and other activity related to nuclear terrorism. This coordination helps ISN make programmatic choices that address the highest priority vulnerabilities, fill gaps in existing efforts, and avoid duplication of effort.

OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES) advances sustainable development and addresses pressing global issues through diplomatic engagement, including extensive bilateral and multilateral negotiations, and targeted assistance programs. OES seeks to improve health through better access to safe drinking water and sanitation, and engagement on a range of global health issues. OES programs reinforce science diplomacy by supporting Centers of Excellence and collaborative scientific partnerships, protect vital fisheries resources, promote a level playing field with free trade partners, and encourage sustainable natural resource management and pollution reduction. Foreign assistance programs focus on strengthening partnerships and building institutional capacity so that our partners have the tools needed to take action on environmental issues. OES also plays a leading role on international climate change negotiations, and uses targeted assistance to help shape an effective global response, including through implementation of outcomes from the Copenhagen and Cancun climate change negotiations.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	178,800	178,800	*	125,064
Economic Support Fund	178,800	178,800	*	125,064
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	178,800	178,800	*	125,064

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
State Oceans and International Environment and Scientific Affairs (OES)	178,800	*	125,064
3 Investing in People	7,950	*	8,150
Economic Support Fund	7,950	*	8,150
3.1 Health	2,450	*	7,350
3.2 Education	5,500	*	800
4 Economic Growth	170,850	*	116,914
Economic Support Fund	170,850	*	116,914
4.2 Trade and Investment	9,000	*	9,000
4.8 Environment	161,850	*	107,914

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
State Oceans and International Environment and Scientific Affairs (OES)	178,800	*	125,064
3 Investing in People	7,950	*	8,150
3.1 Health	2,450	*	7,350
3.2 Education	5,500	*	800
4 Economic Growth	170,850	*	116,914
4.2 Trade and Investment	9,000	*	9,000
4.8 Environment	161,850	*	107,914
of which: Objective 6	1,307	*	1,340
6.1 Program Design and Learning	450	*	800
6.2 Administration and Oversight	857	*	540

Investing in People

Economic Support Funds: Scientific progress and improved global health are integral components of U.S. diplomacy, and key to overcoming 21st century challenges. OES leads the diplomatic effort to implement a policy framework for improving health in the poorest regions of the world, and reinforces these efforts with targeted programs in water, infectious disease, and other global health priorities. In education, OES programs support global engagement through scientific linkages.

- **Water:** OES support is focused on building global political will and increasing the priority of water and sanitation in national and development plans and strategies. OES funds are used to catalyze and focus donor support on the development and implementation of national plans and strategies in those countries most in need. FY 2012 programs will also seek to address political tensions associated with the management of shared waters in several key regions throughout the world, possibly including East Africa, the Himalayan region, and Central Asia.
- **Health:** Programs will strengthen health systems and improve coordinated global response to public health threats, particularly with countries with significant Muslim populations through a Center of Excellence for Health.
- **Education:** To achieve broader scientific engagement, particularly with countries with significant Muslim populations, FY 2012 funding will promote cooperative science and technology research activities.

Economic Growth

Economic Support Funds: The FY 2012 funding request supports initiatives in climate change, renewable energy, Environmental Cooperation Mechanisms with U.S. free trade partners, a long-term commitment to the South Pacific Forum Fisheries Agency, partnerships related to the conservation and sustainable management of natural resources and related ecosystems, and mercury emission reduction.

Climate Change: Climate change funding is part of the broader Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCII), and was developed in close coordination with USAID and Treasury, the other core agencies in the GCCII. Requested funding will continue efforts through multilateral initiatives and key countries (such as the members of the Major Economies Forum on Energy and Climate, or MEF) to reduce greenhouse gases (GHG), promote clean energy, protect forests that act as carbon sinks, help vulnerable countries adapt to climate change, and promote progress towards a fair and effective international regime for the reduction of GHG emissions. A detailed description of the overall USAID/State climate request and its allocation between the Clean Energy, Sustainable Landscapes, and Adaptation “pillars” is contained in the climate change section of the Congressional Budget Justification.

- Under the **Clean Energy pillar**, OES will continue to support efforts begun through the MEF and Clean Energy Ministerial (CEM) process. The MEF unites the world’s leading developed and developing country GHG emitters, whose cooperation is critical to progress on negotiations and reducing GHG emissions. The MEF/CEM process engages the world’s most important energy economies to accelerate uptake of new clean energy technologies and practices, such as smart grids and super-efficient appliances. Continued support for the multilateral Climate Renewables and Efficiency Deployment Initiative (Climate REDI), announced in Copenhagen, is another key part of the MEF/CEM process. OES also will continue to support the successful Methane-to-Markets Partnership, now known as the Global Methane Initiative, which focuses on reducing emissions of this potent green-house gas. Support for the multilateral World Bank Partnership for Market Readiness will encourage emerging economies to implement green-house gas reduction actions using market-based approaches that stress the role of the private sector. A further \$4 million will support the efforts of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation to increase U.S. foreign direct investment in and exports of clean energy.
- Under the **Sustainable Landscapes pillar**, OES will support developing countries efforts on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD+) through additional support for the 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 leverage support from other donors for the most vulnerable countries through contributions to the UNFCCC’s Least Developed Countries Fund and Special Climate Change Fund. These funds help countries develop and implement National Adaptation Plans of Action and related adaptation projects.

Renewable Energy Center of Excellence: Funding includes support for a Renewable Energy Center of Excellence to build green energy economies in the developing world and connect scientists with U.S. expertise.

Trade and Environment: Building capacity of U.S. trading partners to protect the environment is critical to the success of Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) and is a key component of the U.S. trade agenda. OES programs will fund Environmental Cooperation Mechanisms with several FTA partners, outside the CAFTA-DR region. The objective is to give countries the tools to improve their environmental laws and enforce those laws, promote transparency and public participation in environmental decision-making, and encourage sustainable development generally. Programs will also ensure that businesses in FTA partnercountries are operating under similar environmental standards as U.S. businesses.

South Pacific Tuna Treaty: OES requests funds to meet an annual binding commitment under the 1987 South Pacific Tuna Treaty and the associated Economic Assistance Agreement, to provide

\$18,000,000 to the South Pacific Forum Fisheries Agency. 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 contribution improves 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. These funds are strategically targeted to strengthen or create new international partnerships. FY 2012 programs may include programs to address ecosystem resiliency and combat illegal logging, as well as trans-boundary land-based marine pollution initiatives.

Mercury: FY 2012 funding will help countries develop mercury inventories, reduce mercury emissions, and build political will for negotiating a binding global agreement on mercury. Programs are targeted on initiatives in key countries to improve chemicals management capacity, reduce demand for mercury, and increase the priority of mercury emission-reduction approaches in national development plans.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: FY 2010 funds supported independent evaluations of the Methane to Markets/Global Methane Initiative and the trade and environment capacity building program. Two additional outside evaluations of OES programs are planned with FY 2012 funds. OES continues to strengthen internal capacity for managing and evaluating performance. In FY 2010, the Bureau instituted quarterly program reviews, and held a workshop on monitoring and evaluation for all program and activity managers. In FY 2011, program managers were trained to better monitor electronic financial reporting by implementers. The bureau will also participate in a working group to analyze the process of awarding and monitoring interagency acquisition agreements.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget Choices: The FY 2012 request for climate change funding was developed with clear inter-agency agreement on the priorities of supporting Low Emissions Development Strategies (LEDS), REDD+, and the international climate change negotiations, with new funding allocated among State, USAID, the Department of the Treasury, and other agencies based on the inherent capabilities, agreed-upon roles, and political priorities arising out of international negotiations. As a result, USAID funding is scaled up to support IEDS partner countries, while OES funds concentrate on clean energy cooperation under the MEF umbrella and through OPIC, EPA, and DOE. OES Adaptation and Sustainable Landscapes funding supports multilateral capacity building efforts, while USAID works bilaterally and Treasury supports major multilateral investments. The Methane to Markets program's effectiveness - 40 million metric tons of CO₂-equivalent (MMTCO₂E) in reductions of methane emissions achieved from 2007-2009 - leads to a renewed USG commitment. The Asia-Pacific Partnership for Clean Development and Climate has been discontinued, with the Clean Energy Ministerial Process serving as a forum with broader membership and higher level engagement on advancing clean energy development and deployment.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: OES expects the largest impact of FY 2012 funds to be in the areas of adaptation support for the most climate-vulnerable developing countries and adoption of clean energy. FY 2012 funding will increase investments in low-carbon development, improve access to and use of clean energy and climate friendly technologies, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and enhance ability to adapt to the impact of climate change.

G/TIP - Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Combating trafficking in persons is an important U.S. Government foreign assistance priority. Across the globe, people are held in involuntary servitude in factories, farms, and homes; bought and sold in prostitution; and captured to serve as child soldiers. Human trafficking is modern slavery, and deprives people of their basic human rights; yields negative public health, economic, and environmental consequences; and undermines the rule of law. The high profits associated with human trafficking subvert legal systems by corrupting government officials and weakening police and criminal justice institutions. This crime is a transnational problem, affecting all 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. It is driven by traffickers' greed and by demand, whether for commercial sex or cheap labor. United States foreign assistance funding will be used to support programs that address the prosecution of traffickers, the protection of victims, and the prevention of human trafficking.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	21,262	21,262	*	20,808
Economic Support Fund	12,000	12,000	*	0
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	9,262	9,262	*	20,808
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	21,262	21,262	*	20,808

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
State Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (G/TIP)	21,262	*	20,808
1 Peace and Security	21,262	*	20,808
Economic Support Fund	12,000	*	0
1.5 Transnational Crime	12,000	*	0
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	9,262	*	20,808
1.5 Transnational Crime	9,262	*	20,808

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
State Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (G/TIP)	21,262	*	20,808
1 Peace and Security	21,262	*	20,808
1.5 Transnational Crime	21,262	*	20,808
of which: Objective 6	870	*	0
6.2 Administration and Oversight	870	*	0

Peace and Security

The Department of State's annual Trafficking in Persons Report (TIP Report), compiled by the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (G/TIP), serves as the guide for G/TIP's policy and program priorities. The report uses congressionally-mandated minimum standards to evaluate actions of governments to combat severe forms of trafficking in persons. Every year, countries are added to this report based on new information. In the 2010 report, for example, 175 countries were ranked, with 2 countries listed as special cases. For the first time, the United States was included in the rankings by the same minimum standards as every other country.

Foreign assistance funding will be directed towards increasing the capacity of prosecution and protection programs in the growing number of countries ranked in the lowest two tiers of the TIP Report: Tier 3 and Tier 2 Watch List, as well as some poorly-performing Tier 2 countries in which there is political will to address the deficiencies noted in the report, but a lack of economic resources. Specifically, the United States will continue to build upon its achievements using foreign assistance funds to strengthen antitrafficking laws and enforcement strategies, and to 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; 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 to develop and implement strategies to address the systemic contributors to all forms of human trafficking, as well as structural vulnerabilities to trafficking. The U.S. Government encourages partnership and increased vigilance in the fight against forced labor, sexual exploitation, and modern-day slavery. Increased monitoring and evaluation of programs continues to be a high priority for G/TIP.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: Foreign assistance is linked to the results of the annual TIP Report to Congress, in which each country's antitrafficking efforts are assessed and ranked. Priority countries selected for funding are those ranked in Tier 3 and Tier 2 Watch List, as well as some poorly-performing Tier 2 countries in which there is political will to address the deficiencies noted in the report, but a lack of economic resources.

G/TIP places a high priority on performance monitoring and evaluation of antitrafficking programs by performing routine site visits, management assistance visits, technical assistance training, and program-officer monitoring of semiannual programmatic and financial progress reports. These

mechanisms can lead to midcourse 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 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. G/TIP has funded Urban Institute and Westat Inc. to develop two fact sheets each to be disseminated to G/TIP grantees and made available to other antitrafficking practitioners. Drawing from their experiences conducting the evaluability assessments, they will create worksheets on the following topics: Identifying Measures to Reflect the Impact of Your Program's Activities, How to Measure the Effectiveness of Prevention Activities, Assessing the Effectiveness of Shelter Care, and The Necessary Elements (pre-conditions) for Conducting Impact Evaluations.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: G/TIP began using performance indicators for all antitrafficking programs in FY 2009, and will be better able to link performance information to inform future budget and programmatic decisions as data is reported. The global need for antitrafficking funds is a large factor for informing budget choices, as the requests for foreign assistance funding have increased dramatically.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: G/TIP expects continued satisfactory levels of performance if support levels are maintained. G/TIP will continue to obtain performance data from all antitrafficking programs supported by centrally-managed funds that are directed to projects in priority countries as identified in the annual TIP Report rankings-Tier 3 and Tier 2 Watch List; projects in poorly-performing countries ranked as Tier 2 in the TIP Report that target law-enforcement or victim-protection deficiencies that jeopardize their Tier 2 ranking; monitoring and evaluation of projects for impact and replicability; pilot projects that show promise; emergency antitrafficking efforts in response to unforeseen circumstances (e.g., conflict or natural disaster); and 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 building the capacity of our allies and partners to fight alongside of and, whenever possible, in lieu of U.S. troops in peacekeeping, coalition, and counter-terrorist operations. PM accomplishes this primarily through supporting the training and equipping of foreign military forces for peacekeeping, coalition, and counter-terrorist operations. PM also promotes the Peace and Security Objective by responding to the security threat posed by: landmines, unexploded ordnance, and at-risk, illicit, unsecure, or excess small arms/light weapons, Man Portable Air Defense Systems (MANPADS), and conventional munitions.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	242,764	242,880	*	212,904
Foreign Military Financing	54,464	54,464	*	62,800
International Military Education and Training	5,105	5,221	*	5,559
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	65,295	65,295	*	32,695
Peacekeeping Operations	117,900	117,900	*	111,850
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	242,764	242,880	*	212,904

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
State Political-Military Affairs (PM)	242,880	*	212,904
1 Peace and Security	242,880	*	212,904
Foreign Military Financing	54,464	*	62,800
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	54,464	*	62,800
International Military Education and Training	5,221	*	5,559
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,221	*	5,559
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	65,295	*	32,695
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	65,295	*	32,695
Peacekeeping Operations	117,900	*	111,850
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	117,900	*	111,850

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
State Political-Military Affairs (PM)	242,880	*	212,904
1 Peace and Security	242,880	*	212,904
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	242,880	*	212,904
of which: Objective 6	60,885	*	69,759
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,200	*	0
6.2 Administration and Oversight	59,685	*	69,759

Peace and Security

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

PM also manages the Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) account, which provides international support for voluntary multinational stabilization efforts, including support for international missions that are not supported by the United Nations and conflict resolution activities such as the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) and the Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) mission in the Sinai. PKO funding also enhances the ability of foreign nations to participate in peacekeeping operations through the Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI); enhances the ability of west and north African nations to address counter-terrorism threats through the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) and the East Africa Regional Strategic Initiative (EARSII) programs; enhances capability of African countries to participate in maritime security operations; 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 Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) program, funded under the Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) account, advances peace and security interests by responding to the security threat and risk posed by landmines and unexploded ordnance, and from excess, loosely-secured, or otherwise-at-risk small arms and light weapons, MANPADS, and ammunition. The program also enhances stockpile security, increases local capabilities through training programs, and provides limited funding for victims' assistance. Included in the global request is funding for program development and support, cross-cutting initiatives to support sustainment efforts, and emergency assessments to help partner countries mitigate risks from potentially dangerous depots, as well as operations to safely remove and dispose of materials following incidents at these facilities. CWD will fund the continued implementation of an aggressive program to reduce the global threat of illicitly-held or at-risk MANPADS through safe and effective, destruction efforts. PM also pursues the reduction of MANPADS threats against aircraft by chairing the Interagency Coordinating Group for

International Aviation Threat Reduction. In addition, a small portion of global funding will continue to cover other emergency requirements and high priority weapons destruction projects and unforeseen mandates that occur during the execution year.

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 (DoD) to implement the FMF program, both domestically and overseas. These include operational costs, salaries, travel costs, ICASS/local guard costs, and higher costs in administering the FMF/IMET programs in security assistance offices overseas, which implement the military assistance programs and which have experienced drastically increased workloads associated with terrorism and coalition requirements. These funds also cover certain Department of State administrative costs, such as oversight travel.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): IMET resources will be used to support administrative costs of running the expanded-IMET (E-IMET) schools.

IMET Administrative funds support U.S. military education and training facilities, including general costs, salaries, course development, and curriculum development, in particular at the three dedicated E-IMET schools: the Center for Civil-Military Relations, the Defense Institute of International Legal Studies, and the Defense Institute for Medical Operations; as well as the Mobile Education Training program.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR): NADR-CWD 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 43 countries to provide stockpile security and to destroy explosive remnants of war (to include landmines, unexploded ordnance (UXO), and abandoned ammunition), as well as excess and obsolete small arms and light weapons including MANPADS.

Peacekeeping Operations (PKO): PKO resources will be used to support peacekeeping and counterterrorism capacity building programs.

PKO funds will continue to support the GPOI program, which has facilitated the training of more than 149,000 peacekeepers since FY 2005. FY 2012 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 that is operated by the Government of Italy. PKO funds will also continue to support the military capacity building component of the TSCTP program, a multi-disciplinary 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 counter-terrorist military units in the West and North African regions.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Since its inception in FY 2005, the GPOI program maintains a contracted evaluation/metrics mechanism, including measures of effectiveness, that has helped ensure GPOI is achieving its goals. To date, FY 2005 - FY 2010 GPOI funds have trained over 149,000 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. While FY 2012 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.

In regards to Conventional Weapons Destruction, 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 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 programs, as well as international population policy, including with other USG actors advocating for international maternal health issues and managing the U.S. Government relationship with the UN Population Fund (UNFPA). Consistent with its mission and authorizing legislation, PRM works mainly through multilateral institutions - namely, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) - to share responsibility for addressing global humanitarian needs, 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 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	1,738,000	1,738,000	*	1,645,100
Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance	45,000	45,000	*	32,000
Migration and Refugee Assistance	1,693,000	1,693,000	*	1,613,100
Non-War Supplemental	165,000	165,000	*	0
Migration and Refugee Assistance	165,000	165,000	*	0
TOTAL	1,903,000	1,903,000	*	1,645,100

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
State Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM)	1,903,000	*	1,645,100
5 Humanitarian Assistance	1,903,000	*	1,645,100
Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance	45,000	*	32,000
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	45,000	*	32,000
Migration and Refugee Assistance	1,858,000	*	1,613,100
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,816,046	*	1,579,430
5.3 Migration Management	41,954	*	33,670

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
State Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM)	1,903,000	*	1,645,100
5 Humanitarian Assistance	1,903,000	*	1,645,100
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,861,046	*	1,611,430
5.3 Migration Management	41,954	*	33,670
of which: Objective 6	26,000	*	33,500
6.2 Administration and Oversight	26,000	*	33,500

Humanitarian Assistance

PRM's objectives 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, stabilization, and early recovery in strategic areas, and helps prevent or mitigate extremism in weak or fragile states.

U.S. humanitarian assistance supports vulnerable populations with programs that provide physical and legal protection integrated with life-sustaining services such as water and sanitation, shelter, and health care in accordance with international standards. Programs also support durable solutions to displacement by assisting refugees to return to their homes in safety and dignity, to integrate into their host communities, or to resettle permanently in the United States.

The FY 2012 funding request continues critical humanitarian programs in the Middle East, including supporting needs of Iraqi refugees, conflict victims, and displaced persons inside Iraq. It includes support for voluntary returns of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs), local integration for IDPs, 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. This request also includes support for critical humanitarian programs for Iraqis in Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, and other countries in the region. The FY 2012 request also includes continuing support to UNRWA as the sole UN agency providing education, health care, and other assistance to over 4.7 million Palestinian refugees, funding that is essential in meeting basic humanitarian needs that otherwise would likely be met by extremist groups, particularly in Gaza and Lebanon. The FY 2012 request includes support not only for UNRWA's General Fund but also its emergency activities in the West Bank, Gaza, and Lebanon. The FY 2012 request also includes support for Yemeni IDPs and conflict victims affected by the civil war in northern Yemen. This assistance will focus primarily on providing shelter, food and water, medical care, protection services, and other emergency assistance.

PRM's request includes continued funding for the most critical protection and assistance programs for Afghan refugees in South Asia as well as repatriation, recovery, and reintegration support for returnees and other displaced persons inside Afghanistan. It continues support to UNHCR and ICRC protection and assistance programs for Pakistanis displaced by military operations and insurgent activities in Pakistan and post conflict assistance in communities of return. In addition to assisting Afghan refugees and conflict-affected populations in Pakistan, our partners will continue to address residual humanitarian needs of flood-affected populations across the country as the overall response moves further into the recovery and reconstruction phases.

The FY 2012 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 Congo (DRC), and Kenya, and ongoing humanitarian needs in protracted refugee situations such as those in the Caucasus region and along the Thailand/Burma border. Burmese refugees, the majority of whom have been displaced for 26 years, continue to comprise the single largest refugee group in East Asia with approximately 230,000 registered Burmese refugees in Thailand, Malaysia, Bangladesh, India, and elsewhere. The FY 2012 request also strives to meet the needs of North Koreans fleeing a repressive regime and supports post-conflict returns and reintegration of displaced Sri Lankans. It includes continued funding for emergency assistance for the roughly 150,000 Colombians who are expected to still be displaced within Colombia in FY 2012 and humanitarian assistance for Colombian refugees in the region.

Assistance programs support permanent solutions to displacement which are critical to achieving peace and security in countries emerging from conflict. The FY 2012 request continues support for repatriation and reintegration programs in southern Sudan and the DRC. It will also support ongoing efforts to promote local integration or the return of some 200,000 displaced persons from Kosovo 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.

Refugee admissions to the United States provides a durable solution for some of the world's most vulnerable people and demonstrates the compassion of Americans by offering a solution when voluntary return and local integration are not possible. The FY 2012 request will continue to support the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program through funding costs associated with overseas processing, transportation, and initial resettlement services provided to refugees admitted under the program. The request also extends refugee benefits to Iraqi and Afghan Special Immigrant Visa applicants and their families.

This request also provides targeted funding for global humanitarian 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, including against lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender refugees; and strengthening accountability and the effectiveness of international humanitarian response through improved performance data, innovative research and evaluation.

The FY 2012 request supports ongoing regional and national efforts to build governments' ability to develop and implement orderly and humane migration policies and systems that effectively protect and assist asylum seekers and other vulnerable migrants throughout the world. It provides modest but essential funding to protect, assist, and reintegrate victims of human trafficking.

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 2012 request includes 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.

The MRA and ERMA appropriations through regular and supplemental appropriations have expanded to respond to growing humanitarian needs with PRM managed resources having increased by nearly 30% from FY 2008 to FY 2010. The FY 2012 request for administrative expenses reflects strengthened PRM staffing over the next several years in order to continue to

provide the necessary oversight and management of this life-sustaining humanitarian 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 2010 to inform policy decision-making and ensure good stewardship of resources. In addition to the performance indicators reported in this Congressional Budget Justification, PRM uses a variety of measures to monitor progress in its humanitarian programs, and works with other donors to strengthen performance measures for the international humanitarian community. As appropriate, PRM incorporates these performance measures in framework agreements with international organizations, including UNHCR, UNRWA, and IOM. With each of these organizations, as well as the ICRC, PRM plays an important role in shaping and supporting their strategic planning and performance management. PRM conducts 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 it funds. The Bureau also conducts annual regional policy and program reviews that use performance analysis to inform funding decisions. These reviews consider performance information gathered throughout the year through field monitoring trips, program and financial reports from implementing partners, evaluations, and other sources. In FY 2010, PRM funded an external evaluation of its support for refugee livelihoods in protracted situations in Ecuador and Kenya. This evaluation is ongoing with results expected in 2011.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices

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 dedicated additional FY 2010 resources to support refugees' initial reception and placement in the United States and the FY 2012 request includes funds to continue that strengthened support.

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 2012 MRA resources proposes a modest response to these increased 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 2012 MRA request.

S/GAC - Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The FY 2012 request reflects the ongoing U.S. commitment to the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), consistent with the Tom Lantos and Henry J. Hyde United States Global Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Reauthorization Act of 2008. As the largest component of President Obama's Global Health Initiative, PEPFAR will be carefully and purposefully integrated with other health and development programs. 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 provided separately in the respective operating unit narratives, and a table describing all PEPFAR assistance is also provided toward the end of this narrative. In FY 2012, S/GAC will continue management efforts to support greater impact and efficiency through smart investments, improve the quality of collected data, strengthen supply chains, and ensure that country and activity budgets continue to reflect the realities of the epidemic at the local level.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	1,402,579	1,525,326	*	1,487,286
Global Health and Child Survival - State	1,402,579	1,525,326	*	1,487,286
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	1,402,579	1,525,326	*	1,487,286

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator	1,525,326	*	1,487,286
3 Investing in People	1,525,326	*	1,487,286
Global Health and Child Survival - State	1,525,326	*	1,487,286
3.1 Health	1,525,326	*	1,487,286

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator	1,525,326	*	1,487,286
3 Investing in People	1,525,326	*	1,487,286
3.1 Health	1,525,326	*	1,487,286
of which: Objective 6	237,333	*	234,914
6.1 Program Design and Learning	86,911	*	86,911
6.2 Administration and Oversight	150,422	*	148,003

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. PEPFAR efforts are increasingly linked to those of other important Presidential initiatives in the areas of health and development, such as the Feed the Future Initiative. Given the high rates of HIV and tuberculosis (TB) co-infection, PEPFAR support for tuberculosis/HIV (TB/HIV) programs is also linked with other U.S. TB programs overseas. Through PEPFAR, S/GAC is supporting the principle of country ownership, an important concept in supporting the growing commitment of the donor community and partner countries to promote and operationalize a country-directed and sustainable response to their HIV/AIDS epidemic. This purposeful shift in approach to engagement with partner countries represents an opportunity to have transparent dialogues on long-standing issues, including the process for prioritization of HIV and other health issues, addressing management and leadership capacity, budget negotiations and financial management, and approaches to technical support that leave real and lasting capacity within a country. Implementation of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) necessitates levels of collaboration and integration of donor resources and funding streams that will be best realized by continuing to build indigenous capacity and leadership and systems upon which multiple health issues can be addressed. In addition, addressing gender issues is essential to reducing the vulnerability of women and men to HIV infection. PEPFAR proactively confronts the changing demographics of the HIV/AIDS epidemic by integrating gender throughout prevention, care, and treatment activities, supporting special initiatives--including those aimed at addressing gender-based violence--and adopting GHI principles that highlight the importance of women, girls, and gender equality.

The FY 2012 request includes funding from several programmatic areas for the GHI Strategic Fund for Innovation, Integration and Evaluation to provide catalytic support to the learning agenda through accelerated work in designated GHI Plus countries. This represents the USG commitment to supporting GHI Plus countries in expanding, integrating and coordinating services from existing platforms, evaluating services and increasing use of innovative technology and practices to improve efficient and effective service delivery.

Additional funding will be allocated to PEPFAR country programs with successful Partnership Frameworks (PF) and Partnership Strategies. 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. In countries where the U.S. Government investment is targeted in specific areas of work or on the provision of technical assistance, PEPFAR teams will draft Partnership Strategies which document the goals and anticipated outcomes of a multi-year relationship with the collaborating country government.

The success of each PF is being measured by the demonstration of increased partner-government ownership and investment in the response to HIV/AIDS. The United States, partner governments, and other development partners are jointly monitoring the Partnership Framework Implementation Plans (PFIP) 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.

Additional funding for country programs will also support the continued scale-up of patients receiving treatment. Treatment scale-up will reflect a particular focus on serving the sickest individuals, pregnant women, and those with TB/HIV co-infection. Countries will be supported to achieve treatment efficiencies through consolidation of procurement of treatment commodities, including drugs, laboratory equipment and reagents, and consumables.

Effective prevention interventions, such as prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) and male circumcision, are being scaled up in countries. As new and emerging proven interventions are scientifically validated and implemented, PEPFAR will aim to support broad implementation and up-take to ensure maximum effect on reducing HIV transmission. Finally, PEPFAR is developing a strategic plan for human resources for health that will focus on a select number of countries. Funds may be allocated to these countries in small amounts to accelerate expanding the number of trained health workers.

International Partnerships: In order to achieve both immediate and durable success in the fight against HIV/AIDS, it is vital to maintain a balanced portfolio of both bilateral and multilateral investments. Reflecting the importance of partnerships, PEPFAR's bilateral and multilateral investments are mutually supportive, increasingly integrated, and programmatically interdependent. Together, these investments save lives and build country ownership and capacity to lead and manage national responses over the longer term.

The FY 2012 request supports PEPFAR's ongoing work with international partners to save lives, build country capacity, attract other donors to the international response, build political will, and establish international policies and standards. To achieve these goals, S/GAC works closely with and through key PEPFAR partners, including the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria (Global Fund), and multilateral organizations such as the World Bank and United Nations agencies led by the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS). In addition, PEPFAR also has strong partnerships with non-governmental organizations, including faith- and community-based organizations; other national governments; and the private sector. S/GAC emphasizes coordination between PEPFAR and its international partners to help ensure that all are working in support of national strategies and country ownership.

The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB, and Malaria: The Global Fund is an essential partner in the fight against AIDS, TB, and malaria, supporting significant health results, building country capacity, and attracting continued investments from other donors.

The Global Fund is a smart investment that allows the U.S. Government to save lives and improve health outcomes in multiple ways. First, through its investment in the Global Fund, the U.S. Government fights HIV/AIDS, TB and malaria in 150 countries around the world, thus dramatically increasing our geographic reach and health impact. The PEPFAR contribution directly leverages the Global Fund's overall results which include providing support to date for 150 million HIV/AIDS counseling and testing sessions, PMTCT services for 930,000 pregnant women, five million basic care and support packages and HIV/AIDS treatment for more than three million people. In addition, the Global Fund has used 45% of its resources to support the detection and treatment of more than 7.7 million TB cases, the distribution of 160 million bed nets for malaria prevention, and the delivery of 142.4 million malaria treatments.

Second, the U.S. investment in the Fund contributes directly and significantly to the success of PEPFAR's bilateral programs, which are complementary to and deeply interdependent with Global Fund-financed programs in many countries. PEPFAR's bilateral program would not be able to achieve the same level of results in many places without co-investment from the Global Fund.

Third, because Congress has limited the USG share of Global Fund contributions, investing through the Global Fund allows the U.S. Government to leverage increased health returns for scarce dollars. Based on this leveraging effect, every dollar the U.S. Government has contributed to the Global Fund leverages an additional \$2.50 from other donors. Joint work between the U.S. Government and the Global Fund is underway to harmonize reporting of the results achieved.

Fourth, the U.S. Government's sustained investment in international partnerships, including the Global Fund, has effectively catalyzed broad-based international investment in the global response to HIV/AIDS, TB, and malaria. For example, non-G8 donors, most of whom are not in a position to support significant bilateral programs for the three diseases, have contributed a total of \$5.4 billion (29% of all contributions) to the Global Fund since its inception. Given the scale of unmet need, it is essential that these donors continue to support the international response in a significant and meaningful way. The funding in this request, along with continued USG leadership and political commitment to reforming the Global Fund model, will ensure the continued viability of the Global Fund and keep continued pressure on international donors to maintain their own investments in the Global Fund.

Fifth, the Global Fund increases both donor and recipient countries' political and financial commitment to the effort, build country capacity to lead and manage a national response, and institutionalize the inclusion of diverse stakeholders in funding and policy decisions, all of which are central to the achievement of a durable response to HIV/AIDS, TB, and malaria, and are prominent examples of the principle of country ownership in the Global Health Initiative. The Global Fund model is designed to support these goals by placing countries in charge of developing a proposed program through a multi-stakeholder process, obtaining and managing the financial resources required to implement this program, and delivering on agreed targets. These investments support increased country ownership and capacity required for an incremental transition from direct U.S. Government management and operation of bilateral programs to country-led programs supported through Global Fund financing and U.S. Government technical support.

Given the importance of a strong Global Fund to the achievement of U.S. goals for PEPFAR and the GHI, in October 2010, the Obama Administration pledged to seek \$4 billion in Congressional appropriations for contribution to the Global Fund over FYs 2011-2013. This budget request, along with a separate request from HHS' National Institutes of Health, supports this pledge. The U.S. Government coupled its pledge with a Call to Action, urging the Global Fund to implement key reforms in order to maximize the impact of Global Fund resources in saving and improving lives. This Call to Action has been embraced by the Global Fund Secretariat and Board, which formed at its last Board meeting a high-level Reform Working Group, on which the U.S. Government is participating, to rapidly develop a concrete reform agenda complete with action steps and timelines. The Global Fund's development and implementation of such an agenda will improve the impact of grants, strengthen oversight and accountability over resources, reduce corruption, and improve country-level coordination of donor investments.

UNAIDS: The U.S. Government also plays an active role in the governance and oversight of UNAIDS through its participation as a Member State in UNAIDS Board meetings. In this forum, the U.S. Government continues to promote evidence-based policies that ensure effective and efficient use of funds and resources to respond to the global HIV/AIDS epidemic. In 2010, the U.S. Government strongly supported UNAIDS efforts to identify cost efficiencies in HIV/AIDS programs as well as continued work to implement recommendations for better performance of UNAIDS.

The U.S. Government continues to use its leverage as a donor and member of the Global Fund and UNAIDS governing bodies to ensure the complementarity of both organizations and the momentum and impact of the international response.

Technical Support/Strategic Information/Evaluation: The request includes funding for S/GAC central technical support and programmatic costs, as well as strategic information systems that are used to monitor program performance, track progress, and evaluate the effectiveness of interventions. Through these systems, PEPFAR aims to sustain the development 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 are provided 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 in areas such as food and nutrition, gender, and health systems strengthening (including supply chain management), and human resources for health.

S/GAC and the World Health Organization (WHO) continue a collaborative relationship as set forth in their four-year strategic framework, which lays a foundation for collaboration in 2010-2013. The strategic framework specifies objectives and a timeline to guide both WHO and PEPFAR resource allocations based on the jointly-identified priority areas of antiretroviral therapy, male circumcision, TB/HIV integrated programs, and health systems strengthening, with a focus on human capacity development and strategic information.

Technical support activities will also promote the sustainability of PEPFAR programs, including transitioning HIV care and treatment services from central mechanisms to the leadership and management through local 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 develop public-private partnerships to leverage the resources and core expertise of international and local companies.

Oversight and Management: Funding is requested to support the operational costs incurred by headquarters offices of U.S. Government agencies that implement PEPFAR, including support of administrative and institutional costs, management of staff at headquarters and in the field, management and processing of cooperative agreements and contracts, travel by headquarters staff to provide technical support to the field, indirect costs of supporting PEPFAR programs, and the administrative costs of S/GAC. During FY 2011, S/GAC and other USG Agency representatives are reviewing agency staffing patterns to ensure that staffing levels appropriately match headquarters roles and functions. Upcoming management improvement activities include staffing for results exercises to assess staffing structures at headquarters and determine the appropriate mix of staff and skills to support the U.S. response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

The following table shows overall U.S. PEPFAR assistance:

President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief			
(\$ in millions)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
HIV/AIDS Bilateral	5,574	*	5,599
State and USAID HIV/AIDS	4,959	*	4,992
USAID GHCS HIV/AIDS	350	*	350
State GHCS HIV/AIDS	4,609	*	4,642
HHS HIV/AIDS	605	*	607
CDC HIV/AIDS	119	*	118
NIH HIV/AIDS Research	486	*	489
DOD HIV/AIDS	10	*	-
TB Bilateral	243	*	254
USAID GHCS TB	225	*	236
Other USAID TB	18	*	18
Global Fund Multilateral	1,050	*	1,300
HHS NIH	300	*	300
USAID GHCS	-	*	-
State GHCS	750	*	1,000
PEPFAR TOTAL	6,867	*	7,154

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: PEPFAR, led by S/GAC, conducted several program evaluations and assessments in FY 2010 to evaluate performance and to lay the groundwork for improved program effectiveness and efficiency.

Cost Modeling: Building on PEPFAR's extensive prior work in estimating the cost of HIV treatment, PEPFAR has established a comprehensive program to increase country team utilization of sophisticated cost modeling methodologies for future planning. PEPFAR holds monthly calls with all providers of costing and scenario-based modeling to track and evaluate progress and gaps and to better coordinate these activities in PEPFAR countries.

Technical Working Group Reviews: The PEPFAR Adult Treatment Technical Working Group undertook six country-level program evaluations in 2010. These reviews focused on improving the effectiveness and efficiency of PEPFAR treatment programs and ensuring optimal coordination between PEPFAR teams, national governments, implementing partners, and other major funders such as the Global Fund. For example, a recent review in Uganda conducted with the government focused on streamlining the frequency of laboratory monitoring and patient follow-up across the country.

Annual Program Results: In FY 2010, 31 countries and three regions submitted Annual Program Results (APR) reports to headquarters documenting program results achieved during the fiscal year. Countries reported results on up to 30 national and programmatic indicators, based on the activities funded. In FY 2010, APR results were measured against targets set in the country operational plans, regardless of what fiscal year funds were used to reach those targets.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: Costing and scenario-based modeling: Because of PEPFAR's efforts to expand the generation and use of economic and financial data, there are currently 17 countries with completed or ongoing studies examining the cost of treatment, in addition to numerous other studies focusing on medical male circumcision, orphans and vulnerable children and prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV. These costing studies provide multiple examples of improved planning as a result of better information. For example, in South Africa, PEPFAR partners incorporated local cost data into computer-based models to support the South African Government's decision to update the national treatment guidelines, with a focus on earlier treatment of pregnant women and TB/HIV-infected patients. Having this information has enabled more transparent and productive discussions with other funders and governments to improve coordination of resources. Data from country-level costing studies have been used centrally to update and improve budget-planning models. Over the past year, PEPFAR has also piloted an innovative expenditure tracking and analysis methodology developed by PEPFAR economists and programmatic experts. The technique, piloted in 4 countries, allows for the development of estimates for the U.S. Government unit costs per outcome (e.g., patient on treatment for one year), and serves as a financial indicator for country team managers to use for gaining greater efficiencies and as a planning tool. PEPFAR is planning to pilot expenditure analysis in 6-8 additional countries in FY 2011.

Technical Working Group Reviews: PEPFAR's Adult Treatment Technical Working Group evaluation in Uganda found that although there were many excellent partners on the ground, cost savings could be generated by working with the Ministry of Health to better regionalize the implementing partners. This regionalization ensures that 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 (APR): The alignment of targets and results in the FY 2010 APR allows PEPFAR to better monitor program progress and to inform FY 2011 funding allocation decisions,, funding for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) initiative outlined below, and investments in treatment.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: The FY 2012 request will support PEPFAR's prevention programming focus on high-impact, targeted interventions. By aligning an increased proportion of overall prevention funds to programming for populations at higher risk for acquiring or transmitting infection, and by directing dollars to evidence-based interventions that target specific populations and risk behaviors, PEPFAR will achieve a greater impact with its prevention investment.

Effective prevention interventions, such as PMTCT, are not yet fully scaled up in countries. PEPFAR will work with countries to ensure that effective prevention mechanisms are widely accessible. Consistent with GHI, in order to scale up prevention mechanisms that work, improve women's health infrastructure, and expand integration with antenatal care services, PEPFAR will continue to devote specific financing to PMTCT in FY 2012.

PEPFAR will continue to track program progress with results submitted from countries on a semi-annual basis. Simultaneously, as the expenditure reporting exercise becomes more widespread across PEPFAR countries, these new data also will be utilized to measure performance in association with budgets. At this time, only a few countries have limited data, but this number is expected to grown substantially over the next 12 to 18 months.

Special Representatives

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Administration's fundamental belief in human dignity and international cooperation is a basic tenet for activities that will expand economic opportunity, professional development, and private-sector competitiveness. Four million dollars is requested for programs to enable cooperation between the public and private spheres, enhance social dialogue, and to support those working on the community level in these realms.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	0	0	*	4,000
Economic Support Fund	0	0	*	4,000
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	0	0	*	4,000

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Special Representatives	0	*	4,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	0	*	2,000
Economic Support Fund	0	*	2,000
2.4 Civil Society	0	*	2,000
4 Economic Growth	0	*	2,000
Economic Support Fund	0	*	2,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	0	*	1,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	0	*	1,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Special Representatives	0	*	4,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	0	*	2,000
2.4 Civil Society	0	*	2,000
4 Economic Growth	0	*	2,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	0	*	1,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	0	*	1,000

Governing Justly and Democratically

The Administration will support activities which build respectful and strong relationships between the U.S. government and Muslim-majority communities, especially focusing on the younger generation in every geographic area of the world. Guided by the Office of the Special Representative to Muslim Communities, specific attention will be focused on using funds to build relationships and empower civil society in countries with Muslim communities around the world. Activities will support convening networks of youth who have demonstrated an ability to positively affect their communities; creating media training opportunities that will improve the professionalism of media outlets and civil society interaction with the media; creating online spaces to encourage discourse amongst young people of different cultural backgrounds; and organizing training and events that will lead to strengthened civil society and actions to build strong and resilient communities in countries with significant Muslim populations. Two million dollars will be coordinated with and programmed through regional bureaus.

Economic Growth

The Secretary has also charged the Special Representative for Global Partnerships to engage Diaspora communities here in the United States in order to build strategic partnerships overseas. In addition, a variety of engagement activities in almost every geographic region underscore the importance of a sustained U.S. commitment to partnerships and effective leveraging of Diaspora organizations' skills and resources to advance economic and political stability in their countries of origin. In recognition that Diaspora communities enhance interaction with local stakeholders overseas, the Global Partnership Initiative will launch a series of Diaspora dialogues with U.S. citizens whose family heritage traces to countries where America desires deeper partnerships. This will provide new avenues for the Department to build development partnerships that leverage foreign assistance resources and better meet development goals.

The Global Partnership Initiative will develop a Business Volunteer Corps to match companies' existing international corporate volunteer programs with partner organizations in areas of strategic interest to the Department. This initiative will leverage non-governmental resources and support sustainable local solutions by seeding the public-private partnerships needed to enhance our broader effort, Partners for a New Beginning. This program has already brought together a wide range of private sector and civil society partners to deliver on the Administration's vision for collaboration and shared engagement; this new Business Volunteer Corps will harness the corporate interests towards U.S. foreign assistance goals under the auspices of Partners for a New Beginning. With the new Business Volunteer Corps program originally announced by the President in the *A New Beginning* speech in Cairo, the U.S. Government will implement this partnership to facilitate more strategic, higher impact volunteer partnerships that better align with foreign policy and developmental aims. Businesses could likewise benefit from the new partnership's ability to match companies with volunteer opportunities, lower transaction costs and ease of administrative hurdles, as well as provide the due diligence that could catalyze other partnerships and bring existing initiatives to scale. The primary aim of the Business Volunteer Corps must be to create a new, high-impact volunteer program to augment all of the following: the long-term business interests of the sponsor company, the social impact of the targeted entity, the cross-cultural skill set of the employee volunteer, and the smart power goals of the U.S. Government.

Asia Middle East Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Asia and Middle East (AME) Regional Program implements activities and provides technical assistance to strengthen regional and bilateral U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) programs throughout Asia and the Middle East. Assistance will help ensure that USAID programs operating in the regions will be on the cutting edge of analysis, information, and strategic program design. In FY 2012, the program will fund technical and subject-matter experts who can advise field Missions on programs in sectors such as health, education, agriculture, environment, economic growth, and civil society. The program also will help Missions conduct program planning and design, evaluate programs, and comply with regulatory requirements. Additionally, U.S. assistance will support Water Centers of Excellence in the Middle East through the Further Advancing the Blue Revolution Initiative (FABRI) to address crippling water challenges confronting the Middle East and North Africa.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	58,506	58,506	*	28,150
Development Assistance	52,356	52,356	*	22,000
Global Health and Child Survival - State	650	650	*	650
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	5,500	5,500	*	5,500
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	58,506	58,506	*	28,150

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Asia Middle East Regional	58,506	*	28,150
1 Peace and Security	756	*	402
Development Assistance	756	*	402
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	756	*	402
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,500	*	1,168
Development Assistance	2,500	*	1,168
2.2 Good Governance	1,275	*	587
2.4 Civil Society	1,225	*	581
3 Investing in People	37,150	*	19,680
Development Assistance	31,000	*	13,530
3.1 Health	2,000	*	10,000
3.2 Education	29,000	*	3,530
Global Health and Child Survival - State	650	*	650
3.1 Health	650	*	650

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	5,500	*	5,500
3.1 Health	5,500	*	5,500
4 Economic Growth	18,100	*	6,900
Development Assistance	18,100	*	6,900
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,800	*	1,000
4.4 Infrastructure	600	*	300
4.5 Agriculture	2,000	*	2,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	900	*	600
4.8 Environment	12,800	*	3,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Asia Middle East Regional	58,506	*	28,150
1 Peace and Security	756	*	402
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	756	*	402
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,500	*	1,168
2.2 Good Governance	1,275	*	587
2.4 Civil Society	1,225	*	581
3 Investing in People	37,150	*	19,680
3.1 Health	8,150	*	16,150
3.2 Education	29,000	*	3,530
4 Economic Growth	18,100	*	6,900
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,800	*	1,000
4.4 Infrastructure	600	*	300
4.5 Agriculture	2,000	*	2,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	900	*	600
4.8 Environment	12,800	*	3,000
of which: Objective 6	9,690	*	6,050
6.1 Program Design and Learning	3,322	*	970
6.2 Administration and Oversight	6,368	*	5,080

Peace and Security

Countries in the Asia and Middle East regions continue to face challenges of extremism that threaten national and regional stability.

Development Assistance (DA): Funding will assist partner governments in providing effective, legitimate, and accountable governance for their citizens. Specifically, funds will be used to develop methodologies for U.S. assistance programs to mitigate the appeal of violent extremism, particularly amongst youth.

Governing Justly and Democratically

In several countries across the region, there has been a rolling-back of democratic gains of the past 20 years, as democratic institutions have not delivered adequate security and promised

development to citizens. Although the recent historic changes spurred by civic unrest in the Middle East suggests that the status quo may not be a constant, the region has long been the least-democratic region in the world, dominated by entrenched authoritarian and politically astute regimes; political reform processes will undoubtedly be complex.

Development Assistance (DA): Through research, analysis, evaluation, and strategic design, assistance will provide critical technical leadership and expertise to field Missions to address challenges in the regions, with a significant focus related to the historic changes in the Middle East. These efforts aim to increase the impact of bilateral and regional democracy and governance programs.

Investing in People

Currently, half of the world's maternal deaths occur in the Asia and Middle East regions. FY 2012 funding will be used both to inform strategies and program designs and to support USAID's approach to expanding best practices in support of the Global Health Initiative. The approach supports best practices in maternal and child health, family planning, and nutrition in the home, community, and facilities. In the health sector, USAID technical experts will ensure that U.S. field programs have the latest technical information and evidence-based practices to improve their programs' results.

A large number of children in the Asia and Middle East regions lack access to the quality of education needed to succeed in school and work, and to be productive and informed members of civil society. FY 2012 regional education funds will be used to inform strategies and program designs, and to support USAID's new Education Strategy and the integration of evidence-based evaluation. The approach supports professional development in basic education, youth and workforce development, and higher education. Emphasis will be placed on early-grade reading, access to education in conflict or post-conflict country environments, and employability skills. In the education sector, USAID technical experts will ensure that USAID field programs increasingly have the latest technical information and evidence-based practices to improve their programs' results.

FY 2012 funding will also support the Middle East and North Africa Network of Water Centers of Excellence (MENA-NWC), which aims to strengthen collaboration and increase communication across regional institutions while also encouraging science and technology linkages to counterparts in the United States.

Development Assistance (DA):

- **Education:** FY 2012 resources will be used to support the capacity of USAID field Missions to comply with the 2011 USAID Education Strategy, which emphasizes evidence-based programming and the importance of early-grade reading. This will be done through a combination of professional development of education field staff, and technical assistance to accelerate the capacity of field Missions to generate the analytical basis needed for program design. Training for education field staff will cover a variety of issues related to the strengthening of early-grade reading and the challenges of increasing access to education in conflict or post-conflict country environments. Technical assistance will accelerate the ability of field missions to gather the analytical base, including baseline data and policy environment snapshots, required for evidence-based programming.
- **Water Supply and Sanitation:** U.S. assistance will continue to support the water sector by investing in FABRI to tackle crippling water challenges confronting the Middle East and North Africa, and to transform water management; help ensure that water and sanitation

programs are carefully targeted, innovative, and technically sound; and that best practices and lessons learned are effectively shared across regions. Working in partnership with governments, regional institutions, like-minded foundations, and the private sector in helping to establish MENA-NWC, FABRI will help increase access to safe water and improved sanitation services, reduce water demand, enhance water resources management and productivity, and promote transboundary water cooperation to improve water security.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS):

- **Maternal and Child Health and Family Planning and Reproductive Health:** Funds will be used to focus on reducing maternal and child mortality, and unmet needs for voluntary family planning in an integrated way. Epidemiological data and trends will be analyzed and applied to strategies and program designs in the field to speed sharing of best practices. The scaling-up of evidence based best practices will focus on youth, apply women- and girl-centered approaches, and involve religious leaders.
- **HIV/AIDS:** The AME Regional Program helps halt the spread of HIV/AIDS in the Middle East and supports people living with HIV/AIDS through programs that strengthen their own leadership capabilities. AME regional HIV/AIDS programs develop the capacity of local HIV/AIDS organizations to provide essential HIV/AIDS services and advocate for national- and regional-level support on issues such as treatment, reduction of stigma and discrimination, and empowerment of most-at-risk populations.

Economic Growth

In the economic growth sector, USAID technical experts focus on issues of employment creation as it relates to unemployment and underemployment in both Asia and the Middle East. Additionally, technical experts provided support to USAID Missions on economic growth assessments, program evaluations, and project design.

Development Assistance (DA): FY 2012 assistance will fund a new economic growth project that will provide support to Missions in Asia and the Middle East for assessments, evaluations, and project designs. This assistance will promote systemic policy and institutional reforms for expanded trade and investment, broad-based economic growth, and poverty reduction in Asia and the Middle East.

FY 2012 resources also will focus on continued implementation of “Job Opportunities for the Business Sector,” including expanded and in-depth case studies in several Asia and Middle East countries. Final analytical reports on the policy causes of the limited private-sector growth and job opportunities will be presented to policymakers, private-sector leaders, donors, and others at a regional workshop with senior-level officials.

Pervasive poverty, population growth, and corruption have intensified demands on natural resources, environmental systems, and biodiversity in Asia and the Middle East. Pressures on the availability of natural resources are further impacted by the effects of climate change. In Asia, glacier retreat will affect water supplies and present disaster risks such as glacial lake outburst floods. Deforestation continues to be an issue that destroys biodiversity while increasing greenhouse gas emissions. FY 2012 environmental funding will focus on advancing three strategic priorities: strengthening research and adaptation to glacier retreat, improving effective tiger conservation across the region, and promoting business models as alternatives to deforestation.

Additionally, FY 2012 resources will promote agriculture-sector development needed to stem the global food crisis, alleviate hunger, and encourage sustainable, broad-based economic growth.

These resources contribute to the overall goals of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative. Through partnerships with international agriculture research centers and universities, funding will focus on policy analysis and reform, as well as use of technologies to increase agricultural productivity, improve water management, and foster food security in Asia and the Middle East. This includes increasing crop yields through development and introduction of drought- and disease-resistant rice and wheat varieties, and adoption of best practices.

Asia contains 3 of the world's largest emitters of greenhouse gases, and energy demand over the next 15 years is expected to continue to increase. In FY 2012, clean-energy activities will focus developing technologies and improving enabling environment for countries to employ sustainable clean energy.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: The principal purpose of the AME Regional Program is to provide technical and subject matter experts who can lead technical innovation, advise USAID field Missions, and represent their interests to stakeholders and partners. The program provides extensive support to field Missions and strengthens field programs across the region through targeted technical support and research.

The AME Regional Program supported a research activity on the science and implications of glacier retreat to assist missions in planning and programming new funding across sectors such as health, water, governance, and civil society to address the impacts of glacier melt in the high mountains of Asia. The Enhancing Government Effectiveness (EGE) project worked with host-government ministries in order to assess the factors that enhance or constrain their ability to provide public services effectively. EGE completed an activity focused on the External Financial Relations unit of Yemen's Ministry of Finance that oversaw donor development loans and grants. In Asia, the EGE project conducted an assessment of Vietnam's Institute for Legislative Studies, the policy research arm of the National Assembly. Recommendations from the assessments informed the design of follow-on activities in both Yemen and Vietnam.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: Throughout the last year, the AME Regional Program conducted assessments, created frameworks, and established mechanisms that improved program design, implementation, and evaluation across the region. In the area of good governance, the program completed groundbreaking research through select, evidence-based studies on some of the most salient governance issues that impact development in Asia and the Middle East regions (tribalism and governance, democracy programming in authoritarian settings, countering violent extremism, and making democracy deliver for the poor), which directly impact and improve policy and programmatic choices on governance assistance programs through the region. In the health area, the AME Regional Program supported technical collaboration with the Joint United Nations Program on AIDS and United Nations Development Program that resulted in a regional assessment of migrant risk behaviors for HIV and AIDS. In reporting on global climate change and adaptation, the assessment titled, "Tsunami Displacement Lessons for Climate Change Adaptation Programming" was conducted and helped missions with adaptation programming.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: In FY 2012, the AME Regional Program will continue to provide expert technical assistance to plan, design, and evaluate bilateral, regional, and Washington-based programs for the regions. Concentration will be on improving program cost-effectiveness and 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 U.S. foreign policy goals and American values through programs that prevent and respond to crises, support political reform and government effectiveness, save lives, and alleviate suffering. DCHA works to implement solutions that link humanitarian efforts with sustainable development goals, support democracy and human rights, and promote opportunities for people adversely affected by conflict, poverty, natural disasters, and weak and ineffective governance. DCHA manages USAID's programs that provide 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, ensure access to information, and help strengthen nongovernmental organizations and other elements of civil society. The FY 2012 Budget for DCHA reflects growth in Climate Change programs, as well as the Transition Initiatives account. DCHA also will continue to manage the Complex Crises Fund account, for which the Budget increases by 50 percent. This increased budget thus reflects the need to continue to build the United States' ability to respond to complex crises and anticipate and mitigate destabilizing threats to transformational development, as well as new requirements to support adaptation to global climate change.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	2,456,438	915,886	*	2,407,351
Complex Crises Fund	50,000	50,000	*	75,000
Democracy Fund	50,000	50,000	*	0
Development Assistance	110,438	110,438	*	139,651
Economic Support Fund	37,500	37,500	*	0
Food for Peace Title II	1,295,500	-245,052	*	1,263,000
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	13,000	13,000	*	13,000
International Disaster Assistance	845,000	845,000	*	860,700
Transition Initiatives	55,000	55,000	*	56,000
Non-War Supplemental	610,000	610,000	*	0
Food for Peace Title II	150,000	150,000	*	0
International Disaster Assistance	460,000	460,000	*	0
TOTAL	3,066,438	1,525,886	*	2,407,351

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
USAID Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)	1,525,886	*	2,407,351
1 Peace and Security	119,650	*	123,300
Complex Crises Fund	49,000	*	75,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	*	75,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	49,000	*	0
Development Assistance	13,500	*	8,500
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,000	*	0
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	11,500	*	8,500
Economic Support Fund	16,000	*	0
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	16,000	*	0
Transition Initiatives	41,150	*	39,800
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,150	*	0
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	40,000	*	39,800
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	83,350	*	60,345
Complex Crises Fund	1,000	*	0
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,000	*	0
Democracy Fund	50,000	*	0
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	10,000	*	0
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	32,500	*	0
2.4 Civil Society	7,500	*	0
Development Assistance	12,000	*	44,145
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,000	*	4,198
2.2 Good Governance	3,000	*	7,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,000	*	22,645
2.4 Civil Society	3,000	*	10,302
Economic Support Fund	6,500	*	0
2.2 Good Governance	6,500	*	0
Transition Initiatives	13,850	*	16,200
2.2 Good Governance	5,300	*	8,100
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	0	*	8,100
2.4 Civil Society	8,550	*	0
3 Investing in People	75,500	*	49,506
Development Assistance	47,500	*	36,506
3.1 Health	11,100	*	9,000
3.2 Education	12,400	*	11,500
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	24,000	*	16,006
Economic Support Fund	15,000	*	0
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	15,000	*	0
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	13,000	*	13,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	13,000	*	13,000
4 Economic Growth	14,000	*	15,000
Development Assistance	14,000	*	15,000
4.5 Agriculture	12,000	*	0
4.8 Environment	2,000	*	15,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	1,233,386	*	2,159,200
Development Assistance	23,438	*	35,500
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	5,438	*	6,000
5.2 Disaster Readiness	18,000	*	29,500
Food for Peace Title II	-95,052	*	1,263,000
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	-95,052	*	1,240,000
5.2 Disaster Readiness	0	*	23,000
International Disaster Assistance	1,305,000	*	860,700
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,253,000	*	860,700
5.2 Disaster Readiness	52,000	*	0

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
USAID Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)	1,525,886	*	2,407,351
1 Peace and Security	119,650	*	123,300
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,000	*	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,150	*	75,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	116,500	*	48,300
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	83,350	*	60,345
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	13,000	*	4,198
2.2 Good Governance	14,800	*	15,100
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	36,500	*	30,745
2.4 Civil Society	19,050	*	10,302
3 Investing in People	75,500	*	49,506
3.1 Health	11,100	*	9,000
3.2 Education	12,400	*	11,500
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	52,000	*	29,006
4 Economic Growth	14,000	*	15,000
4.4 Infrastructure	0	*	0
4.5 Agriculture	12,000	*	0
4.8 Environment	2,000	*	15,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	1,233,386	*	2,159,200
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,163,386	*	2,106,700
5.2 Disaster Readiness	70,000	*	52,500

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
of which: Objective 6	52,000	*	5,000
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,000	*	0
6.2 Administration and Oversight	50,000	*	5,000

Peace and Security

Development Assistance (DA): In FY 2012, DA funding in the Peace and Security area will be essential to enhancing conflict technical expertise and building conflict-management capacity in USAID/Washington and in field Missions. This funding will ensure that USAID's global programs are using the most effective tools to prevent, manage, and mitigate conflict.

- **Pilot Programs and Field Collaboration:** DCHA's pilot programs will use DA resources to enable USAID 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 to strengthen larger Mission programs. These efforts build on partnerships 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 to develop and launch 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.
- **Conflict Technical Assistance:** DCHA will deliver and publish 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.

Transition Initiatives (TI): DCHA will support conflict mitigation and reconciliation in strategic U.S. foreign policy countries by addressing key factors of instability at the local level, and by supporting host-government efforts to reach out better to communities that have recently been marginalized, victimized by violence, or not integrated into the larger country political and social fabric. The TI account supports the principal civilian vehicle, the Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI), for addressing peace-building and stability objectives operationally in countries undergoing complex transitions. The requested increase in TI funding will enable USAID to respond quicker and more robustly to critical transitions, to implement better-designed programs, and to enable other parts of USAID and the U.S. Government to apply best practices of transition programming.

OTI programs will provide technical assistance to local government entities, the representatives of which serve as the first interlocutors with affected communities, and local partners that bring together opposition ethnic or social groups with innovative ideas on addressing areas of past dispute or conflict. This programming will contribute to the overall U.S. goal of supporting peace and stability in strategic U.S. foreign assistance countries and regions. In FY 2012, DCHA

programs will work with relevant stakeholders to address underlying causes of instability; increase access to information on peace, recovery, and development issues; and provide support to truth and reconciliation processes.

Complex Crises Fund (CCF): For FY 2012, CCF funding will be essential to ensuring that USAID and the Department of State are able to deploy resources effectively to respond rapidly to complex crises.

- **Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation**: CCF-funded programming will contribute to the overall U.S. goal of supporting peace and stability in strategic U.S. foreign assistance countries. In FY 2012, CCF-funded programs will support the Department of State and USAID's rapid-response capabilities for assistance activities to prevent or respond to emerging or unforeseen complex crises overseas. CCF-funded programs will work with relevant stakeholders to address the critical causes of instability, particularly where it has been difficult to predict opportunities or crises. With the Section 1207 authorities no longer available to civilians for reconstruction, stabilization, and crisis response, the CCF account will fill that gap.

Governing Justly and Democratically

Development Assistance (DA): DCHA programming in FY 2012 occurs in the context of both challenges and opportunities. A critical mass of new democracies gives hope for the success of the sustained development progress as democratic countries provide for their citizens. FY 2012 funding will enable the Office of Democracy and Governance to provide technical leadership and cadre-development across USAID so that the Agency can continue to support programs that strengthen open and competitive political and electoral processes; the rule of law and respect for human rights; politically-active civil societies, labor unions, and independent media; anticorruption reforms; transparent and accountable governance; and reform of the security sector. DCHA will support political competition and consensus-building by 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 nongovernmental organizations, political parties, and human-rights organizations to provide an opportunity for open debate and dialogue to occur.

DCHA's GJD assistance has proven to be effective in delivering democratic change. In FY 2010, for example, DCHA assistance trained over 20,000 election officials, supported voter education and outreach campaigns that reached 13.2 million people and funded a total of over 1,700 observers worldwide, of which one-third were women. DCHA facilitated the increase in organizational capacity of almost 500 civil society organizations worldwide. In FY 2010, DCHA also supported an innovative proposal for a cross-sectoral, human-rights-based approach to combating trafficking in persons through prevention, protection, and prosecution. DCHA supported judicial exchanges that provided technical assistance in court administration, case-flow management, and institutionalizing exchanges in Pakistan, South Africa, and Kazakhstan. FY 2012 GJD programs will continue to support innovative and catalytic projects to advance democratic governance as well as being responsive to crises and opportunities. In particular, FY 2012 GJD assistance will provide training to government officials in transitional areas in Sudan, strengthening their capacity to advance critical processes that were mandated by the peace agreement as well as those deemed necessary following the referendum.

- **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. For instance, EPP funding provided to USAID/Kenya promoted reconciliation and reform in the tumultuous post-election period in Kenya. Activities conducted in FY 2010 with EPP funds provided critical support for key reform areas proposed in the National Accord and Reconciliation Agreement, including constitutional, electoral, and land reforms, as well as monitoring of the Government of Kenya's performance in attaining these goals.

- **Labor program:** In FY 2012, DCHA will continue to provide support to independent and democratic labor unions and organizations to strengthen their role in democratic governance as well as to develop labor assessment and programming tools that identify strategic points of intervention for labor programming. In FY 2010, the Global Labor Program, with activities in 20 countries in Africa, Latin America, Asia, and South Central Europe, trained over 100,000 workers on their legal rights, improved the capacity of labor nongovernmental organizations and unions to promote core labor standards and engage in oversight, and enabled women's active participation and leadership development within their unions.

Transition Initiatives (TI): OTI programming in FY 2012 will foster stability, peace and reconciliation, and improved community-government linkages in conflict-prone and other priority countries for U.S. foreign assistance.

OTI's GJD programs will focus on supporting local peace processes, building confidence and trust between government and communities, encouraging broad-based community participation in decision-making, and increasing access to public information. TI funds will support political competition and consensus-building by increasing the technical and operational capacity of key organizations and reform-minded government actors, building confidence among and between political leaders and civil society, and strengthening democratic institutions. Additionally, programs will focus on supporting nongovernmental organizations, political parties, and human rights organizations in raising public awareness and enabling open public discussions of current topics directly related to a country's transition away from conflict, new peace efforts, or reconciliation.

TI funds will support nascent civil society organizations and community groups by helping them develop and carry out community-focused activities that address central issues related to conflict. DCHA will provide technical assistance for local innovative media initiatives and rapid responses that positively engage those groups most affected by instability and conflict.

Investing in People

Development Assistance (DA): FY 2012 funds will be used for three programs: the American Schools and Hospitals Abroad (ASHA), the Leahy War Victims Fund (WVF), and the Victims of Torture program (VOT).

ASHA funds are used for the construction and renovation of facilities and the purchase of equipment that improves access to higher education, critical medical services, and education opportunities for local populations, and also demonstrates American ideas and practices abroad.

The WVF and the VOT are part of a portfolio of five congressionally-directed programs that comprise the Special Programs to Address the Needs of Survivors. These programs ensure that efforts to protect vulnerable populations and promote opportunities for their improved safety, security, and well-being are informed by sound principles and approaches. The WVF and the

VOT have been in existence since 1989 and 1999, respectively. The WVF provides rehabilitation services to people living with disabilities as a result of armed conflict. The WVF is based upon the premise that the provision of affordable, appropriate prosthetics and orthotics-including quality limbs, wheelchairs, and other orthopedic services-is a critical humanitarian need, but only the first step. In recent years, the WVF has expanded its approach to support a range of comprehensive assistance designed to help individuals with disabilities rebuild their lives, return to independent living, and secure inclusion in the social and economic mainstream. In addition to its provision of prosthetics and rehabilitation services, WVF funds are used to influence state-of-the-art rehabilitation technology and to influence policy and laws of host-country governments as they pertain to people with disabilities. Central to this is support of initiatives to address appropriate vocational rehabilitation and to advocate for, and change, physical and social barriers in transportation, infrastructure, and political participation.

The VOT works through nongovernmental organizations to assist in the treatment and rehabilitation of individuals who suffer from the physical and psychological effects of torture by providing direct services to them and their families, strengthening the capacity of country-based institutions in their service-delivery, and increasing the level of knowledge and understanding about the needs of torture victims. In FY 2010, for example, in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, where rape continues to be used as a tool of war, VOT partners assisted more than 7,000 rape survivors with direct services including medical care, psychosocial support, and socioeconomic reintegration activities.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS): In FY 2012, the Displaced Children and Orphans Fund (DCOF) programs will focus primarily on children affected by war, children with disabilities, and other disenfranchised or unaccompanied children through providing support to reinforce coping strategies and address family and community structures in the midst of conflict, crisis, or economic stress. DCOF has developed programs to strengthen the economic capacities of vulnerable families to provide for their children's needs. It is also participating in a pioneering effort to develop and strengthen national child protection systems, and is helping build networks of key actors to improve policies and the state-of-the-art in programming to benefit vulnerable children and families.

Economic Growth

Development Assistance (DA): DCHA climate-change programming will contribute to the USAID Strategy for Climate Change and Development (developed in FY 2011) through an integrated Bureau-wide focus on the needs of the most vulnerable. DCHA's climate-change programming identifies and strengthens fragile systems, and builds social resilience for the most vulnerable with the goal of reducing the need for future humanitarian intervention. To meet this goal, this approach integrates understandings of exposure to and impacts from climate change on key systems, such as energy and food, with the governance aspects of vulnerability. In priority regions based upon indices that incorporate measures of systems fragility and sociopolitical vulnerability, DCHA will support programs that build resilience to climate-change impacts through conflict-sensitive disaster-risk reduction and governance programs at community, civil society, and government and political levels. These climate-change investments will be carefully coordinated with other DCHA investments in humanitarian assistance, disaster-risk reduction, democratization, crisis and recovery, as well as with the Famine Early Warning System. Further, working closely with Agency constituencies through the development of analytical capacities, DCHA will help ensure that climate-change adaptation interventions that focus on broad-based economic growth outcomes will bridge humanitarian and development objectives.

Humanitarian Assistance

DCHA's assistance not only saves lives and reduces suffering, it also supports host governments' efforts to respond to the critical needs of their own people during disasters, recovery, and the transition from emergency to development. U.S. assistance supports the process of stabilization and recovery, thereby assisting and creating opportunities for people adversely affected by conflict and natural disasters.

Development Assistance (DA): This funding is critical for supporting DCHA programs in humanitarian assistance by providing technical assistance, training, and invaluable early-warning systems. These funds allow DCHA to be more prepared to respond to crises effectively, efficiently, and expeditiously. For technical support, the Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance Project (FANTA) helps to strengthen U.S. capacity to design, implement, monitor, and evaluate Title II programs. FANTA research includes community and livelihood resilience in risky environments, agriculture-access-nutrition linkages, integrating Title II with other U.S. programs, emergency and therapeutic feeding and infant and young child feeding focusing on the prevention of malnutrition in children under two years of age, women's nutrition issues and the relationship between gender and food security, and food security and nutrition interventions in high HIV/AIDS-prevalence contexts. DCHA also recently started the Technical and Operational Performance Support Program, which will build USAID-partner capacities through training, information sharing and research in food-aid commodity management and logistics, community mobilization and organization, gender analysis and integration, sector activities, environmental protection, sustainable exit strategies, market interventions, local and regional procurement of food aid commodities, and grants management and resource integration.

The ongoing Famine Early Warning System (FEWS NET) provides independent and timely information on food security conditions and their impacts on vulnerable populations. USAID relies on FEWS NET information heavily to plan DCHA response to humanitarian crises and support the Agency's ability to prepare, which saves more lives and allows for better use of all available resources. DA funding also supports DCHA partnerships with other Federal agencies, such as the U.S. Department of Commerce, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the U.S. Geological Service. These relationships help DCHA expand its expertise in remote monitoring of weather, agricultural conditions, market prices, and food trade patterns.

International Disaster Assistance (IDA): The FY 2012 request for the IDA account will provide humanitarian relief and rehabilitation to vulnerable populations in foreign countries affected by natural and manmade disasters, and for activities that manage and reduce the vulnerability to disaster hazards. Intended beneficiaries include disaster and conflict-affected individuals, and internally displaced persons (IDPs). In FY 2012, natural disasters, civil strife, adverse climate changes, food insecurity, and prolonged displacement of populations will continue to hinder the advancement of development and stability. As the lead Federal agency for international disaster response, USAID will use funds provided through the IDA account to coordinate whole-of-government responses to overseas disasters. The account funds the deployment of U.S. disaster experts to recommend the most effective, appropriate, and efficient solutions in the immediate hours and days following a disaster. The request will allow the United States to demonstrate the goodwill of the American people by responding quickly, robustly, and effectively with basic life-saving or life-sustaining assistance, such as safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene information, basic health and nutrition services, shelter, household commodities, seeds, tools, livelihoods assistance, appropriate responses to child protection and gender-based violence, technical expertise, and additional support to millions of disaster-affected individuals worldwide. Beneficiaries include disaster- and conflict-affected individuals and IDPs.

The FY 2012 IDA request also includes \$300 million for the Food for Peace Emergency Food Security Program (EFSP). EFSP addresses high-priority, immediate emergency food-security needs by providing grants for local or regional procurement of food commodities, or the use of cash or vouchers for the purchase of food. EFSP provides DCHA with flexibility in responding to emergencies primarily when Title II resources cannot arrive in a sufficiently timely manner.

Food for Peace Title II: Title II resources relieve the imminent threats of starvation and malnutrition in times of conflict, emergency, and dangerous instability. Title II resources provide commodities around the world in emergencies and emergency staff for program monitoring and evaluation, product development such as new ready-to-eat foods, and reviews of Title II programs such as a Food Aid Quality Review performed by Tufts University in FY 2010. Title II resources support emergency relief and recovery, and the restoration of sustainable livelihoods by strengthening local capacity to respond to humanitarian needs and engage in disaster-risk reduction.

USAID also uses Title II resources for multi-year development-oriented (non-emergency) programs which improve the long-term food security of needy people. These resources are discussed further in their relevant country chapters.

Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) - Major OFDA Disaster Responses by Country
- International Disaster Assistance (IDA) *
Obligations (\$ in Thousands)

Country	FY 2009	Disaster Type	FY 2010	Disaster Type
Afghanistan	27,298	Complex Emergency	29,928	Complex Emergency
Bangladesh	3,620	Hurricane/Cyclone/Typhoon		
Burkina Faso	1,450	Flood	655	Flood
Burma	6,008	Hurricane/Cyclone/Typhoon	549	Hurricane/Cyclone/Typhoon
Chad	9,784	Complex Emergency	8,630	Complex Emergency
Chile			8,874	Earthquake
Democratic Republic of Congo	32,978	Complex Emergency	23,901	Complex Emergency
Djibouti	1,299	Drought		
Ethiopia	51,277	Complex Emergency	23,239	Complex Emergency
Georgia	8,508	Complex Emergency		
Haiti	1,112	Accident	367,589	Earthquake
Haiti	4,151	Hurricane/Cyclone/Typhoon	642	Hurricane/Cyclone/Typhoon
Guatemala			1,477	Storm
India	1,948	Flood	150	Flood
Indonesia	100	Earthquake	7,839	Earthquake
Iraq	83,421	Complex Emergency	40,950	Complex Emergency
Kenya	23,945	Food Security	10,204	Food Security
Kyrgyzstan	7,070	Food Security	9,833	Complex Emergency
Nepal	5,000	Food Security		
Pakistan	102,553	Complex Emergency	18,550	Complex Emergency
Pakistan	2,333	Earthquake	193	Earthquake
Pakistan	674	Flood	115,006	Flood
Niger			15,806	Food Security
Philippines	246	Storm	6,022	Storm
Somalia	7,348	Complex Emergency	16,667	Complex Emergency
Sri Lanka	7,936	Complex Emergency	9,743	Complex Emergency
Sudan	46,314	Complex Emergency	34,804	Complex Emergency
Sudan (Darfur)	93,636	Complex Emergency	58,053	Complex Emergency
Tajikistan	50	Flood	1,736	Flood
Uganda	5,000	Food Security	50	Landslide
Vietnam	50	Flood	1,006	Hurricane/Cyclone/Typhoon
Western Samoa			1,421	Tsunami
Yemen	250	Complex Emergency	10,929	Complex Emergency
Zimbabwe	21,104	Complex Emergency	20,397	Complex Emergency
Zimbabwe	7,311	Epidemic/Health Emergency		
West Africa - Regional	30,710	Food Security		
Other Disaster Responses				
Africa Region	3,238		3,202	
Asia Region	1,691		2,410	
Europe / Middle East Region	756		1,305	
Latin America / Caribbean Region	2,018		2,845	
Preparedness / Mitigation	86,712		59,514	
Operations / Program Support	44,028		58,511	
Grand Total	732,927		972,630	

* 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, Sudan, other parts of Africa, Pakistan, Haiti, and other urgent humanitarian requirements world-wide. In addition to the IDA funding shown above, OFDA also obligated the following funds: 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; and in FY 2010 \$0.5M of DA for Niger and \$0.349 of DA for monitoring and evaluation.

Development Partnerships

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review calls on the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) to engage partners around the world in cooperative efforts to advance international development. “Delivering development results,” the Review found, “requires the energy, collaboration, and commitment of [a wide range of] individuals and institutions, working alongside partner governments and with one another.” USAID’s development partnerships are part of a concerted USAID-U.S. Government strategy to forge a deliberate division of labor among key donors; to promote complementary efforts among USAID, bilateral donors, the multilateral development banks, and other international organizations; and to leverage the increasing role of businesses, private foundations, and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) in the development arena.

Strategic partnerships are key to multiplying the effectiveness and impact of U.S. Government resources and essential for achieving sustained development outcomes. Utilizing Development Assistance funding, USAID continues to broaden its pool of partners to include more businesses and NGOs in developing countries as well as U.S.-based businesses and NGOs that have not worked previously with USAID in a significant manner. USAID is also increasing outreach to new actors and entrepreneurs in the development arena and leveraging small grants to these new actors to focus the global development community on innovative approaches that can have the most impact on persistent development challenges. Through partnerships with major U.S. cooperatives, USAID is fostering the development and use of cooperatives to empower smallholders and the most vulnerable; partnering with individual American citizens, NGOs, and major corporations to develop sustainable approaches to incorporating volunteers into the Agency’s work; engaging the diaspora and a wider spectrum of private-sector entities in development partnerships; and developing more strategic linkages between the Agency’s programs and priorities and the use of excess Government property by U.S.-based NGOs working overseas.

Strategic partnerships with other U.S. Government agencies also amplify the impact USAID achieves with the resources it manages. Through the Special Projects Assistance programs around the world, USAID Missions collaborate with the Peace Corps in the field to multiply their impact on grassroots development and build the capacity of local organizations and individuals in developing countries. Through the Agency’s support of and engagement with the Board for International Food and Agriculture Development (BIFAD), strategic links are being forged with U.S. land-grant universities and other agricultural-focused universities to support the Administration’s agenda for global hunger and food security, and re-energizing the Agency’s focus on science, technology, and innovation as critical levers for achieving transformational development impact. The Agency also has important links to the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC), including developing and overseeing MCC Threshold Country programs and supporting the USAID Administrator’s role as an MCC Board member.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	59,437	60,437	*	44,124
Development Assistance	59,437	60,437	*	44,124
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	59,437	60,437	*	44,124

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Development Partnerships	60,437	*	44,124
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,500	*	4,305
Development Assistance	2,500	*	4,305
2.2 Good Governance	1,000	*	0
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,000	*	930
2.4 Civil Society	500	*	3,375
3 Investing in People	20,050	*	11,000
Development Assistance	20,050	*	11,000
3.1 Health	18,700	*	10,000
3.2 Education	1,350	*	1,000
4 Economic Growth	34,587	*	27,353
Development Assistance	34,587	*	27,353
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,020	*	0
4.3 Financial Sector	1,125	*	4,075
4.4 Infrastructure	1,455	*	1,075
4.5 Agriculture	4,010	*	4,306
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	990	*	0
4.7 Economic Opportunity	14,487	*	15,637
4.8 Environment	11,500	*	2,260
5 Humanitarian Assistance	500	*	0
Development Assistance	500	*	0
5.2 Disaster Readiness	500	*	0
6 Program Support	2,800	*	1,466
Development Assistance	2,800	*	1,466
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,800	*	1,466

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Development Partnerships	60,437	*	44,124
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,500	*	4,305
2.2 Good Governance	1,000	*	0
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,000	*	930
2.4 Civil Society	500	*	3,375
3 Investing in People	20,050	*	11,000
3.1 Health	18,700	*	10,000
3.2 Education	1,350	*	1,000
4 Economic Growth	34,587	*	27,353
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,020	*	0
4.3 Financial Sector	1,125	*	4,075
4.4 Infrastructure	1,455	*	1,075
4.5 Agriculture	4,010	*	4,306
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	990	*	0
4.7 Economic Opportunity	14,487	*	15,637
4.8 Environment	11,500	*	2,260
5 Humanitarian Assistance	500	*	0
5.2 Disaster Readiness	500	*	0
6 Program Support	2,800	*	1,466
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,800	*	1,466
of which: Objective 6	9,100	*	0
6.1 Program Design and Learning	5,068	*	0
6.2 Administration and Oversight	4,032	*	0

Governing Justly and Democratically

Building consensus on development policy issues among traditional and emerging donors, and mobilizing collective action to advance civil society and good governance, require an active advocacy role and strategic use of major multilateral and bilateral meetings to advance the U.S. development policy agenda. In FY 2012, the policy issues USAID expects to advance include aid effectiveness, food security, climate change, the Millennium Development Goals, and engaging China and other emerging donors.

Funding for Bilateral and Multilateral Donor Engagement (BMD) will be used for analysis to inform and influence policy discussions and decision-making involving other global actors; voluntary contributions to international organizations for specific work that supports the U.S. Government development policy agenda; engagement with critical global decision-makers by convening conferences and meetings or facilitating participation of experts in international conferences for development policy making; and to capture and disseminate best practices.

Through program support and capacity-building, the Development Grants Program (DGP) is enabling USAID Missions to broaden the pool and expand their use of local NGOs and U.S. private voluntary organizations (PVOs) in the Agency's programs and their contributions to the achievement and sustainability of critical development outcomes.

- The DGP is contributing to the Agency's Procurement and Implementation Reform agenda by providing direct grant funding and capacity building support for local NGOs and U.S. PVOs that are enabling USAID Missions to broaden their engagement of these development actors. DGP is specifically supporting and strengthening civil-society organizations that are providing innovative solutions to water and sanitation challenges, spurring increased entrepreneurship and microenterprise, and in other sectors helping strengthen smallholders, women, and the most vulnerable to sustain development outcomes.

Investing in People

The DGP and the Cooperative Development Program (CDP) are critical channels for leveraging resources, fostering inclusive development that reaches smallholders and empowers them as economic actors, and helping sustain the impact of USAID's assistance through strengthening capability at the grassroots.

- **Water:** The DGP will support U.S. PVOs and local NGOs, especially in Africa, that are receiving direct USAID assistance to implement activities that increase sustainable access to safe drinking water and improve sanitation. Through the DGP and the Capable Partners Program, USAID is providing support to U.S. PVOs and local NGOs that involve and engage the most vulnerable, and provide capacity-building assistance that will facilitate sustainability of the results achieved.
- **Basic Education:** Through Global Development Alliances and other partnerships with the private sector, Agency operating units will create partnerships with private-sector actors such as major corporations, venture capitalists, social entrepreneurs, and diaspora organizations to improve the quality and relevance of education and use innovative approaches to address youth-focused challenges to learning.
- **Health:** The CDP will support an innovative new cooperative health program in Africa that will improve members' access to physicians and facilities. This program is expected to be a sustainable alternative to costly private facilities and ineffective government health programs.

Economic Growth

Sustainable, transformational impact on global economic challenges requires coordinated solutions. USAID will continue to expand its pool of strategic partners and provide capacity-building for NGOs and PVOs to enhance their capability as partners. These outreach and engagement efforts will be aligned with the Agency's priority initiatives and targeted to "grand challenges" identified by the Agency.

- Funding will enable USAID operating units responsible for Administration initiatives (e.g., Feed the Future, Global Health, and Global Climate Change) to create and pilot replicable and scalable public-private partnerships. These resources will also be used to develop tools and disseminate materials that capture best practices, develop metrics that enable evidence-based determination of the value and impact of partnerships, and to share results broadly with development actors.
- USAID will guide and support BIFAD to revive and strengthen the Agency's engagement of the U.S. agricultural university community in support of the Feed the Future initiative

and other agricultural development activities and programs as well as the Agency's science, technology, and innovation objectives.

- The DGP provides funding and capacity building assistance to local NGOs and U.S. PVOs with limited or no prior direct-grant funding from USAID. An important area for DGP funding is local NGOs and PVOs activities that support microenterprise development and entrepreneurship.
- The CDP will support the development and use of cooperatives worldwide as vehicles for inclusive economic development by empowering smallholders and others that are generally economically marginalized. The CDP will help establish laws and regulations that enable the creation and use of cooperatives as economic agents and the standards for effective management and self-reliance. This program will also foster the identification and development of replicable and scalable approaches to the use of cooperatives in the Agency's programs. These efforts include the use of credit unions and credit cooperatives to finance production, while supply and marketing cooperatives provide inputs and technical support services. CDP will also be a vehicle through which the infrastructure that supports agricultural production, specifically in power distribution and telecommunications, is strengthened.
- Through the Volunteers for Prosperity (VFP) program and other new initiatives that incorporate the use of volunteers, USAID will develop public-private partnerships with corporations, NGOs, and others that will enable the Agency to access the skills and expertise of volunteers and channel them in support of Administration initiatives. Through the VFP and new volunteer programs, USAID will support the Administration's global engagement objectives by partnering with diaspora organizations to enlist skilled volunteers in the unique role they can play in development activities and by creating partnerships with private law firms and professional organizations to access pro-bono services and industry-specific technical experts.
- The Limited Excess Property Program facilitates access to excess U.S. Government property by U.S. PVOs and NGOs. USAID funding is used to provide administrative oversight for this program that facilitates the annual transfer of approximately \$20 to \$30 million of excess U.S. Government property to NGOs and PVOs that utilize these resources to pursue development activities aimed at the most vulnerable.

Program Support: The Ocean Freight Reimbursement (OFR) Program enables 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.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

The Agency also has important links to the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC), including developing and overseeing MCC Threshold Country programs and supporting the USAID Administrator's role as an MCC Board member.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: Partnerships can be quite complex to construct -- requiring the identification and merging of interests of diverse stakeholders in the space where the overlap of interests is strongest and most sustainable.

USAID has developed a framework for Missions and operating units to better measure the value of public-private alliances, encapsulated in a White Paper on (Re) Valuing Public-Private Alliances: An Outcomes-Based Solution. This analytical work will help strengthen the Agency's identification and use of strategic public-private alliances by enabling Agency operating units to quantify the effectiveness and efficiency of individual alliances and measure their development impact.

During FY 2011, USAID will complete two evaluations of the Development Grants Program to (1) review the overall program, examining program intent, design and implementation and (2) assess program implementation from the grantee and constituent perspective. These evaluations will allow the Agency to determine the programmatic effectiveness of the grants program for new NGOs and U.S. PVOs and identify ways to meet Mission demand for technical assistance and identify best practices in grant execution and NGO strengthening.

An independent evaluation of the Cooperative Development determined that the programs' accomplishments in strengthening cooperative development in low-income countries, transitioning nation-states, and emerging democracies have been impressive. It supports the continuation of the CDP, noting the projects have served as learning laboratories that have yielded lessons for improved cooperative development interventions that have been widely disseminated.

USAID monitored program implementation using quarterly portfolio and financial reviews, including pipeline analyses, intermittent evaluations and reports, as well as feedback from stakeholders and recipients of support to inform the budget and planning process for those programs. Going forward in FY 2012, the Agency will continue to conduct evaluations to assess program implementation and performance to better support strategic partnerships and alliances.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: The Cooperative Development Program (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, as necessary.

The Development Grants Program (DGP) adopted changes to facilitate the participation of Missions and to streamline the process of funding Mission recommendations for new DGP partnership awards.

In FY 2010 the Bilateral and Multilateral Donors (BMD) program met a marked increase in demand for these activities by exceeding its performance goal of facilitating activities undertaken with bilateral and multilateral partners by 38 percent.

Relationship between Budget and Performance: Through the CDP, anticipated results during FY 2012 include increased agricultural production and available marketing credit through credit unions extended to approximately 10,000 farmers in Guatemala and Mexico; the initiation of a rural electric cooperative to serve 160,000 people in the Ibb Province in Yemen; the expansion of health services in Uganda reaching up to an additional 4,000 members; expanded input supply and marketing services provided by Nicaraguan livestock and dairy cooperatives; the initiation of links

for export of non-traditional products from Central American producer cooperatives to U.S. consumer and supermarket cooperatives; and expanded telephone and Internet services through community and cooperative services in Nigeria and Ethiopia.

Through the DGP, grants will be made to 30 new U.S. PVOs and local NGOs in an amount up to \$2 million; twenty percent of all DGP grantees will access USAID-supported capacity-building assistance; and ten percent of all DGP grantees will have adopted organizational and/or technical changes that will improve their performance. The increased number of NGOs and PVOs receiving grants in sectors such as microenterprise, civil society, and water supply and sanitation will support the Agency's objectives to foster and sustain grassroots development.

USAID's public-private partnerships have traditionally leveraged \$2.60 for each \$1.00 of USAID funding. USAID will seek to increase this leverage factor through its work on transformative partnerships that will bring more partners to effort to have significant impact on identified development challenges.

BIFAD's anticipated programmatic impact includes strengthened relationships between the U.S. agriculture and land grant university community and USAID, and the use of these relationships to advance the Agency's science, technology, and innovation agenda.

EGAT - Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade (EGAT) advances some of the Nation's most critical foreign policy priorities: economic stabilization and development in Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iraq, Sudan, and Haiti; improved food security and access to water and sanitation for the neediest populations in Africa and elsewhere; combating trafficking of persons; increasing access to quality education and economic opportunity for women and girls and persons living in poverty; and improving countries' business climates and fostering entrepreneurship, including in Muslim communities. In FY 2012, EGAT will develop, test, and deploy innovative science, technology, and entrepreneurial tools to address these foreign policy challenges. The Bureau will also continue to lead the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)'s support to the Administration's Global Climate Change Initiative and contribute to the Feed the Future and Global Health Initiatives.

EGAT will foster innovations that multiply the impact of assistance on living conditions and livelihoods, and continue to use cost-effective mechanisms such as credit guarantees. Through the Development Credit Authority (DCA), local banks will be encouraged to increase lending to small and medium-sized businesses. On average, the DCA program leverages \$27 in credit for every dollar that USAID invests.

In its role as technical leader, EGAT provides continual support for program design and evaluation to USAID Missions and trains and mentors new USAID experts in economics, environment, energy, engineering, and other fields. The Bureau will build on successful knowledge management programs like MicroLinks to ensure that all USAID employees have ready access to the latest technical knowledge, tools, and best practices in the sectors that EGAT supports.

The Bureau will accelerate the reforms of USAID Forward. For example, EGAT will strengthen public financial management in countries receiving USAID assistance, increase the use of new and local partners, and place greater emphasis on evaluating development impact.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	280,334	292,834	*	197,600
Development Assistance	280,334	280,334	*	157,700
Economic Support Fund	0	0	*	39,900
Food for Peace Title II	0	12,500	*	0
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	280,334	292,834	*	197,600

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
USAID Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	292,834	*	197,600
1 Peace and Security	1,400	*	1,000
Development Assistance	1,400	*	1,000
1.5 Transnational Crime	900	*	1,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	500	*	0
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,155	*	12,500
Development Assistance	2,155	*	1,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	600	*	1,000
2.2 Good Governance	1,555	*	500
Economic Support Fund	0	*	11,000
2.2 Good Governance	0	*	11,000
3 Investing in People	39,461	*	28,550
Development Assistance	39,461	*	28,550
3.1 Health	9,115	*	7,000
3.2 Education	29,346	*	21,550
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	1,000	*	0
4 Economic Growth	249,818	*	155,550
Development Assistance	237,318	*	126,650
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	3,050	*	2,600
4.2 Trade and Investment	5,966	*	3,400
4.3 Financial Sector	2,740	*	2,250
4.4 Infrastructure	2,321	*	2,000
4.5 Agriculture	97,052	*	0
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	15,870	*	3,400
4.7 Economic Opportunity	12,611	*	16,500
4.8 Environment	97,708	*	96,500
Economic Support Fund	0	*	28,900
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	0	*	10,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	0	*	5,000
4.3 Financial Sector	0	*	8,100
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	0	*	5,800
Food for Peace Title II	12,500	*	0
4.5 Agriculture	12,500	*	0

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
USAID Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	292,834	*	197,600
1 Peace and Security	1,400	*	1,000
1.5 Transnational Crime	900	*	1,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	500	*	0
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,155	*	12,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	600	*	1,000
2.2 Good Governance	1,555	*	11,500
3 Investing in People	39,461	*	28,550
3.1 Health	9,115	*	7,000
3.2 Education	29,346	*	21,550
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	1,000	*	0
4 Economic Growth	249,818	*	155,550
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	3,050	*	12,600
4.2 Trade and Investment	5,966	*	8,400
4.3 Financial Sector	2,740	*	10,350
4.4 Infrastructure	2,321	*	2,000
4.5 Agriculture	109,552	*	0
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	15,870	*	9,200
4.7 Economic Opportunity	12,611	*	16,500
4.8 Environment	97,708	*	96,500
of which: Objective 6	42,901	*	37,280
6.1 Program Design and Learning	11,388	*	12,100
6.2 Administration and Oversight	31,513	*	25,180

Peace and Security

Combating trafficking in persons remains a high priority for the United States. EGAT will provide technical assistance to USAID missions and innovative field projects, and partner with a broad range of organizations engaged in this effort. A current EGAT-supported partnership exemplifies this approach by using mobile and GIS applications in Russia to help prosecute labor traffickers, identify victims, and provide services to survivors.

Development Assistance (DA): In FY 2012, the Bureau will identify and promote mobile technology solutions to trafficking, scaling up successes in the most affected regions. EGAT will combat labor trafficking and work with other international partners to target high-profile venues and events such as the 2012 Olympics and World Cup, given the expected surge in labor demands in construction and services before and during the games. EGAT also will train Agency staff and implementers on program design and enforcement of U.S. Federal regulations pertaining to trafficking.

Governing Justly and Democratically

EGAT will protect international human rights as they relate to gender equality and gender-based violence, build local government capacity to manage and deliver basic services, and promote sound and transparent energy-sector governance in emerging oil- and gas-producing countries through strengthened national oversight. EGAT will fund and learn from pilots such as the Chunauti child-marriage project in Nepal. In FY 2010, this project sponsored social campaigns that reached more than 165,000 people, and received wide media coverage and support from religious leaders, who made a pact not to perform marriage ceremonies involving underage children.

Development Assistance (DA): In FY 2012, the Bureau will promote new human rights initiatives to address gender equality and gender-based violence in the most affected regions of the world, building on local efforts wherever possible. EGAT will focus on so-called “honor crimes” and other harmful traditional practices. Rule-of-law activities will promote women’s legal and land tenure rights. EGAT will provide technical assistance to Missions and their counterparts where local governance, municipal planning, and service-delivery intersect. This work often provides a foundation on which water, economic development, infrastructure planning, and other programs build.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): EGAT will support the Department of State’s Energy Governance and Capacity Initiative by helping governments put laws and institutions in place to enforce strong labor and environmental practices in newly-emerging oil and gas industries, and better account for and direct revenues to development priorities.

Investing in People

Recognizing the critical role that quality education plays in economic growth, promoting democratic governance, and improving health incomes, EGAT will promote the goals of the Agency’s new education strategy: improved reading skills for 100 million children in primary grades by 2015, improved ability of tertiary and workforce-development programs to contribute to country development goals, and increased equitable access to education in crisis and conflict environments for 25 million learners. EGAT will also promote efforts in developing countries to improve water and sanitation and protect water resources critical to food security, climate-change adaptation, and livelihoods.

Development Assistance (DA): EGAT’s FY 2012 Budget request will support the research and evaluation agenda of the Agency’s new education strategy. Specifically, USAID will secure uniform adoption by the donor community of the multilateral Fast Track Initiative indicators on reading proficiency. This metric will improve donors’ ability to evaluate whether education assistance is increasing the number of early-grade readers, and help to map out what works in education reform. EGAT will also use this metric to measure the effectiveness of a series of challenge grants to promote innovative approaches to increasing early-grade reading proficiency. FY 2012 funding will also be used to scale up and institutionalize approaches to preventing school-based violence, such as those that have had success in Senegal, Yemen, Tajikistan, and the Dominican Republic.

EGAT’s FY 2012 funds will also match mission funds for Higher Education partnerships to build the capacity of local post-secondary institutions and teacher-training colleges, and to help establish up to four new community colleges that focus on small-business development, job creation, and youth-workforce development in countries with Muslim communities. EGAT will use partnerships to build the science and technology capacity of researchers and higher education institutions in developing countries, with a special focus on five African countries, to promote social and economic development-including food security and health.

EGAT will lead implementation of the Agency’s new water development strategy in FY 2012, including through support to missions and technical training 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, to improve governance and reform, and to encourage stakeholder participation. The Bureau will pursue alliances with the private sector and foundations, as such partnerships have leveraged millions of dollars and achieved significant results. For example, in FY 2010, the West Africa Water Initiative, involving the Conrad Hilton

Foundation, World Vision, and others, provided access to improved water supply for nearly 60,000 people and improved sanitation for almost 50,000 people in Ghana, Mali, Niger, and Burkina Faso.

Economic Growth

Improved rates of economic growth worldwide indicate that recovery from the global economic crisis is progressing, if unevenly. With some exceptions in Europe and Central Asia, developing and emerging economies are expected to grow twice as rapidly as advanced economies. Nevertheless, many countries lack the policies and practices to enable sustained and broadly-shared growth that decreases poverty, unemployment, and malnutrition. EGAT's technical assistance in economic growth will help address these bottlenecks. With its Global Climate Change Initiative, moreover, the United States will help countries adapt to changing climate conditions, reduce emissions, and attract new sources of investment.

Development Assistance (DA): To provide a sound macroeconomic foundation for growth, EGAT will help field Missions deepen policy dialogue with host governments and provide technical assistance to key ministries to foster sound economic governance. EGAT's work in financial-sector capacity-building will address constraints to bank lending. To promote private-sector competitiveness, EGAT will work with Missions and other development organizations to streamline laws, regulations, and other aspects of the business-enabling environment, including a focus on Muslim-majority countries. USAID assistance in this area has already delivered significant results: 7 of the 10 top performing countries in the World Bank's 2011 Doing Business Report, for example, were recipients of USAID assistance aimed at making it easier for local entrepreneurs to start and expand businesses. In many cases, EGAT supported the assessments and analyses that underpinned the business reforms promoted by USAID in these countries.

In FY 2012, 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 ongoing and completed trade negotiations, and assist missions to implement WTO rules that foster international trade while addressing legitimate concerns about security, health, safety, governance, infrastructure, and the environment. EGAT's focus on reducing trade barriers, both in developing countries' export markets and in their internal markets, improves commercial efficiency and spurs growth. Reducing trade barriers creates more open and competitive markets, increasing market access opportunities for U.S. exports. A recently-completed, multi-country trade evaluation conducted by an outside evaluation team found that USAID trade-capacity-building assistance was associated with a statistically-significant effect on recipient country exports. Researchers estimated that every dollar invested in USAID trade-capacity building was associated with an additional \$42 in recipient-country exports 2 years later. EGAT and the Agency will build on this track record.

EGAT will also help to create pathways out of poverty for poor and vulnerable populations by linking microenterprises to expanding value chains and increasing the ability of financial institutions to reach the very poor. In FY 2012, EGAT will foster new approaches to financial inclusion, particularly in rural areas, through investments in agriculture and value-chain finance, remittance linkages, microsavings, and technology-based solutions. EGAT will place special emphasis on mobile banking as a cost-effective tool for reaching rural areas that traditional microfinance institutions have not been able to penetrate. EGAT will also analyze poverty trends and support the design of microenterprise and social protection activities in key countries to equip better the chronically poor to take advantage of economic opportunities. The FY 2012 request also funds the congressionally-mandated Microenterprise Results Report and Poverty Assessment Tools.

Healthy, biodiverse ecosystems are critical to human well-being and development. In FY 2012, EGAT programs will advance integrated approaches to conserving biodiversity that provide food security, climate change, economic growth, and other benefits through improved ecosystem management. EGAT programs will build on experience to promote best practice in landscape and seascape conservation, transboundary initiatives, natural resource governance, and conservation enterprises. EGAT will strengthen forest conservation programs, including combating illegal logging, through active participation with other U.S. Government agencies on bilateral agreements, targeted multilateral efforts, and support for certified compliance with Lacey Act prohibitions on illegal logging by working with local producers and global buyers.

In FY 2012, EGAT will support the President's Global Climate Change Initiative, which seeks to protect people, places, and livelihoods from adverse changes in climate and to accelerate the growth of modern, low-carbon economies. EGAT will make the best information and science available to local leaders and stakeholders so that they can identify and address vulnerabilities. To this end, EGAT will work with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to expand SERVIR, a global network of regional centers that integrate geospatial, satellite, and ground data for host-country governments' and citizens' use. The newest hub, based in Nepal, is tracking glacial melt across the Hindu-Kush-Himalaya region, which provides water for over 1 billion people. EGAT will help the Agency integrate climate change across its assistance portfolio and, together with Missions, help integrate it into the agendas of host governments, local communities, civil society, and private-sector partners, and increase local technical capabilities. EGAT will support active exchange of lessons learned among officials grappling with similar climate change challenges, including between United States and USAID counterparts. The Bureau will further the Agency's research agenda by piloting and evaluating strategies for making development investments in water supply and sanitation, energy, and urban infrastructure less damaging and less vulnerable to a changing climate.

EGAT will support implementation of low-emission development strategies in countries with motivated counterparts, advising them on how to build support for policy changes, build up institutions, and spur local companies to transition more quickly to new technologies through changes to the investment environment. To this end, EGAT will pilot policy work, new financial instruments, and institutional arrangements to help developing countries access international funding, including emerging carbon markets. EGAT will continue to partner closely with other U.S. agencies to increase developing country capacity to measure, report, and internationally verify national emissions and emissions reductions.

EGAT will help heavily forested countries reduce emissions from deforestation and degradation (REDD) of forests through property rights, policies, and financial arrangements that foster stewardship. SERVIR will provide third-party data on forest-cover changes, which is critical to markets and for public accountability. To improve technical understanding and provide practical guidance to development practitioners, EGAT will research how property rights, carbon rights, and social safeguards fit into the REDD framework. These are critical factors to improving stewardship, increasing economic productivity, and accessing new markets.

EGAT will help countries with a large emission reduction potential reduce emissions through energy efficiency (including energy audits and energy-efficiency investments), renewable energy (e.g., solar energy in schools, clinics, and other public institutions), and energy-sector reforms that are preconditions for sustainable clean-energy development (including policy, legal, regulatory, and financial reforms).

Economic Support Fund (ESF): To promote transparency in financial management, EGAT will implement the Fiscal Transparency Enhancement Initiative (FTEI). An interagency effort, FTEI will support a small number of country-owned and -developed programs designed to improve fiscal transparency and capitalize on U.S. Government commitment to the Open Government Initiative. Countries taking steps to publish comprehensive budget information for public scrutiny may participate.

To promote expanding trade ties between the United States and key developing country partners, EGAT will help U.S. trade partners to reduce transaction costs by streamlining administrative procedures through single-window applications, implementing transparent and efficient customs procedures such as advance rulings and risk assessment, and promoting modernization of port and other trade infrastructure. This work will be coordinated with the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, the Department of Homeland Security's Customs and Border Protection Commission, and other relevant U.S. Government agencies.

To support entrepreneurs, including in Muslim-majority countries, USAID will use its DCA to mobilize private capital through partial guarantees. The resulting investments should bolster small- and medium-sized enterprises, generate employment, and mobilize up to \$100 million in private capital. EGAT will also promote better business climates in Organization of the Islamic Conference member-states by convening decision-makers to advance business environment reforms and providing technical assistance for implementation of such reforms.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

The EGAT Bureau has an active monitoring, evaluation, and knowledge-management agenda that furthers two key goals of the USAID Forward agenda-promoting innovation, and using analytical monitoring and evaluative data to assess impact and shape program planning. In support of the Agency's new evaluation policy, EGAT will conduct rigorous analysis of Bureau-designed activities for performance as well as impact evaluations to examine effectiveness and scalability. In FY 2010, EGAT completed nine evaluations; seven are planned for FY 2011. FY 2010 evaluations identified best practices in a variety of EGAT sectors. For example, the Bureau's examination of recently-concluded long-term agriculture training programs will influence the design of Feed the Future training efforts, while the Economic Growth Office concluded a series on 'Programming for Growth,' analyzing effectiveness and impact of USAID economic growth programs.

In FY 2010, the Bureau led development of an analytical framework for the Global Climate Change Initiative to collect and analyze relevant data to assess progress and impact. In FY 2012, the Bureau will begin implementation of a robust evaluation agenda for the Global Climate Change Initiative. In basic education, EGAT will build on a new knowledge-management program to review and synthesize information from the field on program impacts, and provide this information in user-friendly formats to other Agency personnel.

Finally, EGAT will continue to review its portfolio of programs systematically to assess impact, progress, efficiency, and innovation. To do so, the Bureau conducts pipeline analyses and analyzes program-monitoring data, evaluation studies, and findings. It also holds crosscutting reviews to understand constraints better and to identify opportunities for integrated programming.

GH - Global Health

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Bureau for Global Health (GH) supports the U.S. Global Health Initiative (GHI) in order to save lives and improve health outcomes in the developing world in ways that maximize the impact of U.S. assistance. This protects our national security and contributes to economic growth, vibrant democracies responsive to the basic needs of their population, and healthier and better educated citizens in assisted countries.

In addition to providing technical assistance, training, and commodity support in developing countries, the Bureau will foster increased interagency coordination of U.S. global health efforts and lead the adoption of state-of-the-art programming and alignment with national governments and other donors, in anticipation of the transition to USAID leadership of GHI at fiscal year's end.

The Bureau's work improves access and quality of services for maternal and child health, nutrition, family planning and reproductive health; and prevents and treats HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis (TB), and other infectious diseases. To achieve the GHI goals, the Bureau assists developing country programs in designing and implementing state-of-the-art public health approaches that can achieve cost-effective program impact. In addition, the Bureau provides technical assistance to missions to scale up interventions and take advantage of economies of scale in procurement, technical services, and commodities. To promote sustainability, the Bureau helps expand health systems and the health workforce by adopting and scaling up proven health interventions across programs and countries. This approach improves health in ways that foster sustainable, effective, and efficient country-led public health programs. Finally, to promote the learning agenda, the Bureau funds dissemination of best practices, monitoring, evaluation, expansion of innovative technology and practices, and research on high-impact interventions.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	316,742	320,342	*	352,353
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	316,742	320,342	*	352,353
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	316,742	320,342	*	352,353

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
USAID Global Health (GH)	320,342	*	352,353
3 Investing in People	320,342	*	352,353
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	320,342	*	352,353
3.1 Health	320,342	*	352,353

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
USAID Global Health (GH)	320,342	*	352,353
3 Investing in People	320,342	*	352,353
3.1 Health	320,342	*	352,353
of which: Objective 6	14,210	*	15,134
6.1 Program Design and Learning	3,387	*	3,607
6.2 Administration and Oversight	10,823	*	11,527

Investing in People

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - USAID: The Bureau will contribute to the Investing in People Objective by improving the health of vulnerable populations in developing countries. To reduce mortality, the Bureau and its partners will identify and expand the use of key health interventions, such as immunization; prevention and treatment of diarrhea, pneumonia, and newborn infections; point-of-use water treatment and other interventions to improve water supply, sanitation, and hygiene; and improved maternal care during pregnancy, childbirth, and the post-partum period, including new approaches to the control of post-partum hemorrhage (the leading cause of maternal mortality in the developing world). Key programs to reduce morbidity will include fistula prevention and rehabilitation, and polio eradication. To achieve even greater efficiencies and reach in maternal and child health (MCH) programming, the Bureau will continue to support integration across health programs, particularly family planning, nutrition, and infectious diseases. The Bureau will continue to provide global technical leadership in and support for research to test and bring to scale low-cost, high-impact interventions that bring essential services to the communities where they are needed most. Further, USAID will develop the tools and approaches critical to disseminate best practices, and to strengthen health systems and the health workforce to support and sustain these improvements.

Nutrition is a key point of intersection between food security and health, and is a key outcome for both GHI and Feed the Future. The Bureau will provide global technical leadership and technical assistance to priority countries in both initiatives to facilitate introduction and scale up of nutrition activities, with a focus on a child's first 1,000 days--from conception to age two--to achieve maximum impact. Investments include expanding the evidence base for nutrition to guide policy reform, product development, and better nutrition programs; building capacity to design, implement, and report on food and nutrition programs while strengthening coordination and integration with other programs; and introducing or expanding comprehensive, evidence-based packages of interventions to prevent and treat undernutrition. This package of interventions encompasses social and behavior change communications to improve nutrition practices, diet diversification, and delivery of nutrition services, including nutrient supplementation and management of acute malnutrition.

The Bureau 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 and information services, directed toward enhancing the ability of couples to decide the number and spacing of births, and toward reducing abortion and maternal, infant, and child mortality and morbidity. Specifically, funding will support development of tools and models and sharing of best practices related to the key elements of successful family planning (FP) programs, including ways to mobilize 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; access to long-acting and permanent contraceptive methods, especially implants and intra-uterine devices (IUDs); healthy birth spacing; and crosscutting issues of gender, youth, and equity.

The Bureau 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. In HIV/AIDS, the Bureau 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. The Bureau will support bilateral country programs through the Partnership for Supply Chain Management, a project that ensures constant and cost-effective availability of essential commodities. The Bureau 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 TB, the Bureau will accelerate U.S. partnerships with key countries to scale up and enhance the effectiveness of their TB programs, further supporting the goals and objectives of the Global Plan to Stop TB 2006-2015. Specifically, the Bureau will 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. The Bureau will continue to support ongoing research for new anti-TB drugs and support of TB drug resistance.

In Malaria, the Bureau will support key components of the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) through technical assistance and introduction of cost-effective mechanisms to support scale-up of malaria prevention and treatment programs, including indoor residual spraying, long-lasting insecticide-treated bed nets (LLINs), artemisinin-based combination therapies, and interventions to address malaria in pregnancy. The Bureau will support multi-donor LLIN campaigns and public-private partnerships, as well as a range of health system strengthening activities that directly facilitate the delivery of infectious disease programs, e.g., pharmaceutical management, health management information systems, and training, quality assurance. The Bureau will work with countries to improve the quality and effectiveness of medicines - in large part by combating the availability of substandard and counterfeit medicines intended to treat malaria. In South Asia, the Bureau will work with regional partners to contain the artemisinin-resistant falciparum parasite and support additional studies in the region to assess the extent of resistance. In addition, the Bureau will support the development of malaria vaccine candidates, new malaria drugs and other malaria-related research, and promote international malaria partnerships. This includes a broad range of partners, most importantly national governments, as well as multilateral and bilateral institutions and private sector organizations. During the past year, PMI expanded collaboration with the private sector, nongovernmental organizations, and faith-based organizations. These groups have strong bases of operation in underserved rural areas where the burden of malaria is greatest.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

As a technical bureau, GH contributes to health performance in all countries assisted by USAID health programs, but cannot attribute countries' performance directly to Bureau efforts. GH measures its performance by how much or how well it provides technical assistance and expertise to USAID Missions, promotes research and innovation, and manages implementation mechanisms that support USAID field operations. In FY 2010, 74 countries accessed these Bureau implementing mechanisms, and Bureau staff spent 3,122 person days providing technical support. In FY 2010, the Bureau supported applied and operational research that established the evidence base for 53 new interventions that were introduced or expanded, including tools, technologies, and approaches. Another 59 new technologies are under development.

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: During FY 2010, the Bureau for Global Health undertook a portfolio review, in addition to 30 evaluations and assessments, to evaluate programmatic and financial performance, and to make recommendations for future activities. Findings from these efforts significantly informed program and budget decisions. In FY 2011, GH is planning a major evaluation of the Maternal and Child Health Integrated Program, which has operations in over 30 countries. The evaluation will examine both performance and impact, particularly the effectiveness of integrated program design. This will be used to inform USAID's MCH activities in FY 2012 and beyond.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: The following were among the Bureau's findings from evaluations and assessments during FY 2010 and FY 2011: (1) Studies in Nepal, Afghanistan, and Senegal demonstrated the feasibility of community-based distribution of misoprostol, which will allow access to life-saving treatment for post-partum hemorrhage outside of health facilities; (2) A study in Zambia demonstrated that community health workers can effectively manage childhood pneumonia and malaria using rapid diagnostic tests, artemisinin-based combinations, and amoxicillin; (3) Resuscitation training as a component of neonatal care in the community was shown to be effective in Zambia to reduce neonatal asphyxia, the second leading cause of newborn death; (4) A meta-analysis of trials in Bangladesh, Nepal, and Pakistan found a positive effect of chlorhexidine in reducing all-cause neonatal mortality during the first week of life; and (5) Gentamicin in Uniject™ for the management of neonatal sepsis was shown to be feasible and acceptable in Nepal. As a result of these reviews and evaluations, GH will increase funding for technical assistance, training with a focus on community health workers, local capacity, research, metrics, monitoring and evaluation, and strengthening of health systems. In addition, Lives Saved Tool analyses were undertaken in 28 priority MCH countries and used to promote evidence-based decision-making and to develop country profiles of programmatic priorities and gaps, particularly in child health.

The Bureau will use FY 2011 and FY 2012 funds to expand operations research, outcome monitoring, and evaluation in continuous efforts to improve performance and program impact in maternal, infant, and child health. Additionally, the Bureau both supports and uses data from the Demographic Health Surveys to track outcomes and impact indicators globally, and to inform recommendations regarding global funding for health.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: As a result of the reviews and evaluations conducted in FY 2011, GH will increase funding, where appropriate, for technical assistance, training with a focus on 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, malaria, tuberculosis (TB), neglected tropical diseases, maternal and child health, family planning, nutrition, social services, and pandemic and other emerging threats. Activities leverage funds for health assistance, advance technical leadership and innovation, fund research, and promote and disseminate the results of technical innovations that benefit many countries simultaneously.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	422,045	422,045	*	503,045
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	422,045	422,045	*	503,045
Non-War Supplemental	45,000	45,000	*	0
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	45,000	45,000	*	0
TOTAL	467,045	467,045	*	503,045

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Global Health - International Partnerships	467,045	*	503,045
3 Investing in People	467,045	*	503,045
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	467,045	*	503,045
3.1 Health	465,045	*	501,045
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	2,000	*	2,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Global Health - International Partnerships	467,045	*	503,045
3 Investing in People	467,045	*	503,045
3.1 Health	465,045	*	501,045
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	2,000	*	2,000

Investing in People

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - USAID: In FY 2012, 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 Global Drug Facility, and the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunizations (GAVI). GH manages USAID's program in pandemic influenza and other emerging threats program by providing technical assistance and other support to missions because the countries needing assistance cannot be accurately predicted this early in the budget cycle.

With the completion of a clinical trial in 2010 that demonstrated the significant effect of 1 percent Tenofovir Gel in reducing HIV infection in women, FY 2012 funding for microbicides will contribute to confirming the Tenofovir Gel results and preparing for regulatory approval by continuing ongoing safety and effectiveness trials, preclinical and early clinical development of promising alternative formulations, and the initial preparatory stages of product introduction. FY 2012 funding for IAVI will support pre-clinical HIV vaccine discovery and design, and will advance up to four promising HIV vaccine candidates into early-phase human trials in multiple eastern and southern Africa sites. With this funding, partner-country laboratory, clinical, regulatory and human capacity will continue to be incorporated into the trials in a sustainable manner to facilitate good clinical and community participatory practices, and with consistent emphasis on informed consent. IAVI continuously promotes gender equity and access to treatment and care in its work to develop safe and effective HIV vaccines for global use, particularly for developing countries hit hardest by the AIDS epidemic.

With FY 2012 funds, GAVI, a broad public-private partnership, will support country immunization programs and dramatically scale up immunization coverage in developing countries. GH will address neglected tropical diseases with targeted mass drug administration of centrally negotiated drugs. The vast majority of drugs are donated by the private sector through partnerships that leverage hundreds of millions of dollars of in-kind contributions to reduce the burden of seven debilitating NTDs, including onchocerciasis (river blindness), trachoma, lymphatic filariasis, schistosomiasis, and three soil-transmitted helminthes. FY 2012 funding will also provide the U.S. contribution to the TB Global Drug Facility to procure TB drugs for low-income countries.

GH will fund programs that address the continuing spread of avian influenza and other emerging pandemic threats that arise from within the animal population and pose significant health threats to humans. Program efforts will focus on the identification of pathogens that constitute a threat to humans, by establishing appropriate animal and human surveillance systems, building capacity to mitigate the threat of emerging infectious diseases, developing rapid response capability for animal and human outbreaks, ensuring adequate commodity and supply needs, and promoting appropriate communications systems in target countries. Influenza pandemic preparedness efforts will continue to focus on national preparedness planning, simulations, non-governmental organization training, and development of standards and protocols for an all-hazards approach to disaster preparedness.

Additionally, a \$100-million GHI Strategic Fund for Innovation, Integration and Evaluation is requested to fund several programmatic areas to provide catalytic support to the learning agenda through accelerated work in designated GHI Plus countries. This represents the USG commitment to supporting GHI Plus countries in expanding, integrating and coordinating services from existing platforms, evaluating services and increasing use of innovative technology and practices to improve efficient and effective service delivery. The GHI Strategic Fund for Innovation,

Integration and Evaluation Reserve is requested within the Maternal and Child Health, Family Planning, and Malaria 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 eight countries, particularly through efforts to rapidly implement GHI's approach focused on improved efficiencies, effectiveness, and sustainable health outcomes through better integration and leveraging of health investments.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: Performance measurement is unique to the specific partnership or programs.

In FY 2010, \$78 million was provided to GAVI to support 70 of the poorest countries in the world by providing 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 2010, GH provided \$65 million for the integrated management of seven NTDs. During 2010, these funds leveraged drug donations valued at \$685 million in countries supported by USAID, and resulted in approximately 162 million NTD treatments administered to over 69 million people. In addition, more than 390,000 community-based and professional health workers were trained to treat people with NTDs. During 2010, GH continued its critical role in the negotiation and management of partnerships with the pharmaceutical industry to ensure accurate drug forecasting of demand and support for the NTD drug donation programs.

In FY 2010, \$15 million was provided to the Global TB Drug Facility (GDF) to improve TB prevention and treatment through the procurement of approved TB drugs for low-income countries. With these funds the GDF procured drugs to treat 450,000 TB patients. Additionally, forty-one countries procured first-line drugs, and thirty-seven countries procured second-line drugs directly from the GDF, which assures drug quality and competitive prices.

In FY 2010, \$28.7 million was provided to IAVI. During 2010, IAVI had further breakthroughs on antibodies that can broadly neutralize HIV, and continued eight vaccine and epidemiological trials ongoing in 8 countries, including India, Rwanda, Kenya, Uganda, Zambia, South Africa, the United Kingdom, and the United States. In FY 2010 \$45 million was provided for microbicides to complete the Tenofovir Gel trial, which demonstrated significant effectiveness, continued a second large safety and effectiveness trial, and advanced the development of next-generation drugs.

In FY 2010, the pandemic influenza and other emerging threats programs successfully supported preparedness and national planning, communications, disease monitoring and case detection, outbreak response and containment, and provision of essential non-medical commodities in more than 50 countries.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: As a result of the FY 2010 Performance Report and portfolio reviews, GH intends to increase FY 2012 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 funding for research and innovation.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: The FY 2012 request will:

- Enable GAVI to expand delivery of vaccines and immunization coverage;
- Scale-up NTD treatments in additional countries where overlapping NTD burdens are impeding development;
- Enable the Global Drug Facility to continue to procure critical, life-saving TB drugs;
- Continue ongoing and new clinical trials for AIDS vaccines and microbicides, in coordination with funds leveraged from other donors; and
- Strengthen pandemic readiness and programs to prevent and control outbreaks among animals, minimize human exposure, and respond to significant health threats that cut across national borders.

USAID Forward: Program Effectiveness Initiatives

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Increasing Program Effectiveness: the USAID Forward Reforms

Development Innovation Ventures, Science and Technology, and Learning, Evaluation and Research

USAID has embarked on an ambitious reform effort, USAID Forward, to improve the way it does business-with new partnerships, an emphasis on innovation, and a relentless focus on results. USAID Forward is a comprehensive package of reforms in seven key areas, of which three ("Development Innovation Ventures"; "Science and Technology"; and "Learning, Evaluation and Research") are utilizing Development Assistance (DA) funding in the 2012 budget. The USAID Forward reforms are critical to achieving the Administration's vision to restore the United States as the global leader in international development, by transforming the Agency into a modern development enterprise, enabling it to achieve high-impact development while making the best use of limited resources.

USAID Forward is an early outcome of the Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review (QDDR) and the Presidential Policy Directive on Global Development (PPD), and will help modernize and strengthen USAID so that it can meet the most pressing development challenges, protect U.S. national security, enhance economic prospects, and project America's humanitarian values.

Funding USAID's initiatives on Development Innovation Ventures; Science and Technology; and Learning, Evaluation and Research is essential to give these programs the scale needed to positively affect the rest of USAID's investments. These are modest, centrally-managed programs that leverage a diversity of program and operating funds throughout a decentralized Agency to achieve impact. Together they are changing the way USAID innovates, uses scientific advancements, and evaluates its work.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	0	4,900	*	71,773
Development Assistance	0	4,900	*	71,773
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	0	4,900	*	71,773

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
USAID Forward: Program Effectiveness Initiatives	4,900	*	71,773
4 Economic Growth	0	*	1,000
Development Assistance	0	*	1,000
4.8 Environment	0	*	1,000
6 Program Support	4,900	*	70,773
Development Assistance	4,900	*	70,773
6.1 Program Design and Learning	4,900	*	70,773

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
USAID Forward: Program Effectiveness Initiatives	4,900	*	71,773
4 Economic Growth	0	*	1,000
4.8 Environment	0	*	1,000
6 Program Support	4,900	*	70,773
6.1 Program Design and Learning	4,900	*	70,773

Development Innovation Ventures (\$30,000,000)

Revitalizing the Agency's capacity for innovation is a key reform that will strengthen its ability to achieve high impact development and make smart use of limited resources.

Development Innovation Ventures (DIV) will reestablish the Agency as a leader in creating innovative scalable solutions to core development challenges by creating a simple but highly competitive method for identifying, incubating, and scaling up solutions. Borrowing from the private venture capital model, DIV is institutionalizing the innovation process by which ideas are conceptualized, developed, refined to meet real-world operational challenges, tested, and ultimately scaled to improve development outcomes in fundamental ways. DIV provides small seed DA funding to an array of innovative projects, provides larger amounts of funding to rigorously test and evaluate the most promising of these, and will eventually provide funding to enable the scaling up of the most impactful development innovations.

In the first funding round, the Development Innovations Fund received over 100 applications. Eight grants were awarded to innovative development partners, only one of which had previously worked with USAID. The second round has received almost 150 high-quality proposals, indicating the strong potential of this venture capital model for funding development innovations.

USAID's Development Credit Authority (DCA) and partnerships with private, foreign, and multilateral entities will be used, where appropriate, to leverage USAID's own resources committed through the DIV program, to support and scale up development innovations. For example, the use of a DCA guarantee to bring together private debt and equity investors could generate a significant multiplier to increase financing for agricultural businesses in priority food security countries. DCA could also be used to support innovations that have been tested in one

setting, but where risk perceptions have prevented expansion to other developing countries or regions, or to scale an innovation across a region or globally. An example is the Water Revolving Fund launched as a partnership with the Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA) in the Philippines, which mobilized financing for local water infrastructure expansion and improvement.

DIV funding will also support USAID Innovation Fellows and Innovation Solution Seeking Sessions, to leverage the DIV grants to create a strong culture of results-driven innovation within USAID. Innovation fellows are development leaders in academia and the private sector who will collaborate with Agency staff to develop, rigorously test, and scale innovative approaches to development. Professor Michael Kremer of Harvard's Economics Department has been recruited as the first Innovation Fellow and the Scientific Director of DIV. Innovation Conferences will bring together development experts from academia, the private sector, and USAID to brainstorm and develop innovative ideas for potential seed funding and scaling up of critical innovations.

Science and Technology (\$22,073,000)

Throughout USAID's history, technological breakthroughs have been a critical element of major development successes - notably the Green Revolution, integrated pest management, oral rehydration therapy, and vaccines. Today, science and technology (S&T) affords powerful opportunities to surmount traditional development barriers, empower citizens in developing countries to address their own problems, and move beyond the economic and social wellbeing development trajectory of the last 200 years. Science and Technology funding will (1) restore essential scientific and technical capacity within the Agency, (2) focus the Agency and the broader development community on critical barriers to advancing development goals through a series of Grand Challenges for Development, and (3) leverage billions of dollars of domestic research in our federal science agencies and academia, fostering international cooperation on shared problems that affect both the U.S. and developing countries. The QDDR highlights this need to use science and technology at USAID "to develop game-changing solutions to specific development problems."

"Grand Challenges for Development" is a USAID initiative that will be undertaken in partnership with other federal agencies and with the private sector, and will significantly leverage other funds, expertise, and resources. Grand Challenges will use targeted mechanisms to overcome critical barriers to development, creating focused environments of interdisciplinary solvers. The first Grand Challenge for Development will focus on saving the lives of women and newborns by improving medical care available at the time of delivery. This Grand Challenge will operate in close partnership with the President's Global Health Initiative and will leverage significant funding from outside partners. A Grand Challenge for Development is likely to be announced in Education in 2011 and up to three more are planned for 2012.

USAID is developing an international science partnership with the National Science Foundation (NSF). The partnership will leverage NSF research funding to U.S. scientists by allowing them to partner with developing country scientists on research aimed at key development problems. USAID priority partnerships will focus on environmental resilience, water, energy, and health, as well as on interdisciplinary topics with high development-related impacts.

USAID is seeking to rebuild its technical capacity to improve the effectiveness, rigor and impact of our development investments. This includes increasing the number of American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) Fellows, providing incentives and resources for maintenance of expertise, and using geospatial capacity to do better analysis, support evaluation, donor coordination, as well as mapping our activities transparently. Additional funding for the Geospatial Analytical Center at USAID, established in 2011, will be used to work with targeted,

priority USAID Missions and Washington operating units to improve the Agency's planning and development work through geospatial technologies and analysis.

Learning, Evaluation and Research (\$19,700,000)

USAID is enhancing its capacity for performance monitoring and rigorous, relevant evaluation. This initiative is consistent with the Administration's focus on evidence-based policy formulation, as well as the intent of the QDDR and the PPD. For example, the PPD cites the need for "more substantial investment of resources in monitoring and evaluation, including with a focus on rigorous and high-quality impact evaluations" as a key policy tool.

Rebuilding USAID's capacity for performance monitoring and rigorous, relevant evaluation is essential to measure more specifically the effects of the programs we support and implement, and apply this knowledge to improve future strategy and design. Funding will support rigorous impact evaluations, as well as performance evaluations that examine project effectiveness and efficiency of implementation. These activities will generate relevant evidence regarding varying development strategies. For example, the Agency will be able to evaluate the relative costs and benefits of development interventions that primarily operate on the demand side versus those that primarily focus on supply-side strengthening. Improving the Agency's capacity for evaluation will allow the Agency to learn from its investments and directly feed this information back into project design. Moreover, evaluation is fundamental to ensuring that the Agency is able to be fully accountable for the resources entrusted to its management, documenting meaningful development outcomes using credible methods.

Recognizing that USAID has already begun to increase our capacity for rigorous evaluation, evaluation experts convened by the Office of Management and Budget and the Council of Economic Advisors awarded USAID \$4,700,000 in the Development Assistance account to support specific rigorous evaluation proposals submitted by the Agency. These resources will be used to undertake evaluations that rigorously test core hypotheses within the Presidential Feed the Future Initiative, contributing to the effectiveness of programs in Rwanda and Haiti, as well as generating knowledge that will be useful in other countries. Funding will also support a jump-start of the Agency's capacity to undertake evaluations using methods that permit with- and without-program comparisons.

Funds will also be used for a training and incentive program for USAID staff to identify opportunities for evaluation and to obtain and manage the technical experts who design and conduct evaluations. Funding will be used to strengthen evaluation partnerships with sister domestic and international agencies and NGOs, to evaluate large-scale development interventions. USAID is co-funding work organized by the OECD/DAC and the International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (IIIE), which will leverage our funding to gain a stronger and more credible voice within the international dialogue about standards for evaluation, and enable USAID to help set the agenda for critical multi-country evaluations that build evidence on investments across our areas of work. USAID will continue to convene a series of "Evidence Summits" on priority topics where leading scholars present cutting-edge research and evaluation findings in ways that respond to critical USAID issues regarding the most effective design, implementation, and evaluation of development policies and programs.

With these efforts, USAID will more than triple the collection and analysis of baseline information for the programs that it funds; engage in a set of flagship and influential impact evaluations; dramatically increase the quality and utility of the other types of evaluations it undertakes; and be able to report accurately on the evaluations undertaken and the use of the findings.

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Key Interest Areas

Introduction

This section contains information on resources budgeted for “Key Interest Areas” of special concern or interest. There are two types of “Key Interest Areas”: (1) “lower-level” Key Interest Areas which are represented below the Program Area level in the Strategic Framework, and (2) selected “cross-cutting” Key Areas which are represented under multiple Program Objectives or Program Areas.

1. Element-level Key Interest Areas include Basic Education and Higher Education within the Education Program Area, and Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats, HIV/AIDS, Family Planning and Reproductive Health, Malaria, Maternal and Child Health, Nutrition, Neglected Tropical Diseases and Other Public Health Threats, Polio, and Tuberculosis within the Health Program Area. Since these involve lower-level Program Element detail, or below, they cannot be identified in the higher level Program Area tables in the individual country, regional and functional program narratives.

2. Cross-cutting Key Interest Areas involve resources typically budgeted in multiple Program Elements or Program Areas, or multiple Program Objectives. These include Biodiversity, Gender, Microenterprise, Science/Technology/Innovation, Trade Capacity Building, Trafficking in Persons, the Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership, and Water. Water activities, for instance, might be represented within watershed management improvement, under the Economic Growth Program Objective, but also may be represented with a subsidiary goal of improving access to safe drinking water under the Health Program Objective. Importantly, in some of these cross-cutting Key Interest Areas, the FY 2012 amounts shown represent only a portion of the funds likely to be budgeted for the area once the FY 2012 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 2012 for operating units in each appropriation account.

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Biodiversity

Summary

Biodiversity is a crosscutting issue, but is primarily found under the Economic Growth Program Area of Environment. U.S. Agency for International Development activities help to conserve species and ecosystems in areas of globally and locally important biodiversity. Biodiversity programs help achieve development objectives by enhancing livelihoods, improving health, and strengthening governance. 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, improving governance over natural resources to improve sustainability, and helping people manage resources sustainably to ensure long-term ecological and economic benefits. For example, nature-based enterprises in Kenya earned \$1.27 million for rural households, and 4 ecotourism agreements worth more than \$2.5 million were signed between the community groups and the private sector. 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 may shift based on the specific qualifying activities identified in final Operational Plans, following enacted appropriations.

Biodiversity Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	DA	GHCS USAID	ESF	AEECA
TOTAL	79,092	58,940	2,000	17,300	852
Africa	34,990	27,990	-	7,000	-
Ghana	2,040	2,040	-	-	-
Liberia	4,000	-	-	4,000	-
Malawi	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Mali	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
Mozambique	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Rwanda	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
Sudan	3,000	-	-	3,000	-
Tanzania	7,000	7,000	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
USAID Central Africa Regional	3,210	3,210	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	1,700	1,700	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	2,040	2,040	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	6,950	6,950	-	-	-
Cambodia	1,500	1,500	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia	5,450	5,450	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	852	-	-	-	852
Georgia	750	-	-	-	750
Russia	50	-	-	-	50

Biodiversity Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	DA	GHCS USAID	ESF	AEECA
Eurasia Regional	41	-	-	-	41
Europe Regional	11	-	-	-	11
South and Central Asia	5,000	-	-	5,000	-
Afghanistan	5,000	-	-	5,000	-
Western Hemisphere	10,500	5,500	-	5,000	-
Colombia	3,000	-	-	3,000	-
El Salvador	2,500	2,500	-	-	-
Haiti	2,000	-	-	2,000	-
USAID Central America Regional	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade	18,500	18,500	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	18,500	18,500	-	-	-
Global Health	2,000	-	2,000	-	-
Global Health - Core	2,000	-	2,000	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	300	-	-	300	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	300	-	-	300	-

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; many have missed education opportunities entirely. Unemployed, disaffected youth populations can be either at risk for involvement in crime, violence, and extremism, or, with investment and support, a force for positive change and stability. Quality Basic Education contributes to broad-based economic growth, democracy, and improved health outcomes. In FY 2012, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will fully transition into its new education strategy. For Basic Education, this includes 2 specific goals with measureable targets: improved reading skills for 100 million children in primary grades by 2015, and increased equitable access to education in crisis and conflict environments for 15 million learners by 2015. USAID will continue to work collaboratively with host countries, other donors, civil society groups, and the private sector in support of these goals. This request represents a commitment to strategically-focused programming to achieve measureable impacts and sustainable educational outcomes through enhanced selectivity, focus, and innovation, as well as appropriate division of labor between host-country governments and other donor agencies.

Basic Education Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	FY 2012 Total without Food for Peace	DA	ESF	AECA	IO&P	FFP
TOTAL	749,647	740,092	288,465	442,495	8,152	980	9,555
Africa	262,212	255,212	173,112	82,100	-	-	7,000
Angola	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
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	29,427	29,427	29,427	-	-	-	-
Kenya	11,000	11,000	11,000	-	-	-	-
Liberia	30,000	27,000	-	27,000	-	-	3,000
Malawi	8,000	8,000	8,000	-	-	-	-
Mali	18,635	18,635	18,635	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	10,000	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	15,300	15,300	15,300	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	5,000	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-
Senegal	12,000	12,000	12,000	-	-	-	-
Somalia	5,100	5,100	-	5,100	-	-	-
South Africa	3,000	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-

Basic Education Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	FY 2012 Total without Food for Peace	DA	ESF	AEECA	IO&P	FFP
Sudan	38,000	38,000	-	38,000	-	-	-
Tanzania	11,500	11,500	11,500	-	-	-	-
Uganda	7,600	7,600	7,600	-	-	-	-
Zambia	10,000	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	7,000	7,000	7,000	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	41,683	41,683	38,733	2,950	-	-	-
Burma	2,850	2,850	-	2,850	-	-	-
Cambodia	1,556	1,556	1,556	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	32,177	32,177	32,177	-	-	-	-
Philippines	5,000	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	100	100	-	100	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	1,700	1,700	-	-	1,700	-	-
Armenia	500	500	-	-	500	-	-
Georgia	1,200	1,200	-	-	1,200	-	-
Near East	164,805	164,805	6,500	158,305	-	-	-
Egypt	43,000	43,000	-	43,000	-	-	-
Iraq	25,000	25,000	-	25,000	-	-	-
Jordan	49,000	49,000	-	49,000	-	-	-
Lebanon	22,805	22,805	-	22,805	-	-	-
Morocco	6,500	6,500	6,500	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	8,500	8,500	-	8,500	-	-	-
Yemen	10,000	10,000	-	10,000	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	200,364	200,364	10,000	183,912	6,452	-	-
Afghanistan	81,612	81,612	-	81,612	-	-	-
Bangladesh	5,000	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-
India	5,000	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	1,800	1,800	-	-	1,800	-	-
Nepal	1,500	1,500	-	1,500	-	-	-
Pakistan	100,000	100,000	-	100,000	-	-	-
Tajikistan	4,465	4,465	-	-	4,465	-	-
Turkmenistan	187	187	-	-	187	-	-
State South and Central Asia Regional	800	800	-	800	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	59,670	57,115	41,887	15,228	-	-	2,555
Dominican Republic	3,473	3,473	3,473	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	4,000	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	6,000	6,000	6,000	-	-	-	-

Basic Education Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	FY 2012 Total without Food for Peace	DA	ESF	AECA	IO&P	FFP
Haiti	12,555	10,000	-	10,000	-	-	2,555
Honduras	9,874	9,874	9,874	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	2,500	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-
Peru	5,000	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	2,040	2,040	2,040	-	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	5,228	5,228	-	5,228	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	7,000	7,000	7,000	-	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	2,683	2,683	2,683	-	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	2,683	2,683	2,683	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade	15,550	15,550	15,550	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	15,550	15,550	15,550	-	-	-	-
International Organizations	980	980	-	-	-	980	-
UNESCO/ICSECA International Contributions for Scientific, Educational, and Cultural Activities	980	980	-	-	-	980	-

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 and 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 2012 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, leverage resources, 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 the efficiency of higher education institutions to contribute to small-business development and job creation in local, regional, and national development. In addition, the United States is funding 11 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 2012 Total	DA	ESF	AEECA
TOTAL	233,499	77,443	149,993	6,063
Africa	5,000	2,000	3,000	-
Liberia	3,000	-	3,000	-
South Africa	2,000	2,000	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	35,196	32,746	2,450	-
Burma	450	-	450	-
China	200	-	200	-
Indonesia	20,000	20,000	-	-
Philippines	9,696	9,696	-	-
Vietnam	3,050	3,050	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	1,800	-	1,800	-
Europe and Eurasia	4,033	-	-	4,033
Armenia	600	-	-	600

Higher Education Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	DA	ESF	AEECA
Belarus	850	-	-	850
Georgia	815	-	-	815
Kosovo	1,100	-	-	1,100
Macedonia	100	-	-	100
Serbia	90	-	-	90
Ukraine	478	-	-	478
Near East	64,417	-	64,417	-
Egypt	48,000	-	48,000	-
Lebanon	10,717	-	10,717	-
Near East Regional	5,700	-	5,700	-
South and Central Asia	81,356	-	79,326	2,030
Afghanistan	33,926	-	33,926	-
Kyrgyz Republic	500	-	-	500
Pakistan	45,200	-	45,200	-
Tajikistan	180	-	-	180
Turkmenistan	750	-	-	750
Central Asia Regional	600	-	-	600
State South and Central Asia Regional	200	-	200	-
Western Hemisphere	23,350	23,350	-	-
El Salvador	4,000	4,000	-	-
Mexico	7,350	7,350	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	12,000	12,000	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	847	847	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	847	847	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	11,500	11,500	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)	11,500	11,500	-	-
Development Partnerships	1,000	1,000	-	-
Development Partnerships	1,000	1,000	-	-
Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade	6,000	6,000	-	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	6,000	6,000	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	800	-	800	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	800	-	800	-

Gender

Summary

Gender is a cluster that includes three interrelated crosscutting sub-Key Issues: Gender Equality, Gender-Based Violence, and Programs that Target Women. These sub-Key Issues are areas of strong congressional and Administration interest, and respond to congressional reporting requirements.

- **Gender Equality (GE):** This Sub-Key Issue includes programs with an explicit goal to promote gender equality, which is a Millennium Development Goal supported by the USG. It includes activities that: alleviate constraints that disproportionately affect either males or females¹ to enable them to better contribute to and benefit from economic, social, cultural and political development where they have been historically discriminated against due to their sex; increase access to and benefit from programs for persons who have been historically excluded due to their sex; and facilitate the critical examination and subsequent transformation of male or female gender roles and norms that negatively affect either women or men.
- **Gender-Based Violence (GBV):** This sub-Key Issue includes activities aimed at preventing and responding to GBV,² which results in physical, sexual, and psychological harm to either women or men based on gender stereotypes or due to their sex. Interventions that address GBV perpetrated against men or boys are reported here as well.
- **Programs that Target Women (P-TW):** This sub-Key Issue identifies efforts deliberately and specifically targeted to women and girls, as distinguished from activities that include women as participants without explicitly targeting them. Such activities may be in the form of a standalone project that is directed to or reaches female participants (e.g., maternal child health programs, some family planning programs) or sub-components designed to promote the participation of females in larger projects with other goals (e.g., a sub-component designed to encourage female entrepreneurship in an economic growth program). There is a great deal of overlap between P-TW and programs that address GE or GBV.

Funds are **not** attributed to both the GE and GBV sub-Key Issues, but funds attributed to either may also be attributed to the P-TW sub-Key Issue. Therefore, the funds attributed to these three sub-Key Issues cannot be added together to form a total for Gender—they **must** be considered separately.

¹ References to men and women also include boys and girls.

² Trafficking in Persons, which is a form of GBV, is included in the Trafficking in Persons Key Issue, **not** the GBV sub-Key Issue.

Gender Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	DA	GHCS USAID	GHCS STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	MRA	FFP
Gender Equality	390,515	104,665	109,756	6,900	152,700	5,194	700	-	10,600
Africa	212,705	44,505	89,750	6,700	61,150	-	-	-	10,600
Benin	18,700	-	18,700	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	1,100	-	-	1,100	-	-	-	-	-
Djibouti	300	150	-	150	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	6,400	6,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	7,600	6,000	-	1,600	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea	200	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	1,520	-	1,520	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	600	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	26,150	-	-	-	21,150	-	-	-	5,000
Malawi	3,300	2,000	500	-	-	-	-	-	800
Mali	12,500	2,500	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	59,805	1,005	58,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	6,400	6,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	8,300	-	-	-	3,500	-	-	-	4,800
South Africa	400	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	36,500	-	-	-	36,500	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	1,500	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	700	-	-	700	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	3,350	3,350	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	600	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	1,280	1,000	230	50	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	9,735	9,635	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Cambodia	8,135	8,135	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	1,600	1,500	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	3,745	-	-	-	-	3,745	-	-	-
Armenia	250	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	150	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-
Belarus	600	-	-	-	-	600	-	-	-
Kosovo	200	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-
Ukraine	2,500	-	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	-
Eurasia Regional	15	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-
Europe Regional	30	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-

Gender Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	DA	GHCS USAID	GHCS STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	MRA	FFP
Near East	7,000	-	-	-	6,500	-	500	-	-
Jordan	3,500	-	-	-	3,000	-	500	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	3,500	-	-	-	3,500	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	153,354	49,205	18,550	-	84,050	1,449	100	-	-
Afghanistan	75,000	-	-	-	75,000	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	49,205	49,205	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	18,550	-	18,550	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	208	-	-	-	-	208	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	349	-	-	-	-	349	-	-	-
Nepal	9,150	-	-	-	9,050	-	100	-	-
Tajikistan	561	-	-	-	-	561	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	98	-	-	-	-	98	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	233	-	-	-	-	233	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	1,520	320	-	200	1,000	-	-	-	-
Colombia	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	120	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	200	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	200	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture & Trade (EGAT)	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health	1,456	-	1,456	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health - Core	1,456	-	1,456	-	-	-	-	-	-

Gender-Based Violence	117,174	6,700	7,566	67,463	18,150	2,383	6,912	8,000	-
Africa	87,933	2,900	4,941	62,542	11,650	-	5,900	-	-
Angola	2,852	-	500	2,352	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	1,086	-	-	1,086	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	452	-	-	452	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	13,510	-	-	5,010	7,500	-	1,000	-	-
Ethiopia	3,472	1,000	400	2,072	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	450	-	400	50	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	3,612	-	-	2,862	-	-	750	-	-
Lesotho	500	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	2,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	1,000	-	-
Malawi	1,622	-	500	1,122	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	1,500	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-

Gender Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	DA	GHCS USAID	GHCS STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	MRA	FFP
Mozambique	8,695	100	-	8,595	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia	2,911	-	-	2,911	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	1,614	-	200	1,414	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	1,418	-	-	1,418	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	1,291	300	991	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	19,696	1,500	-	17,696	-	-	500	-	-
Sudan	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-
Swaziland	1,096	-	-	1,096	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	7,100	-	-	7,000	-	-	100	-	-
Uganda	1,398	-	-	1,048	-	-	350	-	-
Zambia	4,787	-	-	4,587	-	-	200	-	-
Zimbabwe	1,221	-	-	1,221	-	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional	4,150	-	-	-	3,150	-	1,000	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	500	-	450	50	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	1,094	-	-	974	-	-	120	-	-
Cambodia	609	-	-	609	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	100	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Timor-Leste	20	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-
Vietnam	365	-	-	365	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	2,036	-	-	-	-	2,036	-	-	-
Armenia	200	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	50	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	250	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-
Ukraine	1,500	-	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	-
Eurasia Regional	21	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-
Europe Regional	15	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-
Near East	2,500	-	-	-	2,000	-	500	-	-
Jordan	2,500	-	-	-	2,000	-	500	-	-
South and Central Asia	5,242	2,550	2,200	45	-	347	100	-	-
Bangladesh	2,550	2,550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	2,245	-	2,200	45	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	45	-	-	-	-	45	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	45	-	-	-	-	45	-	-	-
Nepal	100	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Tajikistan	131	-	-	-	-	131	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	30	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	96	-	-	-	-	96	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	8,652	250	-	3,902	4,500	-	-	-	-

Gender Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	DA	GHCS USAID	GHCS STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	MRA	FFP
Colombia	4,500	-	-	-	4,500	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	800	-	-	800	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	250	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guyana	912	-	-	912	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	600	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	976	-	-	976	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	614	-	-	614	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture & Trade (EGAT)	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health	425	-	425	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health - Core	425	-	425	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	292	-	-	-	-	-	292	-	-
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	292	-	-	-	-	-	292	-	-
Population, Refugees, and Migration	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,000	-
Population, Refugees, and Migration	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,000	-

Programs Targeted to Women	1,204,276	98,630	492,605	339,419	244,300	9,742	2,880	-	16,700
Africa	829,322	36,825	409,290	325,257	41,100	-	150	-	16,700
Angola	700	-	-	700	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	18,700	-	18,700	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	3,931	-	-	3,931	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	7,081	-	-	7,081	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	30,510	-	15,000	7,910	7,500	-	100	-	-
Djibouti	500	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	139,522	6,400	93,000	23,422	-	-	-	-	16,700
Ghana	55,440	3,000	50,000	2,440	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	31,252	-	-	31,252	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	1,305	-	-	1,305	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	15,450	-	8,000	-	7,450	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	20,300	-	20,300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	42,236	1,500	28,000	12,736	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	8,700	4,200	4,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	46,359	600	-	45,759	-	-	-	-	-

Gender Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	DA	GHCS USAID	GHCS STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	MRA	FFP
Namibia	4,636	-	-	4,636	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	91,452	3,150	59,000	29,302	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	12,319	6,400	-	5,919	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	29,739	3,575	26,164	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-
South Africa	54,306	-	1,500	52,756	-	-	50	-	-
Sudan	46,073	-	23,000	1,073	22,000	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	3,725	-	-	3,725	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	78,876	5,000	28,750	45,126	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	15,557	-	-	15,557	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	35,098	3,000	6,800	25,298	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	17,669	-	13,000	4,669	-	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional	3,150	-	-	-	3,150	-	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	2,000	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	1,660	-	1,500	160	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	10,076	-	10,076	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	10,057	5,150	-	4,707	-	-	200	-	-
Cambodia	5,435	4,950	-	485	-	-	-	-	-
China	66	-	-	66	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	135	-	-	35	-	-	100	-	-
Philippines	300	200	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Thailand	48	-	-	48	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	4,073	-	-	4,073	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	8,008	-	-	-	-	8,008	-	-	-
Armenia	200	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	200	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2,000	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-
Georgia	3,000	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-
Russia	600	-	-	-	-	600	-	-	-
Ukraine	1,900	-	-	-	-	1,900	-	-	-
Eurasia Regional	62	-	-	-	-	62	-	-	-
Europe Regional	46	-	-	-	-	46	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	293,469	51,255	36,500	680	203,200	1,734	100	-	-
Afghanistan	100,000	-	-	-	100,000	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	49,755	49,755	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	38,180	1,000	36,500	680	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	208	-	-	-	-	208	-	-	-

Gender Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	DA	GHCS USAID	GHCS STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	MRA	FFP
Kyrgyz Republic	349	-	-	-	-	349	-	-	-
Nepal	23,100	-	-	-	23,000	-	100	-	-
Pakistan	80,000	-	-	-	80,000	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	711	-	-	-	-	711	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	248	-	-	-	-	248	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	218	-	-	-	-	218	-	-	-
State South and Central Asia Regional (SCA)	200	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-
USAID South Asia Regional	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	8,975	200	-	8,775	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	1,350	-	-	1,350	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	200	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guyana	564	-	-	564	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	6,661	-	-	6,661	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	200	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade	5,200	5,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	5,200	5,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GH - Global Health	46,815	-	46,815	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health - Core	46,815	-	46,815	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	2,430	-	-	-	-	-	2,430	-	-
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	2,430	-	-	-	-	-	2,430	-	-

Family Planning/Reproductive Health

Summary

More than 200 million women have an unmet need for family planning, resulting in 52 million unintended pregnancies, 22 million abortions, and 142,000 maternal deaths each year. Family Planning and Reproductive Health programs improve and expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning and reproductive health information and services. Activities will support the key elements of successful family planning programs, including mobilization of demand for modern family planning services through behavior change communication; commodity supply and logistics; service delivery; policy analysis and planning; biomedical, social science, and program research; knowledge management; and monitoring and evaluation.

Family planning is an essential intervention for the health of women and children, contributing to reduced maternal mortality, healthier children (through breastfeeding), and reduced infant mortality (through better birth spacing). Family planning enhances the ability of couples to decide the number and spacing of births, and makes substantial contributions toward reducing abortion and mitigating adverse effects of population dynamics on natural resources, economic growth, and state stability.

Under the Global Health Initiative, U.S. Agency for International Development family-planning programs will further integrate with other health interventions, address health systems bottlenecks, promote gender equality, and invest in more comprehensive monitoring and evaluation to improve field programs. Priority areas include: FP/MCH (including post-abortion care) and HIV integration; contraceptive security; community-based approaches for family planning; access to long-acting contraceptive methods, especially injectables; healthy birth spacing; and the crosscutting issues of gender, youth, and equity.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	GHCS USAID	ESF	AEECA	IO&P
TOTAL	769,105	625,600	89,073	6,932	47,500
Africa	348,576	348,576	-	-	-
Angola	4,000	4,000	-	-	-
Benin	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	20,000	20,000	-	-	-
Ethiopia	37,000	37,000	-	-	-
Ghana	19,000	19,000	-	-	-
Guinea	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Kenya	27,000	27,000	-	-	-
Liberia	8,000	8,000	-	-	-
Madagascar	16,000	16,000	-	-	-
Malawi	17,000	17,000	-	-	-
Mali	16,000	16,000	-	-	-
Mozambique	17,000	17,000	-	-	-
Nigeria	36,500	36,500	-	-	-

Family Planning and Reproductive Health Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	GHCS USAID	ESF	AEECA	IO&P
Rwanda	15,000	15,000	-	-	-
Senegal	14,100	14,100	-	-	-
South Africa	1,500	1,500	-	-	-
Sudan	8,000	8,000	-	-	-
Tanzania	29,000	29,000	-	-	-
Uganda	26,000	26,000	-	-	-
Zambia	15,000	15,000	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	2,250	2,250	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	2,950	2,950	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	9,276	9,276	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	26,500	26,500	-	-	-
Cambodia	6,000	6,000	-	-	-
Philippines	18,500	18,500	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	5,432	-	-	5,432	-
Armenia	800	-	-	800	-
Georgia	1,432	-	-	1,432	-
Russia	2,000	-	-	2,000	-
Ukraine	1,200	-	-	1,200	-
Near East	29,000	9,000	20,000	-	-
Egypt	5,000	-	5,000	-	-
Jordan	15,000	-	15,000	-	-
Yemen	9,000	9,000	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	136,573	66,000	69,073	1,500	-
Afghanistan	39,073	-	39,073	-	-
Bangladesh	28,000	28,000	-	-	-
India	24,000	24,000	-	-	-
Nepal	14,000	14,000	-	-	-
Pakistan	30,000	-	30,000	-	-
Tajikistan	1,500	-	-	1,500	-
Western Hemisphere	30,700	30,700	-	-	-
Bolivia	8,100	8,100	-	-	-
Guatemala	6,600	6,600	-	-	-
Haiti	11,000	11,000	-	-	-
Honduras	2,500	2,500	-	-	-
Peru	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	1,500	1,500	-	-	-

Family Planning and Reproductive Health Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	GHCS USAID	ESF	AEECA	IO&P
Asia Middle East Regional	2,300	2,300	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	2,300	2,300	-	-	-
Global Health	102,524	102,524	-	-	-
Global Health - Core	102,524	102,524	-	-	-
Global Health--International Partnerships	40,000	40,000	-	-	-
New Partners Fund	10,000	10,000	-	-	-
Global Health Initiative Strategic Fund	30,000	30,000	-	-	-
International Organizations	47,500	-	-	-	47,500
UNFPA UN Population Fund	47,500	-	-	-	47,500

HIV/AIDS

Summary

United States HIV/AIDS programs support a comprehensive, multi-sectoral approach that expands access to prevention, care, and treatment to reduce the transmission of the virus and impact of the epidemic on individuals, communities, and nations. Prevention activities, including male circumcision and the prevention of mother-to-child transmission, support a combination of evidence-based, mutually reinforcing biomedical, behavioral, and structural interventions aligned with epidemiological trends and needs 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.

HIV/AIDS funding also supports crosscutting activities around gender and health systems strengthening, including human resources for health, strategic information, capacity building, and administration and oversight. The President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) proactively confronts the changing demographics of the HIV/AIDS epidemic by integrating gender throughout prevention, care, and treatment activities, supporting special initiatives—including those aimed at addressing gender-based violence--and implementing Global Health Initiative (GHI) principles that highlight the importance of women, girls, and gender equality. PEPFAR, as part of GHI, emphasizes strengthening of health systems and promoting country ownership of programs to build a long-term sustainable response to the epidemic and to help achieve the goals in prevention, care, and treatment. PEPFAR supports countries to increase access to HIV/AIDS services through a comprehensive, multi-sectoral 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.

In addition, PEPFAR supports international partnerships with the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria, and contributions to UNAIDS, the World Health Organization, and International AIDS Vaccine Initiative. These international partnerships save lives and build country ownership and capacity to lead and manage national responses over the longer term. PEPFAR is overseen and managed by the Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator at the U.S. Department of State, and is implemented by multiple U.S. Government agencies, as well as local and international nongovernmental organizations, faith- and community-based organizations, private sector entities, and partner governments.

HIV/AIDS Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	GHCS USAID	GHCS STATE
TOTAL	5,991,900	350,000	5,641,900
Africa	3,868,800	94,410	3,774,390
Angola	15,009	4,400	10,609
Benin	2,000	2,000	-
Botswana	71,000	-	71,000

HIV/AIDS Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	GHCS USAID	GHCS STATE
Burundi	8,500	3,500	5,000
Cameroon	12,750	1,500	11,250
Cote d'Ivoire	142,455	-	142,455
Democratic Republic of the Congo	58,835	9,200	49,635
Djibouti	1,800	-	1,800
Ethiopia	314,089	-	314,089
Ghana	14,770	5,500	9,270
Guinea	2,000	2,000	-
Kenya	544,623	-	544,623
Lesotho	28,700	6,400	22,300
Liberia	5,500	2,700	2,800
Madagascar	2,000	1,500	500
Malawi	63,341	15,500	47,841
Mali	10,500	3,000	7,500
Mozambique	269,811	-	269,811
Namibia	99,500	-	99,500
Nigeria	471,227	-	471,227
Rwanda	120,000	-	120,000
Senegal	4,535	3,000	1,535
Sierra Leone	500	-	500
South Africa	509,969	-	509,969
Sudan	14,407	2,010	12,397
Swaziland	45,731	6,900	38,831
Tanzania	346,342	-	346,342
Uganda	322,906	-	322,906
Zambia	292,170	-	292,170
Zimbabwe	60,830	16,500	44,330
USAID Africa Regional	1,000	1,000	-
USAID East Africa Regional	3,600	2,800	800
USAID Southern Africa Regional	5,400	2,000	3,400
USAID West Africa Regional	3,000	3,000	-
East Asia and Pacific	136,566	34,350	102,216
Burma	2,100	2,100	-
Cambodia	15,590	12,500	3,090
China	7,000	4,000	3,000
Indonesia	13,158	7,750	5,408
Laos	1,000	1,000	-
Papua New Guinea	7,500	2,500	5,000

HIV/AIDS Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	GHCS USAID	GHCS STATE
Philippines	1,000	1,000	-
Thailand	1,500	1,000	500
Vietnam	84,978	-	84,978
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia	2,740	2,500	240
Europe and Eurasia	37,678	5,450	32,228
Georgia	850	-	850
Russia	4,500	2,500	2,000
Ukraine	31,878	2,500	29,378
Eurasia Regional	450	450	-
South and Central Asia	67,954	32,200	35,754
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	23,990	-	23,990
Western Hemisphere	240,497	31,121	209,376
Belize	20	-	20
Brazil	1,300	-	1,300
Dominican Republic	15,278	5,750	9,528
El Salvador	1,110	1,090	20
Guatemala	2,000	2,000	-
Guyana	13,525	-	13,525
Haiti	160,928	-	160,928
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	20,300	5,750	14,550
USAID Central America Regional	11,561	5,391	6,170
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	1,588	500	1,088

HIV/AIDS Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	GHCS USAID	GHCS STATE
Asia Middle East Regional	1,300	650	650
Asia Middle East Regional	1,300	650	650
Global Health	57,774	57,774	-
Global Health - Core	57,774	57,774	-
Global Health - International Partnerships	94,045	94,045	-
Commodity Fund	20,335	20,335	-
International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI)	28,710	28,710	-
Microbicides	45,000	45,000	-
S/GAC - Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator	1,487,286	-	1,487,286
Management, Evaluation and Technical Support and Additional Funding for Country Programs	442,286	-	442,286
International Partnerships	1,045,000	-	1,045,000

Malaria

Summary

Malaria programs will continue the comprehensive strategy launched in the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI), which combines prevention and treatment approaches, and integrates these interventions with other priority health services. Every year, 800,000 people die of malaria, and 250 million people are newly infected. The U.S. Agency for International Development 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 Nigeria and the Democratic Republic of Congo. This represents 70 percent 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 strengthen 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 interventions to address malaria in pregnancy. The program will focus on reaching 85 percent of pregnant women and of children under age 5 in target countries. In addition, 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.

Under the GHI, USAID malaria programs will further integrate with other global health programs particularly in maternal child health, HIV and health systems strengthening. Priority areas include implementation of community-case management to treat pneumonia and malaria, strengthening antenatal care services, and improving the quality and availability of diagnostics capacity for all diseases.

Malaria Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	GHCS-USAID
TOTAL	691,000	691,000
Africa	569,435	569,435
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	23,500	23,500
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

Malaria Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	GHCS-USAID
Nigeria	23,500	23,500
Rwanda	19,000	19,000
Senegal	24,000	24,000
Sudan	4,500	4,500
Tanzania	48,000	48,000
Uganda	32,500	32,500
Zambia	24,000	24,000
USAID Africa Regional	88,760	88,760
East Asia and Pacific	7,000	7,000
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia	7,000	7,000
Western Hemisphere	5,000	5,000
USAID South America Regional	5,000	5,000
Global Health	87,565	87,565
Global Health - Core	87,565	87,565
Global Health - International Partnerships	22,000	22,000
Global Health Initiative Strategic Fund	22,000	22,000

Maternal and Child Health

Summary

Every year, in developing countries, 358,000 women die from largely preventable complications related to pregnancy or childbirth, and there are 8.1 million child deaths, of which an estimated two-thirds could be prevented. Maternal Health and Child Health (MCH) programs focus on working with country and global partners to increase the widespread availability and use of proven life-saving interventions, and to strengthen the delivery platforms to ensure long-term sustainability of these programs. The U.S. Agency for International Development (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 the most vulnerable populations, with simultaneous investment in building the longer-term human resource and system capability required to provide comprehensive obstetric care.

As part of the Global Health Initiative, the MCH program will also actively integrate across all health programs, particularly malaria prevention and treatment, prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV, and family planning and related reproductive health information and services. USAID 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. USAID 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 2012 Total	FY 2012 Total without Food for Peace	GHCS USAID	ESF	AEECA	IO&P	FFP
TOTAL	1,291,916	1,191,342	846,000	210,240	8,502	126,600	100,574
Africa	452,834	398,760	398,760	-	-	-	54,074
Angola	4,000	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-
Benin	6,000	6,000	6,000	-	-	-	-
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	33,750	27,750	27,750	-	-	-	6,000
Ethiopia	45,000	45,000	45,000	-	-	-	-
Ghana	18,000	18,000	18,000	-	-	-	-
Guinea	2,500	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-
Kenya	25,000	25,000	25,000	-	-	-	-
Liberia	13,000	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	3,000

Maternal and Child Health Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	FY 2012 Total without Food for Peace	GHCS USAID	ESF	AEECA	IO&P	FFP
Madagascar	18,924	15,000	15,000	-	-	-	3,924
Malawi	26,400	21,000	21,000	-	-	-	5,400
Mali	25,000	21,000	21,000	-	-	-	4,000
Mauritania	2,750	-	-	-	-	-	2,750
Mozambique	23,000	23,000	23,000	-	-	-	-
Niger	9,000	-	-	-	-	-	9,000
Nigeria	45,000	45,000	45,000	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	16,000	16,000	16,000	-	-	-	-
Senegal	15,000	15,000	15,000	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	3,000
Somalia	1,550	1,550	1,550	-	-	-	-
Sudan	23,000	22,000	22,000	-	-	-	1,000
Tanzania	28,000	28,000	28,000	-	-	-	-
Uganda	22,000	22,000	22,000	-	-	-	-
Zambia	15,000	15,000	15,000	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	3,000	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	8,900	8,900	8,900	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	61,000	61,000	61,000	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	10,000	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	45,000	45,000	45,000	-	-	-	-
Philippines	4,000	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	5,002	5,002	-	-	5,002	-	-
Armenia	2,002	2,002	-	-	2,002	-	-
Georgia	3,000	3,000	-	-	3,000	-	-
Near East	42,000	42,000	12,000	30,000	-	-	-
Egypt	10,000	10,000	-	10,000	-	-	-
Jordan	10,000	10,000	-	10,000	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	10,000	10,000	-	10,000	-	-	-
Yemen	12,000	12,000	12,000	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	315,240	286,740	103,000	180,240	3,500	-	28,500
Afghanistan	108,240	100,240	-	100,240	-	-	8,000
Bangladesh	65,500	45,000	45,000	-	-	-	20,500
India	35,000	35,000	35,000	-	-	-	-

Maternal and Child Health Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	FY 2012 Total without Food for Peace	GHCS USAID	ESF	AEECA	IO&P	FFP
Kyrgyz Republic	1,000	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	-
Nepal	22,000	22,000	22,000	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	80,000	80,000	-	80,000	-	-	-
Tajikistan	3,500	3,500	1,000	-	2,500	-	-
Western Hemisphere	68,700	50,700	50,700	-	-	-	18,000
Bolivia	6,000	6,000	6,000	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	23,000	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	18,000
Haiti	25,000	25,000	25,000	-	-	-	-
Honduras	2,500	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	2,200	2,200	2,200	-	-	-	-
Peru	3,400	3,400	3,400	-	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	2,600	2,600	2,600	-	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	2,550	2,550	2,550	-	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	2,550	2,550	2,550	-	-	-	-
Global Health	54,990	54,990	54,990	-	-	-	-
Global Health - Core	54,990	54,990	54,990	-	-	-	-
Global Health--International Partnerships	163,000	163,000	163,000	-	-	-	-
Global Alliance for Vaccine Immunization (GAVI)	115,000	115,000	115,000	-	-	-	-
Global Health Initiative Strategic Fund	48,000	48,000	48,000	-	-	-	-
International Organizations	126,600	126,600	-	-	-	126,600	-
UNICEF UN Children's Fund	126,600	126,600	-	-	-	126,600	-

Neglected Tropical Diseases and Other Public Health Threats

Summary

Every year, approximately over 1 billion people suffer from one or more tropical diseases, causing severe disability and hindering cognitive development. The Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD) program works 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 the U.S. Agency for International Development with the private sector, which donates hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of medications each year to reduce the burden of the seven debilitating NTDs: 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 the elimination of one or more of the diseases.

In addition, Other Public Health Threats programs address the dangers posed by infectious diseases not included elsewhere, such as cholera, dengue, and meningitis, which cause waves of unpredictable and devastating epidemics, and significant non-communicable health threats of major public health importance. These programs also address the containment of antimicrobial resistance and the crosscutting work on surveillance that builds capacity for outbreak preparedness and response.

Neglected Tropical Diseases and Other Public Health Threats Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	DA	GHCS USAID	ESF
TOTAL	163,384	9,000	100,000	54,384
Near East	16,000	-	-	16,000
Egypt	5,000	-	-	5,000
Iraq	6,000	-	-	6,000
West Bank and Gaza	5,000	-	-	5,000
South and Central Asia	33,034	-	-	33,034
Afghanistan	23,034	-	-	23,034
Pakistan	10,000	-	-	10,000
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	9,000	9,000	-	-
DCHA/ASHA	9,000	9,000	-	-
Global Health--International Partnerships	100,000	-	100,000	-
Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD)	100,000	-	100,000	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	5,350	-	-	5,350
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	5,350	-	-	5,350

Nutrition

Summary

More than 200 million children under age 5, and 1 in 3 women in the developing world suffer from undernutrition. Nutrition activities are linked with the Feed the Future Initiative, and focus on prevention of undernutrition through integrated services that target the critical 1,000-day window from pregnancy to age 2 by providing evidence-based interventions such as nutrition education to improve maternal diets, nutrition during pregnancy, exclusive breastfeeding, and infant and young child feeding practices. Nutrition programs also promote diet quality and diversification through fortified or biofortified staple foods, specialized food products, and community gardens; and through the delivery of nutrition services, including micronutrient supplementation and community management of acute malnutrition.

Nutrition Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	FY 2012 Total without Food for Peace	GHCS USAID	ESF	FFP
TOTAL	225,525	161,434	150,000	11,434	64,091
Africa	143,500	99,000	99,000	-	44,500
Democratic Republic of the Congo	3,000	3,000	3,000	-	-
Ethiopia	18,100	12,100	12,100	-	6,000
Ghana	9,000	9,000	9,000	-	-
Kenya	7,000	7,000	7,000	-	-
Liberia	3,500	3,500	3,500	-	-
Malawi	8,000	8,000	8,000	-	-
Mali	7,000	7,000	7,000	-	-
Mozambique	20,000	10,000	10,000	-	10,000
Rwanda	4,700	4,700	4,700	-	-
Senegal	4,700	4,700	4,700	-	-
Sierra Leone	3,000	-	-	-	3,000
Sudan	14,000	-	-	-	14,000
Tanzania	13,000	13,000	13,000	-	-
Uganda	24,500	13,000	13,000	-	11,500
Zambia	4,000	4,000	4,000	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	3,000	3,000	3,000	-	-
Cambodia	3,000	3,000	3,000	-	-
Near East	10,000	10,000	-	10,000	-
Egypt	10,000	10,000	-	10,000	-
South and Central Asia	23,434	23,434	22,000	1,434	-
Afghanistan	1,434	1,434	-	1,434	-

Nutrition Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	FY 2012 Total without Food for Peace	GHCS USAID	ESF	FFP
Bangladesh	10,500	10,500	10,500	-	-
India	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-
Nepal	10,500	10,500	10,500	-	-
Western Hemisphere	28,591	9,000	9,000	-	19,591
Guatemala	4,000	4,000	4,000	-	-
Haiti	24,591	5,000	5,000	-	19,591
Global Health	15,000	15,000	15,000	-	-
Global Health - Core	15,000	15,000	15,000	-	-
Global Health--International Partnerships	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-
Iodine Deficiency Disorder (IDD)	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-

Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats

Summary

Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats programs focus on mitigating the possibility that a highly virulent virus such as H5N1 (“Avian Flu”) could develop into a pandemic by strengthening countries’ ability to detect cases early and to apply appropriate control measures quickly. 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 expand surveillance to address the role of wildlife in the emergence and spread of new pathogens, enhance field epidemiological training for a more effective outbreak response by national partners, strengthen laboratory capability to address infectious disease threats, and strengthen national capacities to prepare for and respond to the emergence and spread of a pandemic capable virus. In addition, efforts to control the ongoing threat posed by the still highly-virulent H5N1–Avian Flu virus will be further consolidated within the five remaining endemic countries. These efforts will ultimately minimize the risk for the emergence and spread of new pandemic disease threats.

Pandemic Influenza Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	GHCS USAID
TOTAL	60,000	60,000
Global Health - International Partnerships	60,000	60,000
Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats	60,000	60,000

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 4 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 percent. However, for the past 5 years, case numbers still fluctuate between about 1,000 and 2,000 per year. A total of 966 cases of poliomyelitis have been reported worldwide for 2009. The U.S. Agency for International Development's polio programs, which are a subset of Maternal and Child Health programs, are undertaken in close collaboration with international and national partners. These programs support the planning, implementation, and monitoring of supplemental immunization activities for eventual polio eradication; improve surveillance for Acute Flaccid Paralysis and laboratory capacity for diagnosis, analysis, and reporting; improve communication and advocacy; support certification, containment, post-eradication, and post-certification policy development; and improve information collection and reporting.

Polio Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	GHCS USAID	ESF
TOTAL	39,500	35,000	4,500
Africa	18,750	18,750	-
Angola	1,910	1,910	-
Benin	100	100	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	3,100	3,100	-
Ethiopia	3,000	3,000	-
Guinea	100	100	-
Kenya	200	200	-
Liberia	150	150	-
Mali	100	100	-
Mozambique	100	100	-
Nigeria	5,320	5,320	-
Senegal	100	100	-
Somalia	500	500	-
Sudan	2,000	2,000	-
Uganda	200	200	-
Zambia	100	100	-
USAID Africa Regional	1,670	1,670	-
USAID West Africa Regional	100	100	-
East Asia and Pacific	1,000	1,000	-
Indonesia	1,000	1,000	-
South and Central Asia	13,250	8,750	4,500
Afghanistan	2,000	-	2,000

Polio Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	GHCS USAID	ESF
Bangladesh	800	800	-
India	7,450	7,450	-
Nepal	500	500	-
Pakistan	2,500	-	2,500
GH - Global Health	6,500	6,500	-
Global Health - Core	6,500	6,500	-

Tuberculosis

Summary

Tuberculosis (TB) is a major cause of death and debilitating illness throughout much of the developing world. Each year, there are approximately 9.1 million newly affected people and 1.7 million deaths due to TB, and 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 the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)'s TB program, including increasing and strengthening human resources to support Directly Observed Treatment, Short Course (DOTS) implementation, preventing and treating TB–HIV co-infection, and partnering with the private sector in DOTS. The accelerated scale-up of these 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 MDR and extensively-drug-resistant TB and to reduce TB–HIV co-infection will be priority activities. USAID collaborates with the Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator and other U.S. Government 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 Isoniazid Preventive Therapy where appropriate. 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.

Tuberculosis Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	GHCS USAID	ESF	AEECA
TOTAL	254,368	236,000	6,302	12,066
Africa	95,400	95,400	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	12,100	12,100	-	-
Ethiopia	12,000	12,000	-	-
Ghana	2,000	2,000	-	-
Kenya	7,000	7,000	-	-
Malawi	2,000	2,000	-	-
Mozambique	6,000	6,000	-	-
Nigeria	12,000	12,000	-	-
South Africa	15,000	15,000	-	-
Sudan	2,000	2,000	-	-
Tanzania	6,000	6,000	-	-
Uganda	6,000	6,000	-	-
Zambia	3,300	3,300	-	-
Zimbabwe	5,000	5,000	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	2,500	2,500	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	2,500	2,500	-	-

Tuberculosis Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	GHCS USAID	ESF	AEECA
East Asia and Pacific	39,600	39,600	-	-
Cambodia	5,000	5,000	-	-
Indonesia	16,600	16,600	-	-
Philippines	12,000	12,000	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	6,000	6,000	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	16,000	9,000	-	7,000
Russia	11,000	7,000	-	4,000
Ukraine	5,000	2,000	-	3,000
South and Central Asia	44,368	33,000	6,302	5,066
Afghanistan	6,302	-	6,302	-
Bangladesh	11,000	11,000	-	-
India	15,000	15,000	-	-
Kazakhstan	3,100	2,000	-	1,100
Kyrgyz Republic	1,800	1,000	-	800
Tajikistan	2,540	1,500	-	1,040
Turkmenistan	1,000	-	-	1,000
Uzbekistan	3,626	2,500	-	1,126
Western Hemisphere	4,500	4,500	-	-
Haiti	2,000	2,000	-	-
Mexico	1,500	1,500	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	1,000	1,000	-	-
Global Health	34,500	34,500	-	-
Global Health - Core	34,500	34,500	-	-
Global Health - International Partnerships	20,000	20,000	-	-
TB Drug Facility	15,000	15,000	-	-
MDR Financing	5,000	5,000	-	-

Microenterprise and Microfinance

Summary

Microenterprise and microfinance are cross-cutting issues, but are mostly found under the Economic Growth Program Area, “Economic Opportunity.” Throughout the developing world, millions of poor 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: microfinance, to improve access to financial services including credit, deposit services, insurance, remittances, and payment services tailored to the needs of poor households; enterprise development, to improve productivity and market potential for microenterprises; and reducing regulatory and policy barriers to registering and operating micro- and small firms. The FY 2012 levels projected for this area represent the best current estimate, but may be understated because some qualifying activities will not be identified until Operational Plans are finalized, following enacted appropriations.

Microenterprise - Microfinance Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	FY 2012 Total without Food for Peace	DA	GHCS USAID	ESF	AECA	FFP
TOTAL	155,532	155,232	44,562	300	80,200	30,170	300
Africa	29,135	28,835	18,035	300	10,500	-	300
Angola	2,035	2,035	2,035	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2,500	2,500	-	-	2,500	-	-
Ghana	300	300	-	300	-	-	-
Liberia	3,500	3,500	-	-	3,500	-	-
Malawi	3,300	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	300
Mali	1,500	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	4,000	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-
Senegal	1,500	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-
Somalia	1,000	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	-
Sudan	3,500	3,500	-	-	3,500	-	-
Uganda	3,000	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-
Zambia	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	5,277	5,277	5,277	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	4,277	4,277	4,277	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	13,910	13,910	-	-	-	13,910	-
Albania	600	600	-	-	-	600	-
Azerbaijan	200	200	-	-	-	200	-

Microenterprise - Microfinance Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	FY 2012 Total without Food for Peace	DA	GHCS USAID	ESF	AECA	FFP
Belarus	500	500	-	-	-	500	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4,534	4,534	-	-	-	4,534	-
Georgia	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	1,500	-
Kosovo	200	200	-	-	-	200	-
Macedonia	750	750	-	-	-	750	-
Moldova	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-
Russia	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-
Serbia	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	2,000	-
Ukraine	1,530	1,530	-	-	-	1,530	-
Eurasia Regional	48	48	-	-	-	48	-
Europe Regional	48	48	-	-	-	48	-
Near East	5,300	5,300	-	-	5,300	-	-
Lebanon	3,300	3,300	-	-	3,300	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	2,000	2,000	-	-	2,000	-	-
South and Central Asia	60,160	60,160	2,500	-	41,400	16,260	-
Afghanistan	35,400	35,400	-	-	35,400	-	-
Bangladesh	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	400	400	-	-	-	400	-
Kyrgyz Republic	7,000	7,000	-	-	-	7,000	-
Pakistan	6,000	6,000	-	-	6,000	-	-
Sri Lanka	1,500	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	8,700	8,700	-	-	-	8,700	-
Uzbekistan	160	160	-	-	-	160	-
Western Hemisphere	25,250	25,250	2,250	-	23,000	-	-
Colombia	20,000	20,000	-	-	20,000	-	-
Ecuador	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
Haiti	3,000	3,000	-	-	3,000	-	-
Nicaragua	250	250	250	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade	16,500	16,500	16,500	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	16,500	16,500	16,500	-	-	-	-

Science, Technology and Innovation

Summary

The United States is committed to tapping its global leadership in science and technology in order to help developing countries overcome a range of challenges to rapid and transformational development progress. Cutting-edge science and technology offer the potential to leapfrog historical development paths that may no longer be economically or environmentally viable. To maximize this potential, it is critical to find creative and innovative solutions to each country's specific conditions and needs, and to help countries build the capacity to both generate and utilize science and technology.

Under the Presidential Policy Directive on Global Development, U.S. assistance will seek to accelerate the rate of scientific and technological innovation and the rate at which novel insights, approaches, and distribution strategies are applied at scale to overcome long-standing development challenges. Programs will engage market forces to provide incentives for the development or deployment of new solutions, including through competitions, prizes, and targeted partnerships.

In FY 2012, a core group of Science, Technology, and Innovation (STI) programs will focus on strengthening and extending the contribution that STI makes to the effectiveness and sustainability of U.S. foreign assistance. For example, under the USAID Forward initiative, USAID will expand its partnerships with a range of Federal science agencies in order to leverage the \$148 billion the U.S. Government spends annually on science research and apply it to the solution of critical development challenges. In partnership with other donors, philanthropic organizations, and the private sector, USAID will support prize competitions that stimulate new approaches to address critical development constraints, leverage resources and partnerships, and reward bold and innovative solutions, and will support efforts to scale up the results. The Development Innovation Ventures (DIV) program will borrow from the private venture-capital model to invest resources in nurturing and scaling up game-changing development innovations.

Under the Feed the Future and Global Climate Change Initiatives, the United States will sharply increase support for U.S. and international research on critical food-security issues, and expand developing countries' access to and ability to utilize sophisticated U.S. climate information systems. Disaster risk management programs will exploit the power of modern satellite imagery and communications technologies to identify early signs of drought or other natural disasters, helping developing country partners to mobilize timely and effective responses. In support of the Global Health Initiative, USAID will help to develop, introduce, and "scale up" new and existing tools, technologies, and approaches for improving the availability, affordability and quality of health and nutrition services.

In addition, science, technology and innovation are integrated into a wide range of other U.S. foreign assistance programs. For example, education and workforce development programs around the world build on information, communication, and technology systems to improve the quality of education outcomes and job skills. Regional and bilateral agriculture programs draw on rapidly evolving mobile communications technologies to empower isolated farmers and fishermen to overcome "information asymmetries," integrate into regional and global markets, and escape deeply entrenched poverty. Funding for the science, technology and innovation components of these integrated programs is based on country-driven strategies and plans—

developed through broad consultation with development partners and stakeholders—and is subject to the overall availability of funds.

Core Science, Technology and Innovation Funding Summary
(\$ in millions)

	FY 2012 Request	DA	ESF	GHCS USAID	FFP	USAID/ OE	State/ Ops
Total: State and USAID	333	230	10	74	17	2	1
USAID	322	230	0	74	17	2	0
USAID Forward, of which:	52	52	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Development Innovation Ventures</i>	30	30	-	-	-	-	-
<i>S&T Excellence</i>	22	22	-	-	-	-	-
FTF Research and Development	135	135	-	-	-	-	-
GHI Research and Development	74	-	-	74	-	-	-
GCC Research and Development	22	22	-	-	-	-	-
<i>SERVIR</i>	18	18	-	-	-	-	-
<i>CGIAR</i>	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
FEWSNet	17	-	-	-	17	-	-
Global Engagement, of which:	21	21	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Regional Centers of Excellence</i>	16	16	-	-	-	-	-
<i>International Science Partnerships</i>	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
<i>S&T Training for Women</i>	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Operating Expenses	2	-	-	-	-	2	-
<i>Science, Technology and Innovation</i>	2	-	-	-	-	2	-
State	11		10				1
Global Engagement, Centers of Excellence	8	-	8	-	-	-	-
Global Muslim Science Partnerships	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Climate Change (OES)	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
Civilian Research Development Fund (CRDF)	0	-	0	-	-	-	-
State Operations, of which:	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
<i>Jefferson Science Program</i>	1	-	-	-	-	-	1

Note: Some of the totals may not add due to rounding.

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 2012 request for the portion of total U.S. 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 transaction costs, and support for the development of sustainable private-sector business services that help potential exporters gain access to 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 Feed the Future 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 (available online at <http://tcb.eads.usaidallnet.gov>). FY 2012 "indirect TCB" levels will be available in the TCB database in the first quarter of calendar year 2013.

"Direct" Trade Capacity Building Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	DA	ESF	AEECA	IO&P
TOTAL	216,247	95,987	97,929	15,853	6,478
Africa	50,644	43,044	7,600	-	-
Ethiopia	1,835	1,835	-	-	-
Mali	2,500	2,500	-	-	-
Nigeria	3,060	3,060	-	-	-
Senegal	2,150	2,150	-	-	-
South Africa	1,020	1,020	-	-	-
Sudan	5,000	-	5,000	-	-
Zambia	5,003	5,003	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	1,600	-	1,600	-	-
State Africa Regional	1,000	-	1,000	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	7,863	7,863	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	6,513	6,513	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	6,600	6,600	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	6,500	6,500	-	-	-

"Direct" Trade Capacity Building Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	DA	ESF	AECA	IO&P
East Asia and Pacific	11,830	8,510	3,320	-	-
Indonesia	3,427	3,427	-	-	-
Laos	1,458	1,458	-	-	-
Vietnam	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	3,320	-	3,320	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia	1,625	1,625	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	13,693	-	-	13,693	-
Albania	800	-	-	800	-
Armenia	350	-	-	350	-
Azerbaijan	1,938	-	-	1,938	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2,150	-	-	2,150	-
Georgia	5,355	-	-	5,355	-
Moldova	100	-	-	100	-
Ukraine	3,000	-	-	3,000	-
Near East	21,120	2,000	19,120	-	-
Egypt	8,000	-	8,000	-	-
Jordan	5,000	-	5,000	-	-
Lebanon	1,720	-	1,720	-	-
Morocco	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	4,400	-	4,400	-	-
South and Central Asia	47,479	-	45,319	2,160	-
Afghanistan	14,145	-	14,145	-	-
Kazakhstan	500	-	-	500	-
Kyrgyz Republic	1,400	-	-	1,400	-
Nepal	1,450	-	1,450	-	-
Pakistan	29,000	-	29,000	-	-
Turkmenistan	100	-	-	100	-
Uzbekistan	160	-	-	160	-
State South and Central Asia Regional	724	-	724	-	-
Western Hemisphere	46,603	38,033	8,570	-	-
Colombia	3,570	-	3,570	-	-
Dominican Republic	1,250	1,250	-	-	-
Ecuador	1,670	1,670	-	-	-
El Salvador	5,520	5,520	-	-	-
Guatemala	1,500	1,500	-	-	-
Jamaica	2,013	2,013	-	-	-
Nicaragua	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
Paraguay	800	800	-	-	-

"Direct" Trade Capacity Building Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	DA	ESF	AEECA	IO&P
Peru	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	5,000	-	5,000	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	8,750	8,750	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	12,000	12,000	-	-	-
USAID South America Regional	530	530	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade	8,400	3,400	5,000	-	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	8,400	3,400	5,000	-	-
International Organizations	6,478	-	-	-	6,478
International Organizations	6,478	-	-	-	6,478
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	9,000	-	9,000	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	9,000	-	9,000	-	-

Trafficking in Persons

Summary

Trafficking in persons violates the human rights of its victims, and is a multi-dimensional threat to nation-states. The common denominator of trafficking scenarios is the use of force, fraud, or coercion to exploit a person for profit, whether for purposes of commercial sexual exploitation or forced labor. This modern-day form of slavery promotes social breakdown, fuels organized crime, deprives countries of human capital, raises public health costs, and leads to a breakdown of the rule of law. The U.S. Government's antitrafficking approach—prosecution of traffickers, protection of victims, and prevention, together with rescue, rehabilitation, and reintegration—is comprehensive and effective, but requires multiple levels of international engagement. The U.S. Government aligns its foreign assistance with the findings of the Department of State's annual Trafficking-in-Persons (TIP) Report, targeting priority countries, particularly those on Tier 3, Tier 2–Watch List, and Tier 2, where there is a demonstrable need for resources and where there is political will to address the problems and deficiencies identified in the TIP Report. The FY 2012 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.

Trafficking in Persons Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE
TOTAL	37,127	7,250	2,895	5,874	21,108
Africa	1,500	200	1,200	-	100
Democratic Republic of the Congo	200	-	200	-	-
Djibouti	50	-	-	-	50
Mozambique	200	200	-	-	-
South Africa	50	-	-	-	50
State Africa Regional	1,000	-	1,000	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	5,150	4,950	-	-	200
Cambodia	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
Indonesia	100	-	-	-	100
Philippines	1,000	900	-	-	100
Thailand	450	450	-	-	-
Vietnam	300	300	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia	1,300	1,300	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	3,381	-	-	3,381	-
Albania	400	-	-	400	-
Armenia	300	-	-	300	-
Azerbaijan	300	-	-	300	-
Belarus	400	-	-	400	-
Georgia	300	-	-	300	-
Moldova	250	-	-	250	-

Trafficking in Persons Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	DA	ESF	AECA	INCLE
Russia	350	-	-	350	-
Ukraine	1,081	-	-	1,081	-
South and Central Asia	5,288	1,100	1,695	2,493	-
Bangladesh	1,100	1,100	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	305	-	-	305	-
Kyrgyz Republic	350	-	-	350	-
Nepal	1,695	-	1,695	-	-
Tajikistan	1,050	-	-	1,050	-
Turkmenistan	230	-	-	230	-
Uzbekistan	558	-	-	558	-
Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons	20,808	-	-	-	20,808
Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons	20,808	-	-	-	20,808

Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)

Summary

The Trans-Sahara Counter-terrorism Partnership is a multifaceted, multi-year strategy aimed at defeating terrorist organizations by strengthening regional counter-terrorism capabilities, enhancing and institutionalizing cooperation among the region's security forces, promoting democratic governance, discrediting terrorist ideology, and reinforcing bilateral military ties with the United States. The overall goals are to enhance the indigenous capacities of governments in the pan-Sahel (Mauritania, Mali, Chad, Niger, Nigeria, and Senegal) to confront the challenge posed by terrorist organizations in the region, and to facilitate cooperation between those countries and the United States' Maghreb partners (Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia) in combating terrorism. One of the key components of the interagency effort is to target isolated or neglected regions, and 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 FY 2012 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 for all items	All Accounts	DA	ESF	INCLE	NADR	PKO
TOTAL	52,800	12,000	5,500	4,500	10,800	20,000
Africa	28,300	12,000	4,000	3,500	8,800	-
State Africa Regional	16,300	-	4,000	3,500	8,800	-
USAID West Africa Regional	12,000	12,000	-	-	-	-
Near East	4,500	-	1,500	1,000	2,000	-
Near East Regional -- TSCTP	4,500	-	1,500	1,000	2,000	-
PM - Political-Military Affairs	20,000	-	-	-	-	20,000
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership	20,000	-	-	-	-	20,000

Water

Summary

Water is a crosscutting issue in foreign assistance, with activities in all five Program Objectives. These include improved drinking-water supply, sanitation, and hygiene; improved watershed and water resources management; maintenance of vital ecosystem functions; increased water productivity; improved water security; and promoting cooperation on managing transboundary water resources. The FY 2012 Budget will continue funding water activities that contribute directly to protecting human health and responding to humanitarian crises, promoting broad-based economic growth, enhancing environmental and national security, and developing public participatory processes that improve transparency and accountability in providing a resource essential to people's lives and livelihoods.

Water Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	FY 2012 Total without Food for Peace	DA	GHCS USAID	GHCS STATE	ESF	AEECA	FFP
TOTAL	301,992	293,999	97,275	29,750	8,725	154,022	4,220	8,000
Africa	100,647	92,647	50,230	11,000	8,417	23,000	-	8,000
Angola	3,000	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	300	300	-	300	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	188	188	-	-	188	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	16,000	10,000	-	5,000	-	5,000	-	6,000
Ethiopia	7,894	7,894	5,100	1,500	1,294	-	-	-
Ghana	4,070	4,070	3,570	500	-	-	-	-
Kenya	1,332	1,332	-	-	1,332	-	-	-
Liberia	7,150	7,150	-	150	-	7,000	-	-
Malawi	4,756	2,756	2,000	500	256	-	-	2,000
Mali	5,500	5,500	4,000	1,500	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	3,380	3,380	2,460	-	920	-	-	-
Namibia	4	4	-	-	4	-	-	-
Nigeria	2,473	2,473	1,020	150	1,303	-	-	-
Rwanda	4,478	4,478	4,000	-	478	-	-	-
Senegal	5,100	5,100	5,100	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	262	262	-	-	262	-	-	-
Sudan	11,000	11,000	-	-	-	11,000	-	-
Tanzania	5,087	5,087	5,000	-	87	-	-	-
Uganda	3,315	3,315	2,000	-	1,315	-	-	-
Zambia	7,378	7,378	5,100	1,400	878	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	100	100	-	-	100	-	-	-

Water Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	FY 2012 Total without Food for Peace	DA	GHCS USAID	GHCS STATE	ESF	AEECA	FFP
USAID Africa Regional	5,880	5,880	5,880	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	12,643	12,643	12,230	250	163	-	-	-
Cambodia	1,600	1,600	1,350	250	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	6,333	6,333	6,333	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	2,047	2,047	2,047	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	163	163	-	-	163	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia	2,500	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	1,270	1,270	-	-	-	-	1,270	-
Armenia	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	1,000	-
Moldova	200	200	-	-	-	-	200	-
Russia	70	70	-	-	-	-	70	-
Near East	74,487	74,487	3,315	-	-	71,172	-	-
Jordan	20,000	20,000	-	-	-	20,000	-	-
Lebanon	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	10,000	-	-
Morocco	1,815	1,815	1,815	-	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	41,172	41,172	-	-	-	41,172	-	-
Near East Regional	1,500	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	65,800	65,807	3,000	3,000	-	56,850	2,950	-
Afghanistan	54,750	54,750	-	-	-	54,750	-	-
Bangladesh	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
India	4,000	4,000	1,000	3,000	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	300	300	-	-	-	-	300	-
Nepal	2,100	2,100	-	-	-	2,100	-	-
Tajikistan	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-	2,500	-
Central Asia Regional	150	150	-	-	-	-	150	-
Western Hemisphere	3,645	3,645	2,500	-	145	1,000	-	-
Dominican Republic	10	10	-	-	10	-	-	-
Ecuador	2,500	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-	-
Guyana	35	35	-	-	35	-	-	-
Haiti	1,100	1,100	-	-	100	1,000	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	20,000	20,000	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	20,000	20,000	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-
Development Partnerships	9,000	9,000	9,000	-	-	-	-	-
Development Grants Program	9,000	9,000	9,000	-	-	-	-	-

Water Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	FY 2012 Total without Food for Peace	DA	GHCS USAID	GHCS STATE	ESF	AEECA	FFP
Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade	7,000	7,000	7,000	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	7,000	7,000	7,000	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health	5,500	5,500	-	5,500	-	-	-	-
Global Health - Core	5,500	5,500	-	5,500	-	-	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	2,000	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	2,000	-	-

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FOREIGN OPERATIONS

FY 2010 PERFORMANCE REPORT

FY 2012 PERFORMANCE PLAN

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Introduction

This section of the Fiscal Year 2012 Congressional Budget Justification (CBJ) contains the Foreign Operations Annual Performance Report for FY 2010 and the Annual Performance Plan for FY 2012 (APR/APP). The APR/APP presents a description of the work conducted by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Department of State to achieve foreign assistance goals, as well as a sample of key performance indicators that show agency-level progress towards these goals.

In addition to the agency-level performance information presented in the APR/APP, the CBJ contains summaries detailing country-specific achievements and the use of performance data to inform and support budget requests.

Approach to Performance Management

Performance indicators are featured throughout the main chapters of this budget justification. Each chapter contains indicators showing progress on one of the five joint State-USAID Strategic Objectives in foreign assistance. The strategic framework used by the Department of State and USAID for FY 2010 consisted of the following objectives, which may change as a result of the Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review: Peace and Security, Governing Justly and Democratically, Investing in People, Economic Growth, and Humanitarian Assistance. Each Objective contains Program Areas with corresponding performance indicators. These indicators provide data used by both the Missions and Washington bureaus and offices to inform resource requests and allocation decisions.

Most of the performance indicators in this budget justification were selected in 2007 by a Department of State and USAID interagency working group comprising 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 to determine whether the performance indicators used in this report remain representative of overall efforts in the Objectives. As such, a small number of new indicators have been added to the APR/APP this year, and some of the indicators reported in the past will be discontinued. FY 2010 results are reported for indicators to be discontinued after FY 2010, but out-year targets for these indicators are not reported. For additional explanation regarding discontinued indicators, please refer to the Discontinued and Revised Indicators section at the end of this report.

The indicators are a mix of annual measures directly attributable to U.S. activities and longer-term contextual measures that reflect the combined investments of donors, multilateral organizations, nongovernmental organizations, and host governments. Some indicators have no clear performance trend because the target for these indicators can change due to the changing number of Operating Units¹ (OUs) that contribute to a particular indicator each year. Thus, the aggregate performance target for an indicator might increase or decrease from one year to another, not because OUs changed target levels, but because the actual number of OUs contributing to and reporting on that indicator may change. While a number of factors contribute to the overall success of foreign assistance programs, analysis and use of performance data is a critical component of managing for results.

Evaluations of Foreign Assistance Programs

The Department of State and USAID are actively strengthening monitoring and evaluation capacity,

¹ An operating unit is a country mission, regional mission, or a headquarter bureau or office receiving a portion of the foreign assistance budget.

recognizing that evaluation is 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.

In addition to continued support for evaluation actions taken in FY 2009, including an active USAID Evaluation Interest Group and work with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development/Development Assistance Committee Evaluation Network, USAID has made significant organizational changes that will strengthen how it manages and applies evaluation findings to improve program management.

In June 2010, USAID established a Bureau of Policy, Planning, and Learning, which includes the new Office of Learning, Evaluation, and Research (LER). LER will play a key role in improving evaluation at the Agency, and will support the revitalization of USAID as a premier learning organization that is innovative, evidence-based, and results-oriented. Several steps have been launched in FY 2010 to achieve this.

- USAID has developed a new evaluation policy that defines key terms, establishes clear protocols for timing of evaluations, provides methodological guidance and quality standards, and promotes a more independent evaluation process and application of findings for policy, budget, and programmatic decision-making
- To connect practitioners and researchers while encouraging the use of evidence in decision-making, the Agency is hosting a series of evidence summits around particular development issues. In September 2010, the Agency hosted its first evidence summit around issues of counterinsurgency and counterterrorism.
- USAID is revitalizing its evaluation training course and creating additional materials to equip Agency staff with the requisite knowledge, tools, and skills necessary to manage evaluation activities effectively
- USAID is working with its interagency partners to establish a standardized set of evaluation frameworks that can be applied to the Agency's high priority investments, including the Global Health, Global Climate Change, and the Feed the Future Initiatives, as well as its large country programs
- USAID is increasing its focus on conducting rigorous impact evaluations and using the results to improve program effectiveness. The Agency has joined the International Initiative for Impact Evaluation, and has developed a highly focused program to measure the impact of its interventions in the democracy and governance area.

In the Fall of 2010, the Department of State implemented a new program evaluation policy that supports the Administration's initiative to increase transparency and improve Government performance and accountability. The policy lays the foundation for a coordinated and robust evaluation function, and provides the framework for the ongoing and systematic analysis of programs and projects. Together with tools developed to help design and implement quality evaluations, this policy advances the Department's efforts to build capacity in assessing program impact, collect and share information about effective practices in its programs, and provide solid evidence for policy and planning decisions. In the area of training and capacity building to support an increased emphasis on monitoring and evaluation, the

Department of State developed a rapid data-collection methods online course that was made available to Department personnel worldwide and to colleagues in other agencies.

In addition to implementing the program evaluation policy and developing the tools to support its execution, the Department of State highlighted its commitment to assessing diplomacy and development through its June 2010 conference, “New Paradigms for Evaluating Diplomacy in the 21st Century.” Over the course of two days, officials from the Department, USAID, and other Federal agencies, as well as representatives from academia, foreign ministries, and nongovernmental organizations engaged in lively discussions on effective practices, methods, and approaches for examining and assessing foreign affairs activities in response to the challenges facing the United States and the world in the 21st century. The conference workshops and panel discussions focused on a broad range of topics including evaluating interagency efforts to combat transnational crime, global hunger, and cultural diplomacy.

With this continuing focus on evaluation, 764 evaluations, assessments, and special studies were conducted in FY 2010 across USAID and State's joint Strategic Objectives, with 284 already planned for FY 2011. Most of the evaluations focused on improving program management for enhanced performance. Some involved studies to better plan new programs. The Department of State and USAID also worked extensively with evaluation partners to provide performance management training and to collect baseline evaluation information against which future progress can be measured. The Foreign Operations CBJ contains narratives describing program evaluations at each OU, and how the results of these evaluations were used to make budget and programmatic decisions about foreign assistance.

Important Changes

Improvements to Target and Result Data: In FY 2010, the Office of the Director of U.S. Foreign Assistance automated the process of updating performance data for indicators presented in the APR/APP. For the first time, target and result data were electronically imported into the report directly from the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS). Performance data presented herein reflect the most recent target and result data submitted by OUs to aggregate for this report. The targets and results presented for some indicators in this report may differ from what was published in prior year reports, as the data now reflect any contributions from OUs that submitted target or result information after previous APR/APPs had been published.

Removal of “Notes” Section in Indicator Tables: To improve the consistency of how information is presented in the APR/APP, the “Notes” row that appeared on some of the indicator tables was removed. All notes and information pertaining to an indicator was incorporated into the Data Quality and Data Source statements, or into the Indicator narrative.

High Priority Performance Goals

The Department of State and USAID have developed a strategic approach to accomplishing their shared mission, focusing on robust diplomacy and development as central components to solving global problems. In FY 2011, the Department of State and USAID selected eight outcome-focused high priority performance goals (HPPGs) that reflected the Secretary's and USAID Administrator's highest priorities. These goals reflect the agencies' strategic priorities and will continue to be of particular focus for the two agencies through FY 2012. Table 1 describes each HPPG by Strategic Goal.

Table 1: Department of State and USAID High Priority Performance Goals

Strategic Goal	FY 2011 High Priority Performance Goal
Achieving Peace and Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Afghanistan and Pakistan priority goal is articulated in the Stabilization Strategy, February 2010. For more information, go to www.state.gov/documents/organization/135728.pdf The Iraq priority goal is: A Sovereign, Stable, and Self-Reliant Iraq. <p>The Global Security – Nuclear Nonproliferation priority goal is: Improve global controls to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and enable the secure, peaceful use of nuclear energy.</p>
Governing Justly and Democratically	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Democracy, Good Governance, and Human Rights priority goal: Promote greater adherence to universal standards of human rights, strengthen democratic institutions, and facilitate accountable governance through diplomacy and assistance by supporting activists in 14 authoritarian and closed societies and by providing training assistance to 120,000 civil society and government officials in 23 priority emerging and consolidating democracies between October 1, 2009 and September 30, 2011
Investing in People	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global Health priority goal: By 2011, countries receiving health assistance will better address priority health needs of women and children, with progress measured by United States- 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
Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate Change priority goal: By the end of 2011, U.S. assistance will have supported the establishment of at least 12 work programs to support the development of Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS) that contain concrete actions. This effort will lay the groundwork for at least 20 completed LEDS by the end of 2013 and meaningful reductions in national emissions trajectories through 2020. Food Security priority goal: By 2011, up to five countries will demonstrate the necessary political commitment and implementation capacities to effectively launch implementation of comprehensive food security plans that will track progress towards the country's Millennium Development Goal (MDG1) to halve poverty and hunger by 2015
Strengthening Consular and Management Capabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management–Building Civilian Capacity priority goal: 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

Initiatives

President Obama announced a series of major initiatives designed to address several long-term global challenges, including climate change, hunger, poverty, and disease.

Feed the Future: Feed the Future (FTF) is the U.S. Government's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative through which the United States works with host governments, development partners, and other stakeholders to address the root causes of global poverty and hunger in a sustainable manner. In priority countries, FTF will accelerate progress towards the first Millennium Development Goal (MDG-1) of reducing the number of people living in extreme poverty and suffering from hunger and under-nutrition. At the G-8 Summit in L'Aquila, Italy, in July 2009, President Obama and his counterparts committed to a common approach to achieving global food security goals. The principles of this approach, known as the Rome Principles, are the guiding principles for Feed the Future:

- Invest in country-owned plans
- Strengthen strategic coordination
- Ensure a comprehensive approach
- Leverage the benefits of multilateral institutions
- Deliver on sustained and accountable commitments

The Office of the Director of U.S. Foreign Assistance tracks 55 FTF indicators through its annual Performance Plan and Report (PPR). For more information on the Initiative, see the FTF Guide: <http://www.feedthefuture.gov/guide.html>.

Global Health Initiative: The Global Health Initiative (GHI) is a business model that builds on the United States' successful record in global health, and takes those remarkable achievements to the next level by further accelerating progress and investing in sustainable health delivery systems for the future. Achieving major improvements in health outcomes is the paramount objective of the Initiative. This is being accomplished by focusing resources to help partner countries improve health outcomes through strengthened health systems—with a particular focus on bolstering the health of women, newborns, and children by combating infectious diseases and providing quality health services. GHI aims to maximize the sustainable health impact the United States achieves for every dollar invested.

The principles underlying the foundation of GHI are:

- Implementing a woman- and girl-centered approach
- Increasing impact through strategic coordination and integration
- Strengthening and leveraging key multilateral organizations, global health partnerships, and private sector engagement
- Encouraging country ownership and investing in country-led plans
- Building sustainability through health systems strengthening
- Improving metrics, monitoring, and evaluation
- Promoting research and innovation

Although GHI will be implemented everywhere U.S. global health dollars are at work, an intensified effort will be launched in a subset of up to 20 “GHI Plus” countries that provide significant opportunities for impact, evaluation, and partnership with governments. Eight GHI Plus countries have already been designated: Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Kenya, Mali, Malawi, Nepal, and Rwanda. U.S. programs in these countries will receive additional technical and management resources. GHI Plus countries will provide opportunities for the United States to learn how to build upon and strengthen existing country-owned delivery platforms, as well as how to use various programmatic inputs to deliver results in collaboration with U.S. Government partners. Robust research and monitoring and evaluation efforts will be central to the generation of this knowledge.

For more information on the Initiative, please see the Fact Sheet: The U.S. Government's Global Health Initiative: <http://www.usaid.gov/ghi/factsheet.html>.

Global Climate Change: Through the Global Climate Change Initiative (GCC) and other climate-related U.S. Government programs, the United States will integrate climate change considerations into relevant foreign assistance through the full range of bilateral, multilateral, and private mechanisms to foster low-carbon growth, promote sustainable and resilient societies, and reduce emissions from deforestation and land degradation. Funding for GCC core activities will advance global development and U.S. interests, meet the threat of global climate change, leverage global action and resources through U.S. leadership in clean energy technology, and support the American economy through clean technology exports. The Administration is working to make U.S. climate financing efficient, effective, and innovative; based on country-owned plans; and focused on achieving measurable results.

Addressing climate change means helping countries both to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions and to adapt to anticipated climate changes. This is essential because developing countries play an increasingly greater role in addressing climate change. The International Energy Agency estimates that more than 90 percent of carbon dioxide emissions growth from now until 2030 will come from the developing world. Additionally, global climate change presents serious structural risks for developing countries due to its broad impact on all sectors of an economy. In particular, the poorest countries with limited institutional capacity or resilience face the most difficult challenges.

The Department of State and USAID's GCC funding is divided into three pillars that address these challenges:

- **Adaptation:** Enhancing the prospects for sustainable economic growth in vulnerable societies and communities, protecting national and global security by helping mitigate climate change's destabilizing impacts, and climate-proofing other development activities to secure U.S. investments against future effects of climate change
http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/environment/climate/policies_prog/adaptation.html
- **Clean Energy:** Driving economic growth at home by promoting American clean technology exports and abroad, improve reliable and renewable access to energy, promote the security of global energy supply and energy price stability, reduce emissions in emerging markets to minimize risks of climate change, and improve air quality in developing countries to save potentially millions of lives
http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/environment/climate/policies_prog/clean_energy.html
- **Sustainable Landscapes:** Supporting the United Nations program on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (UN-REDD+) process of reducing emissions from forests and land use, increase efforts to slow or halt deforestation, and preserve vital ecosystems with some of the world's largest repositories of biodiversity
http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/environment/climate/policies_prog/sustainable_landscapes.html

For more information on the initiative, please visit the White House Fact Sheet: U.S. Global Development Policy–Global Climate Change Initiative:

http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/Climate_Fact_Sheet.pdf

Overview of FY 2010 Foreign Assistance Budget and Performance Results

The Department of State and USAID budgeted over \$32 billion in FY 2010 to achieve U.S. foreign assistance goals across its five shared Strategic Objectives. Table 2 depicts how foreign assistance dollars are spread among the Strategic Objectives, and Program Areas within those Objectives.

Table 2: Foreign Assistance by Fiscal Year, Strategic Objective, and Program Area

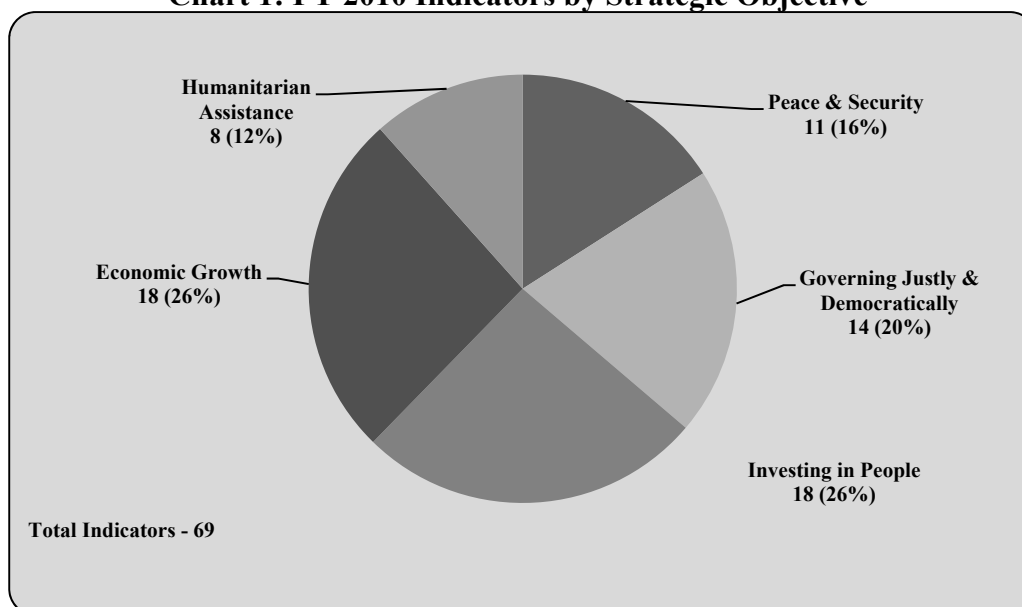
	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate ¹	FY 2012 Request
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE² (\$ in thousands)	32,695,999		32,879,603
Peace and Security	8,744,525	-	8,288,556
Counterterrorism	432,180	-	323,691
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	320,455	-	317,781
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,500,756	-	6,660,251
Counternarcotics	1,064,604	-	633,378
Transnational Crime	91,651	-	98,545
Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	334,879	-	254,910
Governing Justly and Democratically	3,269,168	-	3,041,765
Rule of Law and Human Rights	887,786	-	927,634
Good Governance	1,517,674	-	1,422,249
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	320,884	-	215,444
Civil Society	542,824	-	476,438
Investing in People	10,523,997	-	11,043,496
Health	8,828,554	-	9,715,588
Education	1,181,428	-	983,146
Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	514,015	-	344,762
Economic Growth	4,439,077	-	4,749,383
Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	246,171	-	265,329
Trade and Investment	258,570	-	216,247
Financial Sector	114,966	-	86,089
Infrastructure	443,846	-	883,216
Agriculture	1,663,070	-	1,685,547
Private Sector Competitiveness	731,186	-	633,015
Economic Opportunity	213,109	-	178,697
Environment	768,159	-	801,243
Humanitarian Assistance	4,017,770	-	3,931,744
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	3,894,407	-	3,821,922
Disaster Readiness	81,409	-	76,152
Migration Management	41,954	-	33,670
Program Support	1,701,462	-	1,824,659
Program Design and Learning	68,582	-	72,239
Administration and Oversight	1,632,880	-	1,752,420

¹At the time of publication, appropriation actions for FY 2011 are not complete and agencies are operating under a continuing resolution.

²Foreign Assistance levels represent funding for core programs and do not include resources associated with extraordinary requirements funded through Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO).

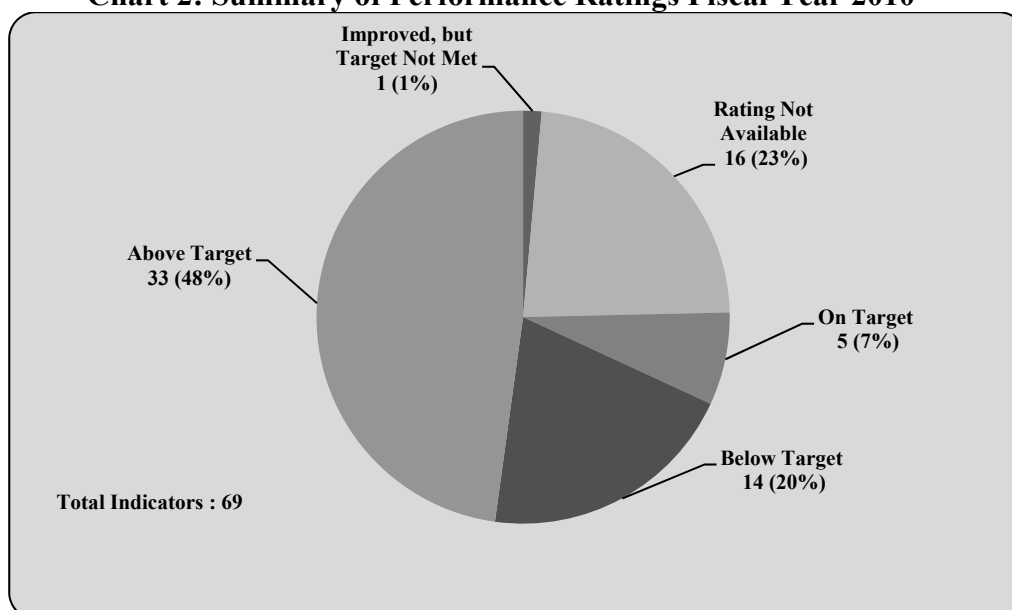
Charts 1 and 2 depict the performance indicators presented in this report for each of the Strategic Objectives and provide an overview of the performance ratings for those indicators.

Chart 1: FY 2010 Indicators by Strategic Objective¹



¹Percentages rounded to the nearest whole number.

Chart 2: Summary of Performance Ratings Fiscal Year 2010^{1, 2}



¹Performance ratings are calculated from performance data provided at the time of publication.

Ratings are not available for indicators that are new or for which current year data are not yet available.

²Percentages rounded to the nearest whole number.

Table 3 provides a multiyear overview of performance data for all of the indicators presented in this report—four years of past performance results; a target, result, and performance rating for F Y 2010; and projected performance targets for two out-years.

Table 3: Foreign Assistance Performance Indicators

OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY									
Performance Indicator	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating¹	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
Number of People Trained in Antiterrorism by USG Programs	3,326	1,925	4,815	4,700	8,925	9,325	Above Target	8,182	7,308
Average Yearly Rate of Advancement Towards the Implementation of a Developed and Institutionalized Export Control System that Meets International Standards Across all Programs	N/A	N/A	N/A	4%	4%	4%	On Target	4%	4%
Number of Activities to Improve Pathogen Security and Laboratory Biosafety	N/A	60	89	157	165	165	On Target	168	172
Number of U.S. Trained Personnel at National Leadership Levels	N/A	958	497	1,549	N/A	1,095	No Rating	1,561	1,205
Political Stability/Absence of Violence in Afghanistan ²	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No Rating	N/A	N/A
Kilos of Illicit Narcotics Seized by Host Governments in USG-Assisted Areas	N/A	1,392,252	582,186	1,924,507	2,209,016	1,761,902	Below Target	1,891,558	928,342
Hectares of Drug Crops Eradicated in USG-Assisted Areas	207,293	177,452	258,297	188,591	189,012	278,135	Above Target	292,362	292,000
Hectares of Alternative Crops Targeted by USG Programs Under Cultivation	180,348	111,392	286,107	201,989	145,700	275,797	Above Target	106,936	131,215
Number of People Prosecuted for Trafficking in Persons	6,618	5,808	5,682	5,212	5,472	5,606	Above Target	5,745	6,032
Number of People Convicted for Trafficking in Persons	4,766	3,150	3,427	2,983	3,131	4,166	Above Target	3,288	3,452
Number of People Trained in Conflict Mitigation/Resolution Skills with USG Assistance	N/A	17,965	12,578	92,601	67,634	65,932	Below Target	98,007	50,471
OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY									
Performance Indicator	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
Number of Justice Sector Personnel that Received USG Training	87,714	111,034	61,696	68,392	43,577	53,426	Above Target	49,114	35,103
Number of USG-Assisted Courts with Improved Case Management	376	352	567	337	206	573	Above Target	624	527
Number of Individuals/Groups Who Received Legal Aid or Victim's Assistance with USG Support	N/A	N/A	19,046	10,192	3,510	18,348	Above Target	14,400	14,955

Performance Indicator	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
Number of Countries with an Increase in Government Effectiveness ²	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No Rating	N/A	N/A
Number of Countries Showing Progress in Developing a Fair, Competitive, and Inclusive Electoral and Political Process ²	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No Rating	N/A	N/A
Number of Domestic Election Observers Trained with USG Assistance	24,028	61,533	170,307	39,866	117,858	653,400	Above Target	56,805	25,063
Number of USG-Assisted Political Parties Implementing Programs to Increase the Number of Candidates and Members Who Are Women, Youth, and from Marginalized Groups	109	127	249	217	184	116	Below Target	118	94
Number of Countries Showing Progress in Freedom of Media ²	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No Rating	N/A	N/A
Number of Women Trained through DRL Civil Society/Women's Programs	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	600	No Rating	700	800
Number of Active Labor Union or Labor-Related Programs	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	48	No Rating	53	58
Number of USG-Assisted Civil Society Organizations that Engage in Advocacy and Watchdog Functions	815	1,049	1,753	1,772	1,394	2,205	Above Target	1,392	1,324
Europe Non-Governmental Organization Sustainability Index	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.7	Below Target	3.6	TBD
Eurasia Non-Governmental Organization Sustainability Index	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.6	Below Target	4.5	TBD
Number of Positive Modifications to Enabling Legislation/Regulation for Civil Society Accomplished with USG Assistance	15	75	80	69	43	56	Above Target	49	43
OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE									
Performance Indicator	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
Number of People Receiving HIV/AIDS Treatment	822,000	1.3M	2.0M	2.5M	2.5M	3.2M	Above Target	3.8M	>4M
Estimated Number of HIV Infections Prevented	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.0M	N/A	Data not available	TBD	TBD
Number of People Receiving HIV/AIDS Care	4.4M	6.6M	9.7M	11.0M	12.4M	11.4M	Below Target	13.8M	15.1M

Performance Indicator	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
Average Tuberculosis Treatment Success Rate (TSR) in Priority Countries	N/A	N/A	80%	82%	83%	84%	Above Target	85%	86%
Average Tuberculosis Case Detection Rate (CDR) in Priority Countries	N/A	N/A	55%*	58%	59%	63%	Above Target	65%	67%
Number of People Protected Against Malaria with a Prevention Measure (ITN and/or IRS)	3.7M	22.3M	25.0M	30.0M	33.0M	40.0M	Above Target	46.0M	52.0M
Number of Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD) Treatments delivered through USG-funded programs	N/A	36.0M	57.0M	127.0M	150.0M	162.0M	Above Target	180.0M	200.0M
Percentage of Children with DPT3 Coverage	59.0%	59.6%	60.2%	61.0%	61.6%	62.2%	Above Target	62.3%	63.0%
Percentage of Live Births Attended by Skilled Birth Attendants	44.9%	45.7%	46.7%	47.9%	48.9%	49.0%	Above Target	50.9%	51.9%
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (MCPR)	N/A	N/A	26.4%	27.3%	28.3%	28.4%	Above Target	29.6%	30.8%
Average Percentage of Births Spaced 3 or More Years Apart	N/A	N/A	44.8%	45.6%	46.0%	46.6%	Above Target	47.8%	49.0%
Average Percentage of Women Aged 18-24 Who Had a First Birth Before Age 18	N/A	N/A	23.8%	23.9%	23.6%	24.4%	Below Target	24.0%	23.6%
Number of People in Target Areas With First-Time Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply as a Result of USG Assistance	1,918,205	4,988,616	4,633,566	7,751,265	5,616,991	2,844,484	Below Target	5,369,572	2,988,050
Percentage of Children Underweight under Age Five	N/A	N/A	N/A	26.9%*	N/A	N/A	No Rating	26.5%	26.0%
Percentage of Women age 15-49 with Anemia	N/A	N/A	N/A	46.9%*	N/A	N/A	No Rating	45.9%	44.9%
Primary Net Enrollment Rate for a Sample of Countries Receiving Basic Education Funds	72.0%	76.0%	78.0%	79.0%	80.0%	83.0%	Above Target	81.0%	83.5%
Number of People Benefiting from USG-Supported Social Services	3,370,392	816,258	3,136,838	2,988,115	1,665,905	2,220,770	Above Target	2,441,469	2,093,503
Number of People Benefiting From USG-Supported Social Assistance Programming	2,377,766	1,081,670	3,535,001	3,485,079	4,038,719	3,431,548	Below Target	3,018,778	2,962,752
OBJECTIVE: PROMOTING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PROSPERITY									
Performance Indicator	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
Inflation Rate	6.6%	7.2%	14.4%	4.0%	N/A	6.2%	No Rating	5.0%	5.0%

Performance Indicator	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
Three Year Average in the Fiscal Deficit as a Percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	-2.8	-2.1	-2.0	-2.2	-2.6	-3.4	Below Target	-3.9	-3.7
Time Necessary to Comply with all Procedures Required to Export/Import Goods	84 days	80 days	77 days	74 days	76 days	73 days	Above Target	72 days	71 days
Credit to Private Sector as a Percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	53.5%	56.0%	59.8%	60.7%	61.0%	N/A	Data not available	61.6%	62.0%
Number of People with Increased Access to Modern Energy Services as a Result of USG Assistance	922,815	1,865,076	803,277	4,426,952	3,094,134	2,119,323	Below Target	1,217,835	2,528,950
Number of People with Access to Internet Service as a Result of USG Assistance	5,544,842	6,556,232	1,509,803	531,398	701,800	256,118	Below Target	N/A	N/A
Number of People Benefiting from USG-Sponsored Transportation Infrastructure Projects	1,079,255	2,404,561	864,799	2,341,526	2,006,570	2,863,566	Above Target	3,096,426	2,006,875
Number of Internet Users	1.25B	1.4B	1.6B	1.7B	N/A	1.9B	No Rating	2.1B	2.3B
Number of Mobile Subscribers	2.7B	3.3B	4.0B	4.6B	N/A	5.0B	No Rating	5.4B	5.8B
Number of Rural Households Benefiting Directly from USG Interventions	1,370,089	3,780,419	3,536,170	2,079,359	2,269,795	3,193,062	Above Target	3,784,805	4,767,342
Percent Change in Value of International Exports of Targeted Agricultural Commodities as a Result of USG Assistance	45.7%	52.9%	28.3%	44.4%	10.0%	28.2%	Above Target	14.8%	15.9%
Value of Incremental Sales (Collected at Farm-Level) Attributed to FTF Implementation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	927,778	No Rating	65,577,773	167,860,521
Number of farmers and others who have applied new technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance	N/A	N/A	96,069	659,384	897,881	1,504,537	Above Target	3,625,737	3,938,075
Number of Commercial Laws Put into Place with USG Assistance that Fall in the Eleven Core Legal Categories for a Healthy Business Environment	33	41	30	11	26	2	Below Target	N/A	N/A
Global Competitiveness Index	53%	12%	27%	10%	N/A	33%	No Rating	33%	33%

Performance Indicator	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
Percent of USG-Assisted Microfinance Institutions that Have Reached Operational Sustainability	71%	69%	74%	86%	70%	75%	Above Target	70%	70%
Quantity of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduced or Sequestered as a Result of USG Assistance	129M MT	180M MT	142M MT	120M MT	133M MT	120M MT	Below Target	100M MT	100M MT
Number of Hectares of Biological Significance and Natural Resources Under Improved Management as a Result of USG Assistance	124,975,766	121,637,252	129,580,863	104,557,205	86,838,687	92,700,352	Above Target	102,905,428	45,489,876
OBJECTIVE: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE									
Performance Indicator	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
Percent of Monitored Refugee Sites (Camps) Worldwide with Less than 10% Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) Rate	98%	91%	91%	94.5%	93%	97%	Above Target	94%	95%
Percent of USAID-Monitored Sites with Dispersed Populations (Internally Displaced Persons, Victims of Conflict) Worldwide with Less than 10% Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) Rate	23%	41%	39%	25%	35%	40.5%	Above Target	40%	40%
Percentage of OFDA-Funded NGO Projects that Mainstream Protection	N/A	N/A	N/A	26.0%	30.0%	32.1%	Above Target	35.0%	37.0%
Percentage of PRM-Funded Projects that Include Activities that Focus on Prevention and Response to Gender-Based Violence	23%	27.5%	27.5%	28.3%	35.0%	30.0%	Improved, but target not met	35.0%	35.0%
Percent of Planned Emergency Food Aid Beneficiaries Reached by USAID's Office of Food for Peace Programs	84%	86%	0.0%	0.0%	93.0%	93.0%	On Target	93.0%	93.0%
Percent of Targeted Disaster-Affected Households Provided with Basic Inputs for Survival, Recovery, or Restoration of Productive Capacity	N/A	85%	84%	85%	90%	90%	On Target	N/A	N/A
Percentage of Refugees Admitted to the U.S. against the Regional Ceilings Established by Presidential Determination	69% of 60,000	97% of 50,000	86.0%	99.5%	100%	98.0%	On Target	100%	100.0%

Performance Indicator	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
Number of Hazard Risk Reduction Plans, Policies, Strategies, Systems, or Curricula Developed	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	40	86	Above Target	35	30

¹Data for some indicators were collected for the first time in FY 2010 and no target had been previously set; therefore, no performance rating is available.

²Some programs described within this report include indicators of a long-term and/or complex nature that do not have annual targets or results.

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 2010, the United States committed approximately \$8.7 billion in funding to programs within the strategic objective for Peace and Security, representing approximately 26.7 percent of the Department of State and USAID's foreign assistance budget. A sample of programs and related performance indicators are presented in the following chapter to help describe the broad range of U.S. efforts to promote Peace and Security. Analysis of performance data is included for important contextual information and to examine the reasons underlying reported performance. In Peace and Security, five indicators were above target, two were on target, and two were below target.

Program Area: Counterterrorism

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Peace and Security (in thousands)	8,744,525	-	8,288,556
Counterterrorism	432,180	-	323,691

Terrorism is the greatest challenge to United States national security. Combating terrorism will continue to be the focus of development, diplomatic, and defense efforts as long as the proponents of violent extremist ideologies find safe havens and support in unstable and failing states. The U.S. Government aims to expand foreign partnerships and to build global capabilities to prevent terrorists from acquiring or using resources for terrorism.

U.S. programming to combat terrorism is multifaceted and flexible to allow for the best response to the diversity of challenges faced. The approaches used include strengthening law enforcement agencies in partner countries, and providing partner nations with the technology to identify and interdict suspected terrorists attempting to transit air, land, or sea ports of entry. The United States also delivers technical assistance and training to improve the ability of host governments to investigate and interdict the flow of money to terrorist groups, and supports activities that de-radicalize youth and support moderate leaders. Results for FY 2010 showed success in a number of these areas.

The United States is working to increase the capacity, skills, and abilities of host country governments, as well as to strengthen their commitment to work with the U.S. Government to combat terrorism. One way the United States monitors the success of initiatives to increase capacity and commitment to counterterrorism efforts is by tracking the number of people trained to aid in them. Training allies to thwart terrorism is a smart and efficient way to extend a protective net beyond the 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 exceeded its target for training people to assist in counterterrorism efforts in FY 2010. The target was exceeded because course offerings and numbers of trainees are estimated. The five percent number of people trained in excess of the target is well within the range of normal fluctuations given the number of courses and countries included. The continuation of this type of capacity development will help improve interagency efforts in strengthening security forces and promoting peace and development.

OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY								
Program Area: Counterterrorism								
Performance Indicator: Number of People Trained in Antiterrorism by USG Programs								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
3,326	1,925	4,815	4,700	8,925	9,325	Above Target	8,182	7,308
Data Source: 2010 Performance Reports as collected in the Foreign Assistance and Coordination System (FACTS).								
Data Quality: Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each OU. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

Program Area: Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Peace and Security (in thousands)	8,744,525	-	8,288,556
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction	320,455	-	317,781

The proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) to states of concern, nonstate actors, and terrorists is an urgent threat to the security of the United States and the international community. To combat this threat, the United States works to prevent the spread of WMD—whether nuclear, biological, chemical, or radiological—and their delivery systems, as well as the acquisition or development of such weapons capabilities by states of concern and terrorists. Foreign assistance funding is vital to this effort. These programs are used to strengthen foreign government and international capabilities to deny access to WMD and related materials, expertise, and technologies; destroy WMD and WMD-related materials; prevent nuclear smuggling; strengthen strategic trade and border controls worldwide; and counter terrorist acquisition or use of materials of mass destruction.

Export Control Systems

Strong strategic trade and border control systems are at the forefront of U.S. efforts to prevent the proliferation of WMD. The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program assists foreign governments with improving their legal and regulatory frameworks, licensing processes, and enforcement capabilities to stem illicit trade and trafficking in, and irresponsible transfers of, WMD-related components and advanced conventional weapons. In FY 2010, the EXBS program assisted over 50 partner countries to bolster their capacities to interdict unlawful transfers of strategic items as well as to recognize and reject transfer requests that would contribute to proliferation.

Program-wide assessment data provides a basis to evaluate overall EXBS program effectiveness across all partner countries. Assessments are conducted using the Rating Assessment Tool (RAT), with methodology centered on 419 data points examining a given country's licensing, enforcement, industry outreach, and international cooperation and nonproliferation regime adherence structures. EXBS funds independent third parties to conduct baseline assessments and periodic assessment updates, with internal updates otherwise conducted annually. All country-specific RAT scores are averaged to calculate a program-wide score, using this score to track EXBS performance on a year-to-year basis. Using this metric since FY 2009, EXBS strives for a 4 percent annual increase to its program-wide score.

OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY								
Program Area: Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction								
Performance Indicator: Average Yearly Rate of Advancement Towards the Implementation of a Developed and Institutionalized Export Control System that Meets International Standards Across all Programs								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	4%	4%	4%	On Target	4%	4%
Data Source: EXBS annually assesses the status of strategic trade control systems in all countries where EXBS assistance is provided. Evaluations are conducted using methodology originally developed by the University of Georgia's Center for International Trade and Security (UGA/CITS). EXBS funds UGA/CITS and others to conduct baseline assessments and periodic re-assessments while otherwise reassessing each partner country annually through internal progress reporting.								
Data Quality: Assessment methodology is centered on a 419-data point Rating Assessment Tool 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 percent annual increase to the overall EXBS program score.								

Biological Threat

The biological threat is of special concern because biological agents are widespread and commonly used for medical, agricultural, and other legitimate purposes. In support of the overall effort to prevent the proliferation of WMD, a key objective of the United States is ensuring pathogen security. The Biosecurity Engagement Program (BEP) was launched in 2006 to prevent terrorists, other nonstate actors, and proliferant states from accessing biological expertise and materials that could contribute to a biological weapons capability. BEP has three pillars of engagement, including laboratory biosafety and biosecurity, scientist engagement, and disease detection and control. BEP utilizes an indicator of program success that tracks the number of activities to improve biosecurity and laboratory biosafety that BEP can organize and fund in priority countries and regions.

Activities in FY 2010 included a deepening of relationships and activities in core priority countries, and increased collaboration with the Department of Defense. BEP engaged more than 2,000 scientists from over 39 countries throughout Asia, the Middle East, Africa, and Latin America who participated in 165 trainings, conferences, projects, and grants to engage biological scientists and to improve pathogen security, laboratory biosafety, and biosurveillance. BEP deepened its relationship with Pakistan by taking a whole-of-government approach, adopting a bilateral interagency program planning process for joint United States Government–Government of Pakistan engagement in biological nonproliferation-related activities. BEP also hired a new field officer for Embassy Kabul to assist in the expansion of BEP efforts in Afghanistan. In Iraq, BEP launched a severe acute respiratory illness and field epidemiology training program. The United States Ambassador to Indonesia signed a BEP Memorandum of Understanding with the Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. As the Department of Defense is developing new cooperative threat reductions, BEP is engaging in joint strategic planning with the Defense Department to ensure complementary efforts in Pakistan, Afghanistan, and the Horn of Africa.

Much work remains to be done to reduce the global biological threat. Many BEP partner countries consider bioexpertise and laboratory capacity as a tool for economic and social development, yet are also in regions where the infectious disease burden and the risk of terrorism and nonproliferation are high.

OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY								
Program Area: Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction								
Performance Indicator: Number of Activities to Improve Pathogen Security and Laboratory Biosafety								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
N/A	60	89	157	165	165	On Target	168	172
Data Source: The Department of State's Bureau of International Security. Reports of trainings and other activities that took place in countries throughout Asia, the Middle East, and Latin America.								
Data Quality: Once a project is undertaken, data is obtained in a timely manner and thoroughly reviewed by expert consultants, Global Threat Reduction (GTR) Program Managers, and the relevant Contracting Officer's Representative. Data must meet five quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. (For details refer to Department of State's Data Quality Assessment reference guide: http://spp.rm.state.gov/references.cfm .)								

Program Area: Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Peace and Security (in thousands)	8,744,525	-	8,288,556
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,500,756	-	6,660,251

Foreign assistance activities in this Program Area promote U.S. interests around the world by ensuring that coalition partners and friendly governments are equipped and trained to work toward common security goals. Additionally, the United States has supported unarmed interventions to promote the security and fundamental rights of civilians caught in conflict and 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 setbacks as U.S. initiatives move forward into FY 2012 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.

In FY 2010, a change to the definition of this indicator stipulated that only personnel trained through International Military Education and Training funding would be counted towards results achieved. The FY 2010 target shown below had been set prior to this change, while the FY 2010 results were counted under the new definition; therefore, the indicator rating has been marked as "no rating" for FY 2010.

OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY								
Program Area: Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform								
Performance Indicator: Number of U.S.-Trained Personnel at National Leadership Levels								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
N/A	958	497	1,549	N/A	1,095	No Rating	1,561	1,205
Data Source: 2010 Performance Reports as collected in the Foreign Assistance and Coordination System (FACTS).								
Data Quality: Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each OU. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

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 has shown 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. Therefore, this indicator will be discontinued after this fiscal year. Measures for Afghanistan will be addressed more comprehensively in future HPPG reporting.

Program Area: Counternarcotics

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Peace and Security (in thousands)	8,744,525	-	8,288,556
Counternarcotics	1,064,604	-	633,378

U.S. activities in this Program Area are designed to reduce the cultivation and production of drugs, combat international narcotics trafficking, and cut off the demand for illicit narcotics through prevention and treatment. The United States works with international, regional, and bilateral partners to establish and implement international drug policies and improve partner capabilities in reducing supply and demand. It also combats narcotics-related crime such as corruption and money laundering. This effort is a long-term struggle against well-financed criminals who undermine democratic governments. Inevitably, this will be a permanent struggle, but an integrated approach is showing success, and is a crucial complement to reducing demand at home.

The two measures reported here—seizures of illicit narcotics and hectares eradicated—are composite measures of two activities critical to reducing the supply of drugs and the profits criminals realize from

trafficking. Cutting off the supply of drugs at the source or in transit directly reduces the amount of drugs that reach the United States and other countries.

Narcotics Seized

One way that the United States has measured the impact of interdiction efforts in the war on drugs across countries and regions is by tracking the number of kilos of illicit narcotics seized by a host government in areas where the United States provides interdiction assistance. The goal is to strengthen U.S. partners' capacities to combat traffickers by increasing both their immediate ability and long-term institutional capacity. This includes the acquiring and providing equipment, training, and operational support; strengthening institutions and management; providing technical assistance to improve programs such as institutional coordination; improving controls at borders, ports, and airports; and developing programs to increase coordination of host government counternarcotics activities. This coordination is the key concept behind the Merida (Mexico), Caribbean Basin, and Central American Security Initiatives.

Seizures in FY 2010 fell short of the combined target. It should be noted, however, that the target had been raised to 2,254,016 kilos from the target of 574,393 in FY 2009. Targets were dramatically increased in Colombia, Argentina, Guatemala, Honduras, and Mexico, and the regional Central American Security Initiative and Caribbean Basin Security Initiative were added as targets. Additionally, a number of countries have not yet reported, artificially reducing the "actual." Most countries report on a calendar year, which leads to incomplete or no data at the November reporting date that populated this table. There is no data for Argentina, Honduras, Nicaragua, Peru, the Bahamas, or Central Asia. Of the countries for which data exists for the past two years, Colombia, Ghana, Haiti, and Trinidad and Tobago saw increases in seizures; Ecuador, Guatemala, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Nigeria, and Pakistan saw decreases; and Mexico, Panama, and the Philippines remained approximately the same.

There is a second issue with combining data seizures. The figure represents multiple kinds of drugs. Kilos of marijuana, cocaine and heroin are not directly comparable in value on a weight basis. However, at a country level, seizures tend to involve the same kinds of drugs, so changes over several years may identify a trend. More complete data for the fullcalendar year, including breakdowns of seizures in five major drug categories (heroin and precursors, cocaine and precursors, methamphetamine, marijuana, and other) will be available in the annual International Narcotics Control Strategy Report, published in March of each year.

OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY								
Program Area: Counternarcotics								
Performance Indicator: Kilos of Illicit Narcotics Seized by Host Governments in USG-Assisted Areas								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
N/A	1,392,252	582,186	1,924,507	2,209,016	1,761,902	Below Target	1,891,558	928,342
Data Source: 2010 Performance Reports as collected in the Foreign Assistance and Coordination System (FACTS).								
Data Quality: Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each OU. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

Hectares of Drug Crops Eradicated

Eradicating drug crops at the source is the most direct way of reducing drug supply. Statistics on eradication reflect more than law enforcement effectiveness, however. A government's ability to reduce drug cultivation is also affected by the security situation, governmental presence, and economic factors that make small farmers more subject to exploitation by traffickers. As a result, eradication is most effective when part of an integrated program with partner countries. U.S. crop eradication assistance includes technical, financial, and logistical support for eradication missions, and is complemented by assistance to build licit economies, alternative livelihood development, road construction, and small water and electricity schemes.

Eradication is measured by calendar year rather than fiscal year (October-September). Thus, eradication results available are as of November 2010, when the PPR data was submitted, and are less than the actual total for the year. In FY 2010, partner countries surpassed the combined target for eradication, eliminating 382,135 hectares of drug-producing plants. However, the chart below may count twice some of the aerial eradication in Colombia, which is supported through the Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement's Aviation program. If that contribution to the chart is removed (both the target and the actual) the total is 278,135 hectares eradicated, against a goal of 189,012. Beset by floods in 2010, Colombia reported much less manual eradication—slightly over 1,000 hectares in the partial-year report. It should be noted that manual eradication is expensive and extremely dangerous in the best of circumstances in Colombia, but that consistent aerial eradication has pushed growers to change their cultivation patterns. Plots are frequently much smaller and hidden within sensitive ecological areas. This results in less cocaine production, but also is a factor in the government's introduction of manual eradication. Peru, which only eradicates manually, pushed its target for FY 2010 up to 10,000 hectares, which it exceeded by over 1,600 hectares; Bolivia met its 6,500-hectare goal. Pakistan, scoured by floods as well as insurgencies, eradicated 50 hectares of opium poppy, short of its 1,000-hectare goal.

OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY								
Program Area: Counternarcotics								
Performance Indicator: Hectares of Drug Crops Eradicated in USG-Assisted Areas								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
207,293	177,452	258,297	188,591	189,012	278,135	Above Target	292,362	292,000
Data Source: 2010 Performance Reports as collected in the Foreign Assistance and Coordination System (FACTS).								
Data Quality: Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each OU. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

Alternative Crops Under Cultivation

A key element of U.S. support for 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 on the three main source countries: Bolivia, Colombia, and Peru. The United States Government also supports efforts in Afghanistan and Ecuador. U.S. assistance generates licit employment and income opportunities, improves the capacity of municipal governments to plan and provide basic services and infrastructure, fosters citizen participation in

local decision-making, strengthens social infrastructure, and promotes transparency and accountability at the local level. This assistance helps raise farmers' incomes and long-term development prospects by enhancing production, productivity, and the quality of alternative products.

The number of hectares of alternative crops under cultivation has a direct relationship to job creation and income levels in targeted areas. Overall, the United States exceeded the FY 2010 target, with all countries reporting better-than-expected results. In Bolivia, ADL activities helped increase the number of hectares dedicated to alternative crops by 160 percent. In addition, favorable markets prices for coffee motivated additional farmers to participate. USAID also made significant progress in the Yungas region because conditions favorable to coca production proved also to be favorable to annatto, a dye in high demand by the garment industry. In Colombia, three projects set to close out in FY 2010 were extended due to procurement delays for the successor projects. Ecuador exceeded its target because new plantations were created and because hectares already under cultivation were more productive than expected. Finally, Peru's results were 18 percent over the target because United States Government eradication efforts made it possible for new farmers in the Ucayali region to participate. In addition, families already benefitting from the program began to cultivate additional hectares.

In Afghanistan, 118,786 hectares are under cultivation through the ADL program. To date, the program has trained 555,000 farmers across all 34 provinces, distributed 40,000 metric tons of fertilizer, and provided vegetable seeds and fertilizers to more than 375,000 farmers in the east, south, and north. Additionally, the vegetable seed program generated more than \$17 million in sales.

Overall, the FY 2011 target decreases compared to FY 2010 to reflect that existing projects are scheduled to wind down.

OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY								
Program Area: Counternarcotics								
Performance Indicator: Hectares of Alternative Crops Targeted by USG Programs Under Cultivation								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
180,348	111,392	286,107	201,989	145,700	275,797	Above Target	106,936	131,215
Data Source: FY 2010 Performance Plans and Reports from Afghanistan, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru as collected in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS).								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

Program Area: Transnational Crime

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Peace and Security (in thousands)	8,744,525	-	8,288,556
Transnational Crime	91,651	-	98,545

U.S. programs target cross-border crimes that threaten the stability of countries, particularly in the developing world and in countries with fragile transitional economies. Transnational criminal threats include financial crimes and money laundering, intellectual property theft, and organized and gang-related

crime. These criminal activities not only threaten U.S. national security by facilitating terrorist acts, but also harm U.S. businesses and American citizens. Beyond the damage the transnational criminal organizations and their crimes cause in the United States, they impede partner-country efforts to maximize their political, economic, and social development.

Another major component of the United States 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; bought and sold in prostitution; and captured to serve as child soldiers. Human trafficking deprives people of their basic human rights, yields negative public health consequences, and threatens global 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 antitrafficking 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.

Antitrafficking 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 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.

The Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (G/TIP) leads the U.S. Government's effort to combat human trafficking. Human trafficking, or modern slavery, deprives people of their most basic human right: the right to freedom. G/TIP uses foreign assistance funding to address the following long-term goals, which are based on the mandates of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000: writing the annual Trafficking in Persons Report to Congress (TIP Report) and advancing bilateral diplomacy, managing foreign assistance funds, raising global awareness, facilitating partnerships, leading the interagency process, and engaging in multilateral diplomacy.

Coupled with foreign assistance, the TIP Report continues to be a tool for reform. The results here can be attributed to diplomatic efforts by G/TIP's Ambassador and staff with visits to 72 countries and the funding of programs for legal and judicial activities. In FY 2010, there was a 7 percent increase in trafficking prosecutions, 28 percent increase in convictions, and 37 percent increase in victims identified.

Thirty-three laws were established or amended. The Philippines, after two years ranked on the Tier 2 Watch List, took necessary action to manage the prosecution of TIP cases more expeditiously, adjudicating cases within 180 days of being filed with courts. There was greater antitrafficking collaboration between the Malaysian Government, the United States Government, and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), leading to new trafficking investigations and prosecutions. Bosnia and Herzegovina also made progress. Bosnia had been on Tier 3 for many years as a war-torn nation plagued by sex traffickers, but the Bosnian Government changed course and aggressively targeted the crime. As a result, Bosnia was ranked in the 2010 TIP Report as a Tier 1 country with strong penalties for convicted traffickers and victim protection partnerships with NGOs.

OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY								
Program Area: Transnational Crime								
Performance Indicator: Number of People Prosecuted for Trafficking in Persons								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
6,618	5,808	5,682	5,212	5,472	5,606	Above Target	5,745	6,032
Data Source: The Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPRA) of 2007 added to the original law a new requirement that foreign governments provide the Department of State with data on trafficking investigations, prosecutions, and convictions in order to be considered in full compliance with the TVPRA's minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking. This data is captured in the Department of State's annual Trafficking in Persons Report which can be found at http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2010/index.htm .								
Data Quality: The annual Trafficking in Persons Report is prepared by the Department of State and uses information from U.S. Embassies, foreign government officials, NGOs, and international organizations; published reports; research trips to every region; and information submitted to the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons. All data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each OU. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY								
Program Area: Transnational Crime								
Performance Indicator: Number of People Convicted for Trafficking in Persons								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
4,766	3,150	3,427	2,983	3,131	4,166	Above Target	3,288	3,452
Data Source: The Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPRA) of 2007 added to the original law a new requirement that foreign governments provide the Department of State with data on trafficking investigations, prosecutions, convictions in order to be considered in full compliance with the TVPRA's minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking. This data is captured in the Department of State's annual Trafficking in Persons Report which can be found at http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2010/index.htm .								
Data Quality: The annual Trafficking in Persons Report is prepared by the Department of State and uses information from U.S. embassies, foreign government officials, NGOs and international organizations, published reports, research trips to every region, and information submitted to the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons. All data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each OU. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

Program Area: Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Peace and Security (in thousands)	8,744,525	-	8,288,556
Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	334,879	-	254,910

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, building healthy relationships and conflict mitigation skills through person-to-person contact among members of groups in conflict, and improving access to local institutions that play a role in addressing perceived grievances.

Conflict Mitigation and Resolution Training

The following is a synopsis of some of the specific efforts undertaken by the United States in FY 2010. The training indicator captures U.S.-supported activities that improve the capacity of citizens to better mitigate conflict and more effectively implement and manage peace processes. Through training and technical assistance, U.S. programs strengthened local capacity to resolve disputes at the lowest administrative level. Training focused on factors that underpin conflicts, such as land disagreements, including disputes involving claims by women and indigenous groups. Efforts were also made to involve young people in peace and reconciliation programs.

In FY 2010, the United States did not meet the target. The shortfall is due primarily to delays in the process of drafting Nepal's constitution, resulting in postponement of trainings aimed at reducing post-promulgation conflicts. Nepal's FY 2011 target indicates that the training program will expand in the coming year. Indonesia also fell short by 36 percent because programs shifted from a focus on conflict resolution to post-conflict livelihood activities, which are not appropriate to measure as conflict-mitigation training activities. Indonesia's lower FY 2011 and FY 2012 targets are a reflection of this shift. However, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Haiti, Kenya, Kosovo, and Uganda trained more people than expected in FY 2010. In Ethiopia, positive reactions to a pilot training program led to increased requests from both the Ethiopian Government and university partners. FY 2010 grants in Kenya enabled recipient organizations to respond to training requests at both the national and local levels. Five countries—Ethiopia, Haiti, Kenya, Kosovo, and Uganda—exceeded their targets for the number of women trained, reflecting the U.S. Government's emphasis on empowering and creating opportunities for women.

The broad, long-term objectives of the United States in resolving conflicts, particularly in some of the areas discussed above, are far from met. To meet these objectives, U.S. assistance will continue to bring people together from different ethnic, religious, and political backgrounds to move toward reconciliation in the midst of and in the aftermath of civil conflict and war.

OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY								
Program Area: Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation								
Performance Indicator: Number of People Trained in Conflict Mitigation/Resolution Skills with USG Assistance								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
N/A	17,965	12,578	92,601	67,634	65,932	Below Target	98,007	50,471
Data Source: FY 2010 Performance Plans and Reports from Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, Indonesia, Iraq, Kenya, Kosovo, the Kyrgyz Republic, Mali, Nepal, Nigeria, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, Uganda, and the Bureau of Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA) as reported in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS).								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

OBJECTIVE TWO

GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY

Support for just and democratic governance is in the national interest of 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.

In FY 2010, the United States committed approximately \$3.3 billion in funding to programs within the strategic objective for Governing Justly and Democratically, representing approximately 10 percent of the Department of State and USAID's foreign assistance budget. A sample of programs and related performance indicators are presented in the following chapter to help describe the broad range of U.S. efforts to promote just and democratic governance. Analysis of performance data is included for important contextual information and to examine the reasons underlying reported performance. In Governing Justly and Democratically, six indicators were above target and three were below target. Some programs described in this chapter include indicators of a long-term and/or complex nature that had no FY 2010 target, and therefore no performance rating. For other indicators, data were collected for the first time in FY 2010, but no FY 2010 target had previously been set.

Program Area: Rule of Law and Human Rights

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Governing Justly and Democratically (in thousands)	3,269,168	-	3,041,765
Rule of Law and Human Rights	887,786	-	927,634

The rule of law is a principle of governance under which all persons, institutions, and entities, public and private, including the state itself, are accountable to laws that are publicly promulgated, equally enforced, independently adjudicated, and consistent with international laws, norms, and standards. Activities in this Program Area advance and protect individual rights as embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and international conventions to which states are signatories.

The United States supports programs that help countries build the necessary rule of law infrastructure, particularly in the justice sector, to uphold and protect their citizens' basic human rights. In Iraq, for instance, U.S.-supported implementing partners provided legal aid to thousands of Iraqis unable to afford private attorneys, and strengthened the capacity of local NGOs and Iraqi universities to train a domestic cadre of independent legal experts and lawyers who will be able to improve equal access to justice for all Iraqis.

Many U.S. programs target improved respect for human rights among marginalized populations. In Cambodia, for instance, a United States-supported project used innovative means to help spread awareness on land rights among the underserved and largely illiterate populations there by conducting 67 road shows that more than 63,000 people attended. The program also trained more than 100 grassroots civil-society workers and advocates who served as land law resources for the public, and helped resolve land disputes. The civil society advocates ensured underserved groups are fairly protected by the law and helped mitigate escalation of violence over land.

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-term goals of strengthening the rule of law in countries receiving U.S. assistance.

U.S. programs exceeded the FY 2010 target of training 43,577 personnel. In several countries, including Cambodia, China, Colombia, El Salvador, and Thailand, host country government openness to assistance and the demand for justice-sector training programs greatly exceeded expectations. The Government of El Salvador showed strong commitment to the program's objectives by providing financial resources and requests for additional training. Leveraging these resources and implementing a training-of-trainers approach enabled the program to reach many more beneficiaries than anticipated. In Thailand, the Thai Office of the Attorney General responded to diplomatic approaches with a much more forthcoming attitude than expected and sent large numbers of attendees to United States Government events. Because these results were unexpected, however, the target for FY 2011 is maintained at a comparable level to FY 2010.

OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY								
Program Area: Rule of Law and Human Rights								
Performance Indicator: Number of Justice Sector Personnel that Received USG Training								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
87,714	111,034	61,696	68,392	43,577	53,426	Above Target	49,114	35,103
Data Source: FY 2010 Performance Plans and Reports from Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Georgia, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Liberia, Libya, Macedonia, Mexico, Moldova, Montenegro, Nepal, Nicaragua, Panama, Serbia, Somalia, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Ukraine, Vietnam, West Bank and Gaza, State Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, and State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA) as collected in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS).								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

Case Management Improvement

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 greatly exceeded the FY 2010 target of 206 U.S.-assisted courts with improved case management; however, accounting for results reported by Afghanistan where no FY 2010 target had been set, programs are only slightly above the FY 2010 target. The Afghanistan Case Management System was launched in FY 2010, enabling 359 courts to improve case management. Among OUs that had FY 2010 targets, the majority met or exceeded their planned performance. In a few other countries, progress was impeded. For example, in Liberia only five of eight planned courts were assisted. The Liberian Government's lack of responsiveness impeded expansion of donor programs. In Pakistan, where a comprehensive rule-of-law program would have provided for assistance in case management to at least six courts, monsoon-related issues led to delays in program design and solicitation, as well as to funds being diverted to disaster response and recovery. Targets for FY 2011 and FY 2012 reflect the changing number of OUs which plan to work in this area.

OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY								
Program Area: Rule of Law and Human Rights								
Performance Indicator: Number of USG-Assisted Courts with Improved Case Management								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
376	352	567	337	206	573	Above Target	624	527
Data Source: FY 2010 Performance Plans and Reports from Afghanistan, Cambodia, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Georgia, Haiti, Jordan, Kosovo, Liberia, Macedonia, Mexico, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sudan, Thailand, and West Bank and Gaza as collected in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System.								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using data quality assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used for conducting the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

Legal Aid and Victim's Assistance

As one means of promoting justice and respect for the rule of law, the United States supports programs that provide legal aid and assistance to victims of human rights violations. Beyond seeking justice for these individuals, this assistance works to help reestablish trust in the judicial process in countries where such trust has been eroded by government corruption or ineffectiveness. Often, the advocates for human rights have the most pressing need for this assistance. Through a global emergency assistance program for human rights defenders, the United States offered a lifeline of protection for those advocating for basic human rights and reporting on gross violations of human rights. In addition, this program was expanded specifically to assist defenders of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender rights. In FY 2010, the program provided legal, medical, relocation, and other forms of urgent assistance to 155 human rights defenders or nongovernmental organizations in 40 countries around the world.

U.S. efforts also work to build the capacity of public and private institutions to assist victims of human rights violations. In Bolivia, United States support helped restore public psychosocial centers for survivors of gender-based violence (GBV), helping over 2,000 individuals or groups receive GBV-related assistance. In Colombia, over 2,000 individuals or groups that had been affected by forced disappearances or extrajudicial killings received psychosocial and other assistance thanks to United States support. These notable successes in Latin America and others allowed U.S. programs to exceed the target set for FY 2010.

Legal aid is an important component of access to justice programming, which empowers citizens to claim constitutionally guaranteed rights and seek enforcement of those rights. For example, in some countries legal aid activities have educated citizens on emerging policies and laws that affect their daily lives and have provided legal assistance so that citizens are better able to access formal justice mechanisms. In Somalia, para-legal schemes were established to refer legal cases from the traditional and customary to the formal justice system.

OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY						*New Indicator*		
Program Area: Rule of Law and Human Rights								
Performance Indicator: Number of Individuals/Groups Who Received Legal Aid or Victim's Assistance with USG Support								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
N/A	N/A	19,046	10,192	3,510	18,348	Above Target	14,400	14,955
Data Source: FY 2010 Performance Plans and Reports from Afghanistan, Cambodia, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Georgia, Haiti, Jordan, Kosovo, Liberia, Macedonia, Mexico, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sudan, Thailand, and West Bank and Gaza as collected in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System.								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using data quality assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used for conducting the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years.								

Program Area: Good Governance

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Governing Justly and Democratically (in thousands)	3,269,168	-	3,041,765
Good Governance	1,517,674	-	1,422,249

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, curbing corruption, and 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). U.S. assistance in FY 2010 is expected to continue to support greater governance effectiveness in China, Africa, South Asia, and Iraq, and work to address deficits in governance effectiveness in Afghanistan, Egypt, West Bank and Gaza, and Lebanon, if political conditions permit. Due to the current volatility of the situation on the ground and the many external influences presently impacting most of these countries, the Department is unable to forecast out-year targets accurately for this indicator at this time. Therefore, this indicator will be discontinued after this fiscal year. For more information on World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicators data, please visit <http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.asp>.

Program Area: Political Competition and Consensus-Building

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Governing Justly and Democratically (in thousands)	3,269,168	-	3,041,765
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	320,884	-	215,444

Programs in the Political Competition and Consensus-Building 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.

Open, transparent, and competitive political processes ensure that citizens have a voice in the regular and peaceful transfer of power between governments. U.S. programs support efforts to ensure more responsive representation and better governance over the long term by working with candidates, political parties, elected officials, NGOs, and citizens before, during, and between elections. An open and competitive electoral system is also a good barometer of the general health of democratic institutions and values, since free and fair elections require a pluralistic and competitive political system, broad access to information, an active civil society, an impartial judicial system, and effective government institutions. U.S. programs are designed to provide assistance where there are opportunities to help ensure that elections are competitive and reflect the will of an informed citizenry, and that political institutions are representative and responsive.

U.S. assistance supports electoral-related activities in advance of significant elections in key transitional societies or in new and fragile democracies. Funded activities include efforts to improve electoral legislation, election administration, nonpartisan political party development, political participation, election monitoring, and voter education. Priority is given to initiatives that emphasize outreach to women, youth, minorities, and other underrepresented groups.

In Pakistan, for example, lobbying and policy dialogue by local partner organizations with the Election Commission of Pakistan resulted in the first-ever collaboration between parliamentarians and civil society organizations on electoral reform legislation. As part of Pakistan's broader constitutional reform, policy recommendations by the United States' implementing partners became part of the 18th amendment to the constitution. Among other measures, the reforms enhance the quality and legitimacy of future elections by ensuring complete insulation of the Electoral Commission of Pakistan from the reach of the executive.

Election Observers Trained

As one component of promoting competitive elections, the first representative measure of performance in this Program Area tracks the number of domestic election observers trained for deployment before or during national election with U.S. assistance. Due to significant and unexpected results from the Philippines, United States assistance programs exceeded the FY 2010 target of 117,858 domestic election observers trained. The Philippines did not have an FY 2010 target, yet reported results of 547,561 observers trained to monitor the voting process in all of the polling centers nationwide in the country's first wholly automated election. This number includes 6,000 volunteers in the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao, which has historically included several election violence hotspots. The U.S. Embassy in Manila and the European Union Ambassador praised the election for proceeding smoothly. Without these results, total reported performance would have been slightly below target. In Georgia, only 2,670 of

50,000 planned observers were trained because the election-oriented sub-grants awarded did not include large-scale training of observers.

In Sri Lanka, one component of the United States assistance program sought to strengthen the capacity of Sri Lankan domestic election monitoring organizations to organize and conduct election programs, including domestic election monitors. Including Sri Lanka's 142 domestic election observers, U.S. assistance funded over 1,700 observers worldwide—one-third of which were women. This inclusion of women represents the United States' support for broad and inclusive participation of all citizens in electoral and political processes, particularly by women and other disenfranchised groups, including ethnic and religious minorities, internally displaced persons, and people with disabilities.

Another United States initiative that began in FY 2010 is working to promote credible elections and government accountability in Togo. One of the project's chief aims is to strengthen the capacity of the National Congress for Civil Society (CNSC) to conduct a comprehensive and coordinated observation of the election process. To that end, 292 election observers and 31 supervisors were trained and deployed to 292 polling stations on Togo's Election Day in March 2010. After the election, the CNSC drafted and published a final report on the electoral process to the Togolese media. The use of a database to aggregate information from election observers distinguished the CNSC from other Togolese organizations who observed the electoral process, and the report garnered sizable media coverage and praise in Togo, including from President Faure Gnassingbé.

Targets for this indicator are set based on the volume and importance of planned elections; accordingly, the results are subject to fluctuations in country political conditions. Lower targets for FY 2011 and FY 2012 reflect a smaller number of OUs that currently plan to be active in election observation, and may reflect a smaller number of planned elections where U.S. assistance can be deployed.

OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY								
Program Area: Political Competition and Consensus-Building								
Performance Indicator: Number of Domestic Election Observers Trained with USG Assistance								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
24,028	61,533	170,307	39,866	117,858	653,400	Above Target	56,805	25,063
Data Source: FY 2010 Performance Plans and Reports from Azerbaijan, Georgia, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Iraq, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Philippines, Russia, Somalia, Sudan, Timor-Leste, Togo, African Union, USAID Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance, and USAID West Africa Regional as collected in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System.								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using data quality assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used for conducting the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

Increasing Number of Political Candidates and Members

Activities in the Political Competition and Consensus-Building 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, or from marginalized groups. This is a sign of a more open, democratic,

and inclusive society, and is a measure of progress toward a key U.S. foreign policy objective: the enfranchisement, access, and participation of marginalized groups.

U.S. assistance programs fell short of the FY 2010 target of 184 U.S.-assisted political parties implementing programs to increase the number of candidates and members who are women, youth, or from marginalized groups. Part of this shortfall appears to be the result of data recording error and a reinterpretation of how political parties or entities are counted. For example, Indonesia reported that their FY 2010 target was incorrectly recorded as 35 instead of 15, so their results of 18 parties appeared below target. In Armenia, the FY 2010 results and out-year targets were recalculated to include the Armenian National Congress as one entity rather than a collection of many smaller parties. While Armenia's results for FY 2010 therefore appear to be below target, the same amount of assistance was provided to a consistent audience. In Kosovo and Colombia, the political landscape changed significantly in FY 2010. In Colombia, a number of parties lost their legal status or did not make the threshold for participation in Parliament. Out-year targets have been adjusted to account for these known changes.

OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY								
Program Area: Political Competition and Consensus-Building								
Performance Indicator: Number of USG-Assisted Political Parties Implementing Programs to Increase the Number of Candidates and Members Who Are Women, Youth, and from Marginalized Groups								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
109	127	249	217	184	116	Below Target	118	94
Data Source: FY 2010 Performance Plans and Reports from Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Cambodia, Colombia, Haiti, Indonesia, Kenya, Kosovo, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Peru, and State Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL) as collected in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System.								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using data quality assessments (DQAs), must meet quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used for conducting the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

Country Progress toward Developing Fair, Competitive, and Inclusive Electoral and Political Process

In addition to monitoring short-term activities, the U.S. also monitors longer term trends like whether or not countries are progressing towards more fair, competitive and inclusive electoral processes, as tracked and measured by Freedom House. However, due to the current volatility of the situation on the ground and the many external influences presently impacting several of these countries (particularly in Afghanistan, Egypt, Haiti, Iran, and West Bank and Gaza), the Department is unable to accurately forecast out-year targets for this indicator at this time. Therefore, this indicator will be discontinued after this fiscal year. For more information on the publication Freedom in the World, visit Freedom House at <http://www.freedomhouse.org>.

Program Area: Civil Society

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Governing Justly and Democratically (in thousands)	3,269,168	-	3,041,765
Civil Society	542,824	-	476,438

A fully participatory and democratic state must include an active and vibrant civil society in which individuals can peacefully exercise their fundamental rights.

In general, U.S. efforts to promote civil society in FY 2010 saw many successes. There is still concern and uncertainty in some areas that short-term gains may not solidify, and there are still places in the world where much greater 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 NGOs 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.

FY 2011 funds for civil society programs will remain similar to levels in FY 2010 funding. Activities will continue to support better legal environments for civil society organizations, 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. Funds will also be used to strengthen independent media and ensure the role of media actors in advancing democratic governance.

Media Freedom

Free media (including print, broadcast, wireless, and Internet media) play key communications and linking roles in all political systems, providing a voice to civil society, business, government, and all other actors at the local, national, and international levels. Ideally, a professional and independent fourth estate helps underpin democracy by disseminating accurate information, facilitating democratic discourse, and providing critical and independent checks on government authorities.

Independent media development programs by the Department of State and USAID operated in 39 countries in FY 2010, while regional and global programs supported or linked media professionals throughout Africa, the Middle East, Asia, Eurasia, Latin America, and worldwide. Program designs respond to the specific developmental needs of each assisted local, regional, or national media system.

Media sector programs generally involve focused support in the key directions of the legal enabling environment for free or freer media; the professional training of journalists, editors, and production staff; building local training capacities of journalism schools and midcareer training centers; management training and media business development; and support for professional and industry associations in the media sector. Since the early 1990s, much support has targeted timely extensions of new digital technologies, facilitating the transition of many so-called “legacy” media into more modern multimedia and digital media platforms and information systems. Support for “lower-tech” media, such as community radio, also remains relevant for many assisted country media systems.

The success of U.S. media assistance varies, depending upon the specific program and country context. Under authoritarian media systems, such as those in Belarus, Burma, Iran, Zimbabwe, and elsewhere,

citizens can gain access to and report to more independent sources of information via Internet, cell phone, radio, and other platforms. In media environments threatened by conflict, such as in Democratic Republic of Congo, Sudan, and Afghanistan, citizens enjoy improved access to more accurate information regarding security, conflict mitigation, and basic human and development needs. Citizens of Afghanistan, for example, enjoy broad access to quality independent radio and television informational programming; and with the forthcoming launch of a new *Mobil Khabar* mobile news service, Afghan citizens will gain interactive access to a broad array of these information sources via their cell phones.

Media assistance activities in FY 2010 often built upon prior years of assistance work, in some cases, with life-saving results. U.S. support had earlier expanded community radio service from slightly over 50 percent to over 85 percent of Haitian territory throughout the mid-2000s. When the Port-au-Prince region was hit by a massive earthquake in January 2010, the expanded community radio network helped keep the whole nation informed. Fast-response U.S. technical assistance helped restore radio and other communications in the afflicted regions, while emergency radio and communications services such as “News You Can Use” helped victims find emergency shelter, food, and water; improve personal preparations for aftershocks; and avoid cholera, among other services.

It should be noted that media freedoms have confronted strong negative pressures from authoritarian backsliding in many countries in recent years. According to the Freedom House Press Index, overall media freedom has declined as a global average during the past eight years. Even in countries where democratic transitions appear stalled or reversed, however, U.S. support for alternative independent media platforms and professional training of journalists, lawyers, and media freedom advocates can often slow the backsliding tendencies or build latent democratic capacities that can come into play during potential future periods of liberalization.

Women and Civil Society

Empowering women and ensuring gender equality are high U.S. Government priorities. The U.S. Government encourages its program partners to strive for equitable female representation in its program activities. In FY 2010, the United States had 85 new or ongoing programs that specifically benefit women or address women’s issues. The United States concentrated these programs in countries where women are significantly marginalized, oppressed, and deprived of basic human rights.

Many of the programs promote women’s engagement in the political process, most notably in Muslim and Arab countries. Prior to the March 2010 elections in Iraq, a U.S. partner trained and organized nearly 400 women candidates and activists into a cross-party caucus, tracking their individual efforts at building grassroots networks through door-to-door canvassing, teas, and other events. Another grantee helped in the establishment of a National Platform for Women, where more than 200 women (and men) representing multiple political parties, civil society organizations, media, and government ministries came together to develop a unified vision. The platform presented recommendations on four key issues identified as top priorities for action: health, education, political participation, and the economy. Conference participants received advocacy training to increase the platform’s influence on voter considerations and legislative agendas. In the post-election period, the platform continues to be used to help activists reach out to Members of Parliament on important topics and to help civil society groups formulate advocacy campaigns. In Tunisia, one program is working with a partner to promote the use of media in increasing women’s involvement in Tunisian politics by building the capacity of local civil society and improving the technical ability of university communications students. In the long term, the program will seek to empower a new generation of journalists to use media to increase women’s role in political dialogue, build a bridge between journalism students and civil society leaders, and increase attention to women’s political participation.

One of Secretary Clinton's high priorities is to combat gender-based violence (GBV). To break the cycle of violence against women, the United States supports programs that focus on treatment for GBV survivors

(direct legal, medical, and psychosocial services) and on prevention and awareness (educating the local community and its leaders about women's rights and GBV). For example, a program in Bolivia is building awareness of women's rights, training local leaders to prevent or reduce violence, and working with municipal leaders to support better services for survivors of GBV. The strategies include working with students, schools, and family groups; public education efforts; training local civil society organizations and forming local civil-society organization networks to broaden impact and ensure sustainability; and holding public audiences to raise public understanding on the issues of GBV and the need for greater coordination among municipal actors, like the police, the Comprehensive Legal Services (*Servicios Legales Integrales*, or SLIM), and the courts. Progress includes changes in perceptions, changes in policies, and recognition of the importance of supporting municipal agencies or programs against GBV. For example, the program in Bolivia mobilized citizens in the town of Pucarani for an advocacy campaign with the City Council that restored support for the SLIM, which had been closed by the prior administration. The reactivated SLIM will provide services to young victims of gender violence.

OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY								*New Indicator*
Program Area: Civil Society								
Performance Indicator: Number of Women Trained through DRL Civil Society/Women's Programs								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	600	No Rating	700	800
Data Source: Required grantee quarterly and final narrative reports submitted to DRL.								
Data Quality: Indicator is logically related to program activities, and data are submitted in a timely manner and reliably stored after receipt. For the majority of projects, an independent evaluator reviews results reported by an implementing partner. Site visits by DRL officers are also conducted. Data quality weakness comes primarily from a lack of consistent data collection process due to the great variety of implementing partners.								

Labor Unions

The United States supported a robust labor portfolio during FY 2010, implementing 48 programs overall, 12 of which started in FY 2010. The programs strengthened respect for internationally recognized worker rights by building the capacity of workers organizations, improving legal advocacy, and advancing innovative multi-stakeholder approaches to promote the labor rights of vulnerable groups such as women and migrant workers.

Some of these programs empowered workers to advocate for better working conditions with their employers by strengthening the workers' collective bargaining capabilities. In the Central America Free Trade Agreement region, a program facilitated the creation of a new organization that promotes freedom of association and decent work. This organization will actively strive towards both goals within the context of the Central American economic integration process. The Joint Union Council of Central America and the Caribbean was officially presented in September 2010. The result of months of negotiation, the Council includes over 30 organizations of 9 countries and represents more than 3 million workers in the region.

In Pakistan, United States assistance is building the capacity of trade unions. Capacity building workshops have brought together leaders of Pakistan Workers Federation (PWF) affiliates to improve their organizational efficiency and effectiveness and their services to members. These efforts are helping to strengthen the financial sustainability of the PWF with the formulation of an improved financial model and dues collection system. Assistance also trained 65 journalists on the importance of Pakistani labor law and methods for consistent and in-depth reporting on workers' rights issues.

United States assistance also worked to improve labor rights for vulnerable groups, such as women and migrant workers. In Bahrain, a United States program worked with partners to implement a more inclusive process for women in unions, workplaces, and society. It also assisted women to develop alliances with their male union colleagues, NGOs, and public policy decision-makers. Specific results included increased capabilities of previously trained women to conduct outreach, increased cooperation with male educators on empowerment goals for all workers and women in particular, development of outreach plans directed at women workers, a successful advocacy campaign on women's political and worker rights that increases public awareness of working women's issues, and engagement of unions and women's NGOs with the government to address wage-based discrimination. In El Salvador, due in part to U.S. efforts to empower women workers, 10 female workers were elected to an 11-person union leadership council. USAID's Global Labor Union and NGO Strengthening program conducted activities in twenty countries in Africa, Latin America, Asia, and South-Central Europe. These activities trained over 100,000 workers on their rights under the law, improved the capacity of hundreds of democratically organized labor NGOs and unions to promote core labor standards, and engaged in oversight and advocacy activities toward protecting the rights of workers and increasing the accountability of governance institutions. The program also partially focused on enabling women's active participation and leadership development within their unions, as well as raising awareness on workplace implications of GBV.

Programs in Honduras yielded progress on enforcement of labor laws through workers' use of national and international enforcement mechanisms. The General Workers Central trade union's support for apparel workers led to a significant agreement that held a major apparel brand responsible for the actions of its supplier factories, fostering a significant impact in the national apparel and textile industry. This precedent-setting agreement has tremendous potential to reverberate throughout the global supply chain and improve enforcement of labor standards on a global level.

OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY							*New Indicator*	
Program Area: Civil Society								
Performance Indicator: Number of Active Labor Union or Labor-Related Programs/Projects								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	48	No Rating	53	58
Data Source: Relevant DRL grant agreements with required reporting.								
Data Quality: Data are derived from DRL’s active grant agreements and do not require regular collection, merely aggregation. The nature and simplicity of the indicator guarantees high data quality.								

Advocacy and Watchdog Functions

In addition to freedom of the 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 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.

U.S. assistance programs exceeded the FY 2010 target of 1,394 U.S.-assisted civil society organizations that engaged in advocacy and watchdog functions. Most OUs exceeded their program targets, and Bangladesh in particular found much greater interest in anticorruption training among CSOs than expected. They planned to engage 5 CSOs per district for a total of 120 partners, but were able to reach 9

organizations per district instead for a total of 208. Nigeria reported assisting 125 CSOs, reflecting the cumulative effect of several years' work in more dramatic fashion than expected, exceeding their target of 25. As the dramatic successes of several programs in FY 2010 were unexpected and likely not sustainable over time, targets for FY 2011 and FY 2012 have been maintained at a level similar to FY 2010.

OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY								
Program Area: Civil Society								
Performance Indicator: Number of USG-Assisted Civil Society Organizations that Engage in Advocacy and Watchdog Functions								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
815	1,049	1,753	1,772	1,394	2,205	Above Target	1,392	1,324
Data Source: FY 2010 Performance Plans and Reports from Albania, Armenia, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burma, Cambodia, Ecuador, Georgia, Guinea, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kosovo, Kyrgyz Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Moldova, Montenegro, Morocco, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Peru, Serbia, Uganda, Uzbekistan, Zimbabwe, Middle East Partnership Initiative, State Near East Regional (NEA), USAID Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA), and USAID Office of Development Partners (ODP) as collected in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System.								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using data quality assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used for conducting the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

NGO Sustainability

The advocacy efforts of NGOs give voice to citizens to encourage open dialogue and to influence government policy. The NGO Sustainability Index for Central and Eastern Europe and Eurasia monitors the enabling environment for and the sustainability of NGOs in United States-assisted countries in these regions. It is based on seven dimensions critical to NGO and CSO sustainability: legal environment, organizational capacity, financial viability, advocacy, service provision, infrastructure, and public image.

The aggregate NGO Sustainability Index score for Europe fell short of the FY 2010 target of 3.5, but the overall scores for many of the countries remained unchanged. Albania's overall score decreased primarily due to financial difficulties stemming from the continuing decline in international donor funds and the impact of the economic crisis on domestic resources. Croatia and Serbia saw their scores improve. Croatia's overall score increase reflected continuing progress in improving the legal environment and creating a solid infrastructure for NGO development. In Serbia, the situation improved during the year as a result of greater cooperation with the government and passage of new NGO legislation.

The aggregate NGO Sustainability Index score for Eurasia remained at 4.6, also falling short of the FY 2010 target of 4.4. Moldova's score deteriorated, largely as a result of the tense environment during two hotly contested rounds of parliamentary elections. Belarus—with the lowest overall score—improved slightly, as did Azerbaijan, Tajikistan, and Ukraine. In Belarus and Tajikistan, score increases were partly due to improvements in the legal environment. Ukrainian and Azerbaijani NGOs both improved in the areas of organizational capacity, advocacy, and public image.

While the NGO Sustainability Index (NGOSI) was initially developed to assess the NGO sector in Central and Eastern Europe, it was expanded to Sub-Saharan Africa in FY 2009 through a partnership between the United States Government and the Aga Khan Foundation. A key achievement in FY 2010 was the

production of the baseline edition of the NGOSI for Sub-Saharan Africa, which measured the health of the NGO sector in 19 countries in Africa. Four new countries in Sub-Saharan Africa are being added to this Index, and a new NGO Sustainability Index for the Middle East and North Africa is under development. The NGOSI is important not only for assessing the development of the sector, but also for civil society actors to use as an advocacy tool for improving the enabling environment for civil society in their respective countries.

OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY								
Program Area: Civil Society								
Performance Indicator: Europe Non-Governmental Organization Sustainability Index								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.7	Below Target	3.6	TBD
Data Source: The NGO Sustainability Index for Europe covers Southern Tier countries where the United States is providing assistance: Albania, Bosnia, Bulgaria, Croatia, Kosovo, Macedonia, Montenegro, Romania, and Serbia. Although a small number of the countries closed their programs in FY 2008, the United States will continue to monitor them for residual effects. NGOSI scores are measured on a scale of 1 to 7, with 7 indicating a poor level of development and 1 indicating advanced progress. Each country report provides an in-depth analysis of the NGO sector and comparative scores for prior years. The full report and rating methodology are usually published in May for the prior year and can be found on USAID's Europe and Eurasia Bureau website, http://www.usaid.gov/locations/europe_eurasia/dem_gov/ngoindex/ . Scores for calendar year 2010 will be available in spring 2011.								
Data Quality: This indicator has been used by USAID Missions, in-country entities, and other donors and development agencies for the past 12 years. Individual country scores are reviewed by a committee of USAID and country experts.								

OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY								
Program Area: Civil Society								
Performance Indicator: Eurasia Non-Governmental Organization Sustainability Index								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.6	Below Target	4.5	TBD
Data Source: The NGO Sustainability Index for Europe and Eurasia covers 12 countries in Eurasia where the United States provides assistance: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan. NGOSI scores are measured on a scale of 1 to 7, with 7 indicating a poor level of development and 1 indicating advanced progress. Each country report provides an in-depth analysis of the NGO sector and comparative scores for prior years. The full report and rating methodology are usually published in May for the prior year and can be found on USAID's Europe and Eurasia Bureau website, http://www.usaid.gov/locations/europe_eurasia/dem_gov/ngoindex/2008/ . Scores for calendar year 2009 will be available in spring 2010.								
Data Quality: This indicator has been used by USAID Missions, in-country entities, and other donors and development agencies for the past 12 years. Individual country scores are reviewed by an editorial committee of USAID and country experts.								

Civic Participation

A legal and regulatory framework that protects and promotes civil society and civic participation is a key precondition for democratic governance. This includes, but is not limited to, ensuring that frameworks are in place that enable CSOs to form and operate freely (e.g., NGO registration/incorporation laws, laws

protecting freedom of association and collective bargaining), promoting the sustainability of the civil society sector (e.g., tax benefits for NGOs), and supporting public participation and social accountability (e.g., public hearings, instructional seminars, and conferences). This aspect also includes strengthening advocacy, networking, grassroots coalitions, and public support for reforms related to the enabling environment. The U.S. Government supports work on improving this legal framework, and tracks the number of positive modifications effected with U.S. assistance. Positive modifications are new or amended laws or regulations that are intended and considered to improve the enabling environment for civil society, CSOs, and freedom of association and assembly.

FY 2010 is the first year that this indicator is being included in the APR, so no target was previously published. However, data for this indicator have been collected annually since 2006, so all available data are provided, and an FY 2010 rating is assigned. The FY 2010 target of 56 positive modifications was exceeded, primarily due to 11 modifications reported by 6 OUs that did not have targets recorded. In addition, USAID's Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance exceeded its target of 10 modifications as a result of expanding the NGO Legal Enabling Environment Program to include Europe and Eurasia in addition to Africa, Asia, the Middle East, and Latin America.

OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY								
Program Area: Civil Society								
Performance Indicator: Number of Positive Modifications to Enabling Legislation/Regulation for Civil Society Accomplished with USG Assistance								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
15	75	80	69	43	56	Above Target	49	43
Data Source: FY 2010 Performance Plans and Reports for Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Colombia, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Kyrgyz Republic, Macedonia, Moldova, Serbia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, USAID Democracy Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA), and USAID Office of Development Partners (ODP) as collected in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System.								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using data quality assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used for conducting the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

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 of development are people and their ability to achieve and maintain good health, receive quality education, and access social and economic services. The high rates of disease, unintended pregnancy, lack of education and training, and scarce services for vulnerable populations still plague developing nations today. These problems destroy lives and destabilize countries. The U.S. approach to 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 democracy, and mitigating the root causes of poverty and conflict.

In the Health Program 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 that 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 2010, the United States committed approximately \$10.5 billion in funding to programs within the strategic objective of Investing In People, representing approximately 32.2 percent of the Department of State and USAID's foreign assistance budget. A sample of programs and related performance indicators are presented in the following chapter to help describe the broad range of U.S. efforts in this strategic goal. Analysis of performance data is included for important contextual information and to examine the reasons underlying reported performance. Within Investing In People, 11 indicators were above target and 4 were below target. Three indicators do not have FY 2010 performance ratings because program results are not expected until FY 2011 and FY 2012.

Program Area: Health–HIV/AIDS

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Investing in People (in thousands)	10,523,997	-	11,043,496
Health	8,828,554	-	9,715,588
HIV/AIDS	5,713,000	-	5,991,900

The President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) program takes a comprehensive approach to HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, and care in developing countries, and contributes to the development of robust and sustainable health systems. This program works in close partnership with partner-country governments, local organizations, multilaterals, other donors, and implementing partners.

FY 2010 was a transition year for the PEPFAR reporting framework as it implemented its Next Generation Indicators, developed during a consultative process with multiple stakeholders. In general, these 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.

As of FY 2010, performance data come from 34 OUs: 31 countries and the Caribbean Regional Program, the Central Asian Republics, and the Central American Regional Program. FY 2009 and FY 2010 data represent direct results only for all OUs. 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 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. In FY 2010, PEPFAR made a shift from direct and indirect reporting to capturing its contributions through direct achievements and an aggregate national level result (for specific indicators), which reflects the collective achievement of all contributors, to a program or project (host-country government, donors, and civil society organizations).

In FY 2010, PEPFAR data were collected according to the Next Generation Indicators (NGI) for the first time. NGI represents a shift towards better harmonization with global indicators and support of national M&E systems. Further, NGI promotes increased focus around quality and coverage of service delivery and illustrates PEPFAR's support for capacity building, policy development, and systems strengthening.

Treatment Recipients

Antiretroviral (ARV) treatment provides direct therapeutic benefits for the individuals who receive treatment by increasing the length and quality of their lives and enabling many individuals to resume normal daily activities and providing care for their families. ARVs reduce viral load in patients on therapy, and lower viral loads are associated with decreased rates of transmission. The indicator on the number of people receiving HIV/AIDS treatment measures the reach of PEPFAR, and can be analyzed to identify which countries are facing challenges in scaling up their programs and which may have best practices that should be replicated elsewhere. PEPFAR-supported treatment has helped to save and extend millions of lives as well as avoid the orphaning of hundreds of thousands of children whose parents are

infected with HIV/AIDS. Because of the rapid scale-up of the programs in partnership with the partner nations in FY 2010, the United States directly supported treatment to some 3.2 million people living with HIV, exceeding the target by 700,000.

OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE								
Program Area: Health–HIV/AIDS								
Performance Indicator: Number of People Receiving HIV/AIDS Treatment								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
822,000	1.3M	2.0M	2.5M	2.5M	3.2M	Above Target	3.8M	>4M
Data Source: Data Source: Semi-Annual and Annual Progress Reports as captured in U.S. Government Country Operational Plan Report Systems. Most of the 34 OUs contribute to the treatment data. The 34 OUs include Angola, Botswana, Cambodia, Caribbean Region, Central American Regional Programs, Central Asian Republics, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, the Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Russia, Rwanda, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Thailand, Uganda, Ukraine, Vietnam, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. HIV/AIDS results are achieved jointly by the Department of State, USAID and other U.S. Government agencies, such as the Departments of Health and Human Services, Defense, and the Peace Corps.								
Data Quality: Data Quality: The data are verified through triangulation with annual reports by the United Nations Joint Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and the World Health Organization (WHO) that identifies numbers of people receiving treatment. Country reports by UN agencies such as UNICEF and the UN Development Program indicate the status of such human and social indicators as life expectancy and infant and under-5 mortality rates.								

Infections Prevented

Effective prevention programs are essential to ending the HIV/AIDS pandemic. Prevention of new infections among newborns and in the adolescent and adult populations will reduce morbidity and mortality caused by AIDS, reduce the potential number of orphaned children, 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. Because an infection averted is a non-event, this estimate needs to be modeled based on surveillance reports. The estimate of impact through FY 2010 is expected to be available in FY 2012 at the earliest.

OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE								
Program Area: Health–HIV/AIDS								
Performance Indicator: Estimated Number of HIV Infections Prevented								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A*	7.0M	N/A	Data not available	TBD	TBD
Data Source: Impact results for FY2010 are not expected to be available until FY2012. PEPFAR's legislative target from FY 2010 - FY 2014 is to prevent more than 12 million infections. The U.S. Census Bureau has developed a model to estimate the number of HIV/AIDS infections averted using extrapolated data from antenatal care clinic (ANC) sentinel surveillance, surveys compiled by various government ministries, population-based surveys such as the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), and other relevant information provided by the government.								
Data Quality: The data quality of the ANC sentinel surveillance surveys is good to excellent. The DHS data is considered to represent the gold-standard for survey data.								

Care and Support Service Recipients

PEPFAR supports a variety of care and support interventions designed to help ensure that orphans and vulnerable children and people living with HIV/AIDS receive treatment at the optimal time; receive needed support for prevention; receive social, spiritual, and emotional support; and remain healthy and free of opportunistic infections. The United States provided care and support services for 11.4 million people, including approximately 3.8 million orphans and vulnerable children, but fell short of the target of 12.4 million. The reason for the shortfall is being evaluated.

OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE								
Program Area: Health–HIV/AIDS								
Performance Indicator: Number of People Receiving HIV/AIDS Care and Support Services								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
4.4M	6.6M	9.7M	11.0M	12.4M	11.4M	Below Target	13.8M	15.1M
Data Source: Data Source: Semi-Annual and Annual Progress Reports are captured in U.S. Government Country Operational Plan Report Systems. Most of the 34 OUs contribute to the care and support data. The 34 OUs include Angola, Botswana, Cambodia, Caribbean Region, Central American Regional Programs, Central Asian Republics, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, the Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Russia, Rwanda, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Thailand, Uganda, Ukraine, Vietnam, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. HIV/AIDS results are achieved jointly by the Department of State, USAID and other U.S. Government agencies, such as the Departments of Health and Human Services, Defense, and the Peace Corps.								
Data Quality: Data are verified through triangulation with population-based surveys of care and support for orphans and vulnerable children; program monitoring of provider capacity and training; targeted program evaluations; and management information systems that integrate data from patient care management, facility, and program management systems.								

Program Area: Health–Tuberculosis

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Investing in People (in thousands)	10,523,997	-	11,043,496
Health	8,828,554	-	9,715,588
Tuberculosis (TB)	243,158	-	254,368

Twenty-two developing countries account for 80 percent of the world's tuberculosis (TB) cases. In CY 2009, the disease killed more than 1.7 million people, equal to 4,700 deaths per day. Furthermore, TB is a serious and common co-infection for HIV-infected individuals. According to the World Health Organization, 380,000 people with HIV died from TB in CY 2009. Under the United States' TB strategy required by the Lantos-Hyde Act and included in the Global Health Initiative (GHI), the United States will contribute to the treatment of at least 2.6 million new sputum smear-positive TB cases and 57,200 multi-drug-resistant cases by 2014, and to a 50 percent reduction in TB deaths and disease burden relative to the CY 1990 baseline.

The focus of USAID's TB program is to combat multi-drug-resistant TB (MDR-TB) and extremely drug-resistant 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 national laboratory capacity. The results achieved are expressed in terms of national trends

attributable to U.S. resources, leveraged with funds from other donors, in particular the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB, and Malaria. Members of the Stop TB Partnership, including the World Health Organization and USAID, promote accelerated implementation of the Stop TB Strategy, 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 the treatment success rate (TSR) and the case detection rate (CDR).

TB Treatment Success Rate

TSR 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 interrupt the transmission of TB. Tracking the progress toward meeting or exceeding the TSR target of 85 percent is a key indicator of how effectively programs in priority countries fight this disease. TSR improved steadily in high-burden countries and in countries with confirmed drug resistant cases of TB (known as Tier-1 countries) in Africa, Asia, and the Middle East. According to the 2010 World Health Organization Global Tuberculosis Report, 11 of the 20 Tier-1 countries met or exceeded the target of 85 percent. The countries reaching the target were Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Pakistan, The Philippines, Tanzania, and Zambia.

OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE								
Program Area: Health–Tuberculosis (TB)								
Performance Indicator: Average Tuberculosis Treatment Success Rate (TSR) in Priority Countries								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
N/A	N/A	80%*	82%	83%	84%	Above Target	85%	86%
Data Source: World Health Organization (WHO) Report, Global Tuberculosis Control. Countries covered are Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cambodia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Russia, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Ukraine, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Targets are set three years in advance and due to the duration of TB treatment results are reported from data that are two years old. This indicator tracks 20 tier-one countries for which progress can be monitored consistently over time. The rate provided is the median of TSR rates from all of the 20 tier-one countries. *The calculation methodology for this indicator changed in FY 2008, which is now the new baseline year.								
Data Quality: The USAID Analysis, Information Management and Communication (AIM) Project examines all third-party data for this indicator and triangulates them with a variety of sources to verify their quality, validity, and reliability.								

TB Detection Rate

CDR is measured by dividing the annual number of new smear-positive notifications by estimated annual number of new smear-positive cases (incidence). Achievement of high CDR contributes to reduced transmission of TB in the community as infectious cases are detected and treatments are provided. CDR efforts directly contribute to advances in the control of TB by diagnosing and notifying those who test positive for TB and getting them access to treatment through DOTS. Tracking the progress toward meeting or exceeding the CDR target of 70 percent is a key indicator of the effectiveness in fighting the disease. The United States exceeded its target in FY 2010 because USAID's TB programs successfully

addressed constraints in priority countries by strengthening laboratories, increasing involvement with the private sector, building human resource capacity, and improving leadership and management of facilities.

OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE								
Program Area: Health–Tuberculosis (TB)								
Performance Indicator: Average Tuberculosis Case Detection Rate (CDR) in Priority Countries								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
N/A	N/A	55%*	58%	59%	63%	Above Target	65%	67%
Data Source: World Health Organization (WHO) Report, Global Tuberculosis Control. Countries covered are Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cambodia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Russia, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Ukraine, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Targets are set three years in advance and results are reported from data that is one year old. This indicator tracks 20 tier-one countries for which progress can be monitored consistently over time. *The calculation methodology for this indicator changed in FY 2008, which is now the new baseline year.								
Data Quality: USAID's 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.								

Program Area: Health–Malaria

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Investing in People (in thousands)	10,523,997	-	11,043,496
Health	8,828,554	-	9,715,588
Malaria	585,000	-	691,000

In June 2005, the Presidential Malaria Initiative (PMI) was launched, pledging to increase U.S. funding to more than \$1.2 billion over 5 years. Malaria claims more than 850,000 lives in Africa each year. Under the Lantos-Hyde Act, PMI will halve the burden of malaria for 450 million people. In collaboration with partners, PMI will achieve a 70 percent reduction in the malaria burden in the 15 PMI focus countries by FY 2015, relative to the FY 2006-07 baseline. Malaria prevention and control in high-burden countries in Africa is a core element of the GHI, and central to meeting the Millennium Development Goals². Two critical PMI interventions—insecticide-treated mosquito nets (ITN) and indoor residual spraying (IRS)—when used properly, are highly effective in controlling malaria. These prevention measures are expected to contribute to lower prevalence of malaria and reductions in morbidity and mortality, especially among pregnant women and children.

Protection Against Malaria

The indicator for prevention measures tracks the number of people protected against malaria with a prevention measure (ITN, IRS, or both) supported by U.S. funds. It also indicates whether U.S. assistance is successfully extending the prevention measures necessary to reduce the number of malaria deaths. In FY 2010, the United States exceeded its target of 33 million people by 7 million because PMI shifted from targeting mainly pregnant women and children under 5 years old to providing 1 ITN per 2 people in malaria-endemic areas. In addition, PMI protected 1.2 million more people with IRS as compared to FY

² Goal #4: Reduce child mortality; Goal #5: Improve maternal health; and, Goal #6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases.

2009. In FY 2010, PMI expanded to the Democratic Republic of Congo and Nigeria. Results from these new countries will be reported in FY 2011.

OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE								
Program Area: Health–Malaria								
Performance Indicator: Number of People Protected Against Malaria with a Prevention Measure (ITN and/or IRS)								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
3.7M	22.3M	25.0M	30.0M	33.0M	40.0M	Above Target	46.0M	52.0M
Data Source: FY 2010 partner reports from PMI focus countries. The FY 2010 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 through FY 2010 results capture activities completed in all 15 PMI countries. The results account for double-counting people using ITN and IRS by reducing the overall reported numbers by 10 percent to reflect the estimated percentage of the population in PMI countries that use IRS.								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directives System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

Program Area: Health–Other Public Health Threats

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Investing in People (in thousands)	10,523,997	-	11,043,496
Health	8,828,554	-	9,715,588
Other Public Health Threats	112,237	-	163,384

Neglected tropical diseases (NTDs) affect approximately one billion people worldwide. These diseases disproportionately impact poor and rural populations that lack access to safe water, sanitation, and essential medicines. They cause sickness and disability, contribute to childhood malnutrition, compromise children's mental and physical development, and can result in blindness and severe disfigurement. In addition, the impact of loss of productivity due to poor health is considerable.

Seven of the 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. The NTD component of GHI aims to reduce the prevalence of these diseases by 50 percent among 70 percent of the affected population with target dates varying by disease. This includes contributing to eliminating river blindness in the Americas by FY 2016, and elephantiasis and blinding trachoma globally by FY 2020. Research shows that when treatment is provided to at-risk populations annually over successive years, NTDs may be eliminated or reduced to a prevalence rate that no longer poses a threat to public health. Recent research into the co-management of the diseases led to application of an integrated approach that is safe for communities and more efficient for governments to manage.

Neglected Tropical Disease Treatments

The NTD control program was launched with FY 2006 funding, and scaled up to 18 countries in FY 2010. Deepened involvement of Ministries of Education and local health delivery platforms increased the efficiency of interventions. Pharmaceutical companies continued their large donations of medications that expand the reach of these programs. These factors contributed to exceeding the target for FY 2010.

OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE								
Program Area: Health–Other Public Health Threats								
Performance Indicator: Number of Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD) Treatments delivered through USG-funded programs								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
N/A	36.0M	57.0M	127.0M	150.0M	162.0M	Above Target	180.0M	200.0M
Data Source: Treatment reports, based on standardized reporting forms and methodologies, completed during mass drug administration campaigns with support from U.S.-supported projects. The 18 NTD countries are Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Indonesia, Mali, Niger, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Southern Sudan, Uganda, Nepal, Tanzania, Togo, and Vietnam. The four countries supported for specific needs are Bangladesh, Indonesia, Philippines, and Vietnam.								
Data Quality: The data are verified through standardized validation surveys that are conducted after each mass drug administration campaign, with results analyzed by USAID-funded partners.								

Program Area: Health–Maternal and Child Health

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Investing in People (in thousands)	10,523,997	-	11,043,496
Health	8,828,554	-	9,715,588
Maternal and Child Health	794,526	-	1,291,916

Maternal and Child Health (MCH) is a core component of the GHI. GHI support will deepen the impact of MCH programming by expanding evidence-based programming aimed at reducing under-five and maternal mortality in high mortality burden countries. The GHI also increases impact through implementation of key crosscutting principles including a women-centered approach, strengthening health systems, and integrating relevant programs such as Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission and antenatal and maternal care. An estimated 8.1 million children under age 5 and an estimated 358,000 women in childbirth die every year. The GHI aims to reduce maternal mortality by 30 percent across assisted countries. In addition, it aims to reduce under-five mortality rates by 35 percent in target countries.

Best Practices at Scale in the Home, Community, and Facilities (BEST) is a process under the GHI to develop integrated programs in family planning, maternal and child health, and nutrition (FP/MCH/N). The major causes of maternal, newborn, and child mortality are well known, and undernutrition and pregnancy-related complications are major contributing factors. In many countries, the health system does not address these factors comprehensively. Analysis and U.S. Government program experience has shown that even in the poorest of countries, a comprehensive approach to provide basic health care interventions that combines FP/MCH/N health services can significantly improve the health status of women and children.

The MCH components of these health 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. The following two indicators are flagship measures for the performance of maternal and child health programs. They reflect working health systems, utilization of health services, and positive care-seeking behavior, all of which contribute to reductions in morbidity and mortality.

Diphtheria/Pertussis/Tetanus (DPT3) Vaccinations

The DPT3 vaccine coverage rate refers to the percentage in developing countries of children ages 12 to 23 months who receive all three doses of the vaccine at any time before the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS). Coverage of child immunization through regular programs, rather than special campaigns, improves overall immunization status.

Adequate DPT3 coverage contributes to reduced child morbidity and mortality by protecting children from contracting these diseases and preventing transmission. Global coverage for DPT3 increased from 73 percent to 82 percent between FY 2000 and FY 2009.³ Through the U.S.-supported Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI), more than 257 million children have been immunized since 2000. The World Health Organization projects that GAVI support to routine immunization programs has prevented four million deaths caused by Hepatitis B, Haemophilus influenza type b, and pertussis alone. The GHI builds on GAVI's efforts to immunize children comprehensively. In FY 2010, the target was exceeded because of progress in countries that reported DHS results.

OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE								
Program Area: Health—Maternal and Child Health								
Performance Indicator: Percentage of Children with DPT3 Coverage								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
59.0%	59.6%	60.2%	61.0%	61.6%	62.2%	Above Target	62.3%	63.0%
Data Source: Demographic Health Surveys and Census Bureau (for population weights) for MCH priority countries: Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Cambodia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sudan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia. Data for Guatemala are from the Center for Disease Control/Reproductive Health Surveys. Data for Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Tajikistan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Sudan are not included due to non-availability of trend data.								
Data Quality: The USAID Analysis, Information Management and Communication (AIM) Project examines all third-party data for this indicator and triangulates them with a variety of sources to verify their quality, validity, and reliability.								

Skilled Birth Attendants

Having a skilled attendant at birth is a critical component of efforts to reduce maternal mortality. Most non-abortion-related maternal deaths happen during labor and delivery or within the first few days following delivery. Because potentially fatal complications can occur among women who do not fall into

³This figure includes developed countries, including the United States, while the indicator being monitored only includes the assisted countries listed.

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 more than doubled over the past decade in 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. The United States met the FY 2010 target of 48.9 percent with increased efforts as part of GHI, and expects to see significant gains during FY 2011.

OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE								
Program Area: Health—Maternal and Child Health								
Performance Indicator: Percentage of Live Births Attended by Skilled Birth Attendants								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
44.9%	45.7%	46.7%	47.9%	48.9%	49.0%	Above Target	50.9%	51.9%
Data Source: Demographic Health Surveys and Census Bureau (for population weights) for MCH priority countries: Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Cambodia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sudan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia. Data for Guatemala are from the CDC/RHS Surveys. Data for Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Tajikistan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Sudan are not included due to non-availability of trend data.								
Data Quality: The USAID Analysis, Information Management, and Communication (AIM) Project examines all third-party data for this indicator and triangulates them with a variety of sources to verify their quality, validity, and reliability.								

Program Area: Health—Family Planning and Reproductive Health

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Investing in People (in thousands)	10,523,997	-	11,043,496
Health	8,828,554	-	9,715,588
Family Planning and Reproductive Health	668,552	-	769,105

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. A variety of indicators are used to assess program progress, including modern contraceptive use, optimal birth spacing, and age at first birth. Increases in use of modern contraception, improvements in birth spacing, and declines in early childbearing occur when people know about health and other benefits of family planning, and where they can obtain voluntary family planning services. Such services are those that are easily accessible and of high quality; that offer a wide range of affordable temporary, long-acting, and permanent methods; and when 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. As part of the GHI, FP programs are becoming more integrated with other activities under the MCH and Nutrition Program Elements.

Contraceptive Use and Birth Spacing

Progress against three FP/RH indicators translates into both health and non-health impacts, thereby capturing the broad development benefits of successful voluntary FP/RH programs. Increased use of modern contraception translates into fewer unintended pregnancies and fewer abortions. A successful family planning program can be expected to produce a 1-2 percentage point annual increase in the modern contraceptive prevalence rate. The FY 2010 result is a change of 1.1 percentage points over the FY 2009 result, and indicates progress with family planning programs in the countries that reported DHS/RHS results. As part of the GHI, the United States will collaborate with its partners to reach a modern contraceptive prevalence rate of 35 percent across target countries.

OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE								
Program Area: Health–Family Planning and Reproductive Health								
Performance Indicator: Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (MCPR)								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
N/A	N/A	26.4%*	27.3%	28.3%	28.4%	Above Target	29.6%	30.8%
Data Source: Data Source: Demographic and Reproductive Health Surveys (DHS and RHS) data: Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala (RHS), Guinea, Haiti, India,** Jordan, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia. * The baseline for this indicator was re-calibrated to FY 2008 to better reflect program priorities and a change in the set of countries for which the targets are set. **For India, data are from Uttar Pradesh, which is the geographic focus of USAID's Family Planning/Reproductive Health program, rather than India as a whole.								
Data Quality: The USAID 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.								

Spacing births at least three years apart significantly lowers maternal and infant mortality compared to shorter intervals. Studies show that family planning, through birth spacing, has immediate benefits on the lives and health of mothers and their infants. Ensuring access to family planning could reduce maternal deaths by one-third and decrease child deaths by nearly 10 percent. The FY 2010 target was exceeded by 0.6 percentage points, reflecting improvements in countries that reported DHS results this year.

OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE								
Program Area: Health–Family Planning and Reproductive Health								
Performance Indicator: Average Percentage of Births Spaced 3 or More Years Apart								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
N/A	N/A	44.8%*	45.6%	46.0%	46.6%	Above Target	47.8%	49.0%
Data Source: Data Source: Demographic and Health Surveys data for Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, India,** Jordan, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia. *The baseline for this indicator was re-calibrated to FY 2008 to better reflect program priorities and a change in the set of countries for which the targets are set. **For India, data are from Uttar Pradesh, which is the geographic focus of USAID's Family Planning/Reproductive Health program, rather than India as a whole.								
Data Quality: The USAID 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.								

First Births Before Age 18

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 DHS. Women who give birth before the age of 18 are more likely to suffer from obstetric fistula, acquire HIV, or 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 GHI aims to reduce the number of first births by women under 18 from 24 to 20 percent. In FY 2010, the U.S. Government did not meet its target of 23.6 percent due to the lack of progress in African countries reporting DHS results. With increased investments from the GHI and a focus on youth, the United States expects to see improvements in FY 2011 and FY 2012; the targets for those years have been adjusted to take account of the FY 2010 result.

OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE								
Program Area: Health–Family Planning and Reproductive Health								
Performance Indicator: Average Percentage of Women Aged 18-24 Who Had a First Birth Before Age 18								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
N/A	N/A	23.8%	23.9%	23.6%	24.4%	Below Target	24.0%	23.6%
Data Source: Data Source: Demographic and Health Surveys data for Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, India,* Jordan, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia. For India, data are from Uttar Pradesh, where USAID’s Family Planning/ Reproductive Health program is focused, rather than from India as a whole. Insufficient data available for: Afghanistan, Angola, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, 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. *For India, data are from Uttar Pradesh, which is the geographic focus of USAID’s Family Planning/Reproductive Health program, rather than India as a whole.								
Data Quality: The USAID 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–Water Supply and Sanitation

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Investing in People (in thousands)	10,523,997	-	11,043,496
Health	8,828,554	-	9,715,588
Water Supply and Sanitation	361,014	-	268,390

The U.S. Government is committed to using its foreign assistance resources to help achieve a water-secure world where people and countries have reliable and sustainable access to an acceptable quantity and quality of water to meet human, livelihood, production, and ecosystem needs. The centrality of water for individuals, societies, and the environment also means that water issues intersect with all other aspects of development. Access to a reliable water supply and sanitation is achieved through diverse approaches, including both direct support for small- and large-scale infrastructure development and indirect support through institutional development, community-based systems, facilitation of private supply of products and services, and financing to ensure long-term sustainability and expansion of access. The Millennium Development (MDG) target is to reduce the proportion of people without access to an improved water

supply by half by 2015 relative to the FY 2000 baseline. The United States is committed to support the achievement of this MDG through the Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005.

Improved Water Supply

The indicator below measures the number of people who gained new access to an improved water source in the reporting period, such as a household connection, public standpipe, borehole, protected well, spring, or rainwater collection. The United States fell short of the FY 2010 target of 5.6 million by 49 percent. The bulk of the shortfall can be attributed to Pakistan, West Bank and Gaza, and the Africa Regional program. Pakistan's program focus shifted from access to enhancing availability of clean water, and the West Bank and Gaza shifted to improving access to sanitation facilities. The Africa Regional program encountered delays launching a Global Water Development Alliance between Coca-Cola and USAID to support water-related programs in 19 countries. However, notable successes at the country level include Kenya, which exceeded its target by 252 percent as a result of a water treatment project implemented under a health program that expanded women's access to water. Targets for this indicator fluctuate based on the number and scope of activities planned for a given year.

OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE								
Program Area: Health–Water Supply and Sanitation								
Performance Indicator: Number of People in Target Areas With First-Time Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply as a Result of USG Assistance								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
1,918,205	4,988,616	4,633,566	7,751,265	5,616,991	2,844,484	Below Target	5,369,572	2,988,050
Data Source: FY 2010 Performance Plans and Reports from Afghanistan, Angola, Armenia, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Kosovo, Madagascar, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, West Bank and Gaza, Zambia, Africa Regional (USAID), Regional Development Mission-Asia (USAID), East Africa Regional (USAID), and the West Africa Regional Bureaus (USAID), as captured in the U.S. Government Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System.								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

Program Area: Health–Nutrition

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Investing in People (in thousands)	10,523,997	-	11,043,496
Health	8,828,554	-	9,715,588
Nutrition	194,617	-	225,525

Undernutrition is the single largest contributor to child mortality. Nearly 200 million children and one in three women are chronically undernourished. The damage caused by undernutrition to physical growth and brain development in pregnancy and early childhood is irreversible. It leads to permanently reduced cognitive function and physical capacity through adulthood. However, this cycle is preventable.

Improving nutrition can reduce child and maternal mortality and morbidity as well as chronic diseases later in life, lift families out of poverty, and contribute to long-term economic growth. With nutrition as the interface, long-term links can be forged and mutual benefits realized from U.S. investments in agriculture, health, and humanitarian assistance.

As part of the GHI, nutrition programs are becoming integrated with activities under the MCH and FP/RH Program Elements. Under BEST (described in the MCH section), USAID's strategic approach focuses on preventing malnutrition through a comprehensive package that includes maternal, infant, and young child nutrition programs; providing nutritional care and support for people living with HIV/AIDS; targeting micronutrient interventions to reduce susceptibility to infections; and improving nutritional outcomes in food security programs. Nutrition is the lynchpin between the United States' Feed the Future (FTF) Initiative and the GHI. Improved nutrition is also a central component of four MDGs.⁴ With GHI and FTF funding, the United States will support a country-led approach to nutrition programs that focus on achieving outcomes at the national level. The two initiatives will reduce childhood undernutrition across target food insecure countries.

The following two indicators are globally recognized as key measures of progress in reducing undernutrition, and are high-level goals in both Initiatives. Reducing undernutrition in children will reduce child morbidity and mortality, improve learning potential, and contribute to productivity and long-term economic growth. Reducing anemia in women ages 15 to 49 will contribute to reductions in maternal deaths, and enhance physical ability and productivity.

Underweight Children

Over 130 million children worldwide are underweight, which is about one in every four children. Undernutrition causes 3.5 million child deaths every year, making it the leading contributor to under-five mortality. Reducing the prevalence of underweight children under five years old is an indicator used for MDG 1. The prevalence has decreased since 1990 from one in three children to one in four, but in the wake of the recent fluctuations in food prices, these gains are threatened. FY 2010 was the first year of combined GHI and FTF funding for the nutrition for countries identified below, and no target was set for FY 2010. Initial results are expected in FY 2011.

OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE								
Program Area: Health–Nutrition								
Performance Indicator: Percentage of Children Underweight under Age Five								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	26.9%*	N/A	N/A	No Rating	26.5%	26.0%
Data Source: Data Source: Demographic Health Surveys, Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), Reproductive Health Surveys (RHS) and Census Bureau (for population weights) for nutrition priority countries for GHI and FTF: Bangladesh, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala (RHS), Haiti, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi (MICS), Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia. *The FY 2009 baseline was recalibrated based on the current set of priority countries for GHI and FTF.								
Data Quality: The USAID 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.								

⁴Goal #1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; Goal #4: Reduce child mortality; Goal #5: Improve maternal health; and Goal #6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases.

Maternal Anemia Prevalence

The global prevalence of anemia in women of reproductive age is 42 percent, and this causes over 100,000 maternal deaths every year. Very little progress has been made at a national level due to lack of political commitment. Experience from previous activities demonstrates that reducing maternal anemia is possible through improved diet, reduced infection, and micronutrient supplementation. As part of a comprehensive nutrition strategy, U.S. programs aim to improve the nutritional status of women and children through targeted investment plans in the highest burden countries. FY 2010 was the first year of combined GHI and FTF funding for nutrition for countries identified below, and no target was set for FY 2010. The initial results are expected in FY 2011.

OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE								
Program Area: Health–Nutrition								
Performance Indicator: Percentage of Women age 15-49 with Anemia								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	46.9%*	N/A	N/A	No Rating	45.9%	44.9%
Data Source: Data Source: Demographic Health Surveys, Micronutrient Initiative and Census Bureau (for population weights) for nutrition priority countries for FTF and GHI: Bangladesh, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia. Data for Bangladesh, Kenya and Nigeria are from the Micronutrient Initiative. Data are not available from Guatemala, Liberia, Mozambique, and Zambia. *The FY 2009 baseline was recalibrated based on the current set of priority countries for GHI and FTF.								
Data Quality: The USAID Analysis, Information Management, and Communication (AIM) Project examines all third-party data for this indicator and triangulates them with a variety of sources to verify their quality, validity, and reliability.								

Program Area: Education–Basic Education

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Investing in People (in thousands)	10,523,997	-	11,043,496
Education	1,181,428	-	983,146
Basic Education	905,929	-	749,647

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. NER monitors students from the official primary school-age group. It is expressed as a percentage of the total primary school-age population. A high NER denotes a high degree of participation of the official school age population. Although finding accurate global education indicators is difficult, NER is generally seen as 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. foreign assistance supports an increase in NER through a variety of activities designed to improve the quality of teaching and learning which helps reduce barriers to student attendance and promote effective classroom practices. High NERs lead to increases in school completion rates and thus higher educational attainment within the overall population. Countries with an educated population are more likely to experience improvements in health and economic growth. Since FY 2002, NERs have improved steadily in countries receiving U.S. assistance. In FY 2010, the United States exceeded its target of 80 percent NER with significant increases in Ethiopia, Ghana, and Mali. However, the FY 2011 target is set lower to reflect concerns that the overall global economic downturn will reduce the level of funding for activities that contribute to improving NER, particularly those related to enrollment and the learning environment. In general, the rate of increase will slow as countries approach 100 percent enrollment, while the unenrolled population then becomes the most difficult and expensive to reach.

OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE								
Program Area: Education–Basic Education								
Performance Indicator: Primary Net Enrollment Rate for a Sample of Countries Receiving Basic Education Funds								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
72.0%	76.0%	78.0%	79.0%	80.0%	83.0%	Above Target	81.0%	83.5%
Data Source: UNESCO Institute of Statistics (UIS), which is responsible for collecting global education data. The USAID targets and results are based on a sub-sample of 10 countries across regions: Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, Mali, Pakistan, Senegal, Tanzania, Yemen, and Zambia.								
Data Quality: Data comes from the acknowledged third party organization (in this case a multilateral) responsible for collecting and maintaining global education data. Each country reports their country level data to the UNESCO Institute of Statistics, which reviews all data for errors. Because of lags at each stage there is a two year delay in reporting. Problems with reliability remain with all global education data, and data is often delayed or missing for countries, but this is the most straightforward indicator for assessment and interpretation.								

Program Area: Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Investing in People (in thousands)	10,523,997	-	11,043,496
Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	514,015	-	344,762

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. Examples include programs that provide wheelchairs and support for people with disabilities, support for war victims, and assistance for displaced children and orphans (other than in HIV/AIDS programs). Under Public Law 109-95, the Secretariat for the U.S. Government Special Advisor for Orphans and Vulnerable Children is housed at USAID to promote a comprehensive, coordinated, and effective response on the part of the U.S. Government to the world's most vulnerable children. Social assistance programs help people gain access to opportunities that support their full and productive participation in society so they rebound from temporary adversity, cope with chronic poverty, reduce their vulnerability, and increase self-reliance. The

following representative indicators track improvements in the coverage of a nation's social assistance and social service programs for vulnerable people.

Social Services Beneficiaries

The U.S. Government provides social services through a number of special funds. Specifically, the Special Programs Addressing the Needs of Survivors (SPANS) consists of five congressionally directed programs targeted to reduce the risks and reinforce the capacities of communities, local NGOs, and governments to provide services and protection for vulnerable groups (e.g. vulnerable children, victims of war and torture, and people with disabilities). In FY 2010, SPANS exceeded the targets established for the funds and provided direct assistance and training to 233,949 children and adults.

Under the Leahy War Victims Fund, through support given to the International Committee for the Red Cross/Special Fund for the Disabled for the African continent, 25 rehabilitation centers in 14 countries provided critical physical rehabilitation services. In addition, the program provided over 10,000 prostheses, orthoses, crutches, and wheelchairs. The Displaced Children and Orphans Fund created four new programs to strengthen child protection systems. The Victims of Torture Fund strengthened the capacity of 16 torture treatment centers to rehabilitate individuals, families, and community members suffering from the effects of torture. The Wheelchair Fund supports the distribution of thousands of wheelchairs to vulnerable populations. The Disability Fund supports 34 disability inclusive programs in 29 countries. In Haiti, the Fund provided initial and ongoing guidance to ensure that needs of persons with disabilities were incorporated into relief and results efforts after the January 2010 earthquake.

OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE								
Program Area: Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations								
Performance Indicator: Number of People Benefiting from USG-Supported Social Services								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
3,370,392	816,258	3,136,838	2,988,115	1,665,905	2,220,770	Above Target	2,441,469	2,093,503
Data Source: FY 2010 Performance Plans and Reports from Afghanistan, Armenia, Belarus, Benin, Burundi, China, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Georgia, Jordan, Kosovo, Russia, Vietnam, , Zambia, Zimbabwe, Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA-USAID) and Global Health (USAID) as captured in the U.S. Government Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System.								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

Social Assistance Beneficiaries

Social assistance refers to projects aimed at increasing community assets, household assets, or strengthening human capital. The overall target for number of people benefiting from social assistance programs fell short with the USAID Africa Regional program missing its target by 1.34 million due to delays with disbursing FY 2009 funds for the Special Self-Help program. However, this shortfall was partially made up by an additional 500,000 people benefitting in Pakistan and 183,357 in Haiti in FY 2010.

OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE								
Program Area: Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations								
Performance Indicator: Number of People Benefiting From USG-Supported Social Assistance Programming								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
2,377,766	1,081,670	3,535,001	3,485,079	4,038,719	3,431,548	Below Target	3,018,778	2,962,752
Data Source: FY 2010 Performance Plans and Reports from Afghanistan, Armenia, Belarus, Benin, Burundi, China, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Georgia, Jordan, Kosovo, Russia, Vietnam, , Zambia, Zimbabwe, Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA-USAID)and Global Health (USAID) as captured in the U.S. Government Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System.								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).b								

OBJECTIVE FOUR

PROMOTING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PROSPERITY

Broad-based economic growth is vital to building a stable, peaceful, and prosperous world, while overcoming the root causes of conflict, extreme poverty, and food and energy insecurity. It is also fundamental to achieving the Millennium Development Goals and sustainable solutions to health threats, climate change, and other development challenges. 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 broad-based economic growth and prosperity. U.S. Economic Growth assistance works with both government and nongovernment 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, expand economic opportunities, protect property and other economic rights, 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 U.S. assistance efforts. This flexible and innovative approach helps developing country partners create more jobs, raise productivity and wages, improve working conditions, protect labor rights, and manage natural resources vital for sustained material development and improved living conditions.

The United States 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.

In FY 2010, the United States committed approximately \$4.4 billion in funding to programs within the strategic objective of Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity, representing approximately 13.6 percent of the Department of State and USAID's foreign assistance budget. A sample of programs and related performance indicators are presented in the following chapter to help describe the broad range of U.S. efforts in this strategic goal. Analysis of performance data is included for important contextual information and to examine the reasons underlying reported performance. Within Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity, seven indicators were above target and five were below target. Several indicators have no FY 2010 performance rating because data were collected for the first time in FY 2010, but no FY 2010 target had previously been set.

Program Area: Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity (in thousands)	4,439,077	-	4,749,383
Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	246,171	-	265,329

A solid macroeconomic foundation for broad-based growth consists of sound fiscal and monetary policies capable institutions, and governments' abilities to use these tools to manage the economy. U.S. assistance works to strengthen these foundations by establishing a stable and predictable macroeconomic environment that encourages the private sector to make productivity-enhancing investments. Countries with open, competitive economies tend to experience more rapid growth without sacrificing goals relating to poverty reduction or income distribution. Those with greater debt burdens are often forced to prioritize budget expenditures, resulting in spending cuts that damage programs important to the public good such as education, health, and infrastructure maintenance. These programs benefit the most marginalized and poorest citizens. The United States provides technical assistance and training to support the design and implementation of key macroeconomic reforms in money and banking policy, fiscal policy, trade and exchange rate policy, and national income accounting, measurement, and analysis.

Inflation Rate

Inflation decreases the real value of money and other monetary items. It reflects the increase in the overall price level of goods in an economy, which results in a decrease in the amount of goods a unit of currency can buy. Inflation is a key indicator of macroeconomic stability. High inflation is indicative of a volatile economy and can adversely affect economic growth through unfavorable influence on investment decisions. In such an environment, inefficiencies also occur as firms focus on marginalizing losses from currency inflation. Inflation rate is a new indicator for FY 2010 and has been selected to monitor the impact of U.S. Government programs designed to help correct or avoid fiscal imbalance in 18 non-oil-exporting countries where significant current or historic concern about fiscal performance exists. A low and steady rate of inflation is favored by most economists; therefore, targets for the out-years are set at a constant level of five percent.

OBJECTIVE: PROMOTING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PROSPERITY								*New Indicator*
Program Area: Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth								
Performance Indicator: Inflation Rate								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
6.6%	7.2%	14.4%	4.0%	N/A	6.2%	No Rating	5.0%	5.0%
Data Source: International Monetary Fund's (IMF) World Economic Outlook (WEO) database for all countries except West Bank/Gaza. The 2006-2009 figures for West Bank/Gaza were gathered from the World Bank's World Development Indicators. Countries monitored for this indicator are: Afghanistan, Armenia, Egypt, El Salvador, Georgia, Haiti, Indonesia, Jordan, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Mongolia, Nepal, Philippines, Sudan, Tajikistan, West Bank/Gaza, and Vietnam. In FY 2010, data was not available for West Bank/Gaza.								
Data Quality: The WEO database contains selected macroeconomic data series and contains the IMF staff's analysis and projections of economic developments in many individual countries. The data are maintained jointly by the IMF's Research Department and regional departments, with the latter regularly updating country projections based on consistent global assumptions. The WEO database reflects information from both national source agencies and international organizations. World Development Indicators are part of the World Bank's annual compilation of data on development. Before publication, the data undergo a rigorous review and validation process by World Bank technical staff and country-level committees of statistical agencies. The USAID Economic Analysis and Data Service Project examines the data after public release and notifies IMF or World Bank if erroneous data are published. Some FY 2010 figures are IMF staff estimates.								

Fiscal Deficit Progress

To maintain a macroeconomic environment that fosters growth, countries must have sound fiscal policies that balance stability and societal needs. The fiscal deficit to gross domestic product (GDP) ratio is one of the most accepted measures to assess a nation's debt burden and fiscal policy. It is defined by general government net lending over borrowing expressed as a percentage of GDP, and is calculated as revenue minus total expenditure. Countries with modest fiscal deficits provide greater reassurance to private investors and do not crowd out private borrowers from domestic banking and capital markets. Countries with high fiscal deficits and large debt burdens are often forced to prioritize budget expenditures, resulting in spending cuts that damage programs important to the public good such as education, health, and infrastructure maintenance. These programs benefit the most marginalized and poorest citizens.

Fiscal deficit data is collected for 17 non-oil-exporting countries where there is significant current or historic concern about fiscal performance, and where U.S. assistance leverages or implements substantial projects to help correct or avoid fiscal imbalance. For example, U.S. Government programs provide technical assistance to raise "domestic resource mobilization" from tax and customs collections. Results are expressed as the average of the medians for the previous three calendar years. Therefore, the result reported for FY 2010 of -3.4 is the average of the annual mean fiscal deficit in the 17 countries from 2007-09. This result shows a shortfall (expressed as an increase in the fiscal deficit as a percentage of GDP) due to the impact of the global financial crisis, which had a negative impact on economic growth and reduced tax revenues. The recession increased fiscal deficits because government spending increased temporarily to replace private spending. The impact of the crisis in FY 2008 and FY 2009 will continue to impact results in FY 2011; therefore, a lower target has been established. It is anticipated that the unfavorable trend for this indicator will reverse in FY 2012. Nonetheless, individual USAID programs continue to make progress. Specifically, in El Salvador, the Tax Policy and Administration Reform Project improved tax administration efficiency, increasing revenue without raising tax rates. This project modernized the tax information technology system, instituted fairer and more rigorous audits, boosted anticorruption initiatives, and improved taxpayer services.

OBJECTIVE: PROMOTING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PROSPERITY								
Program Area: Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth								
Performance Indicator: Three-Year Average in the Fiscal Deficit as a Percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
-2.8	-2.1	-2.0	-2.2	-2.6	-3.4	Below Target	-3.9	-3.7
Data Source: IMF World Economic Outlook (WEO) database. Prior to FY 2010, data was taken from the World Bank's World Development Indicator database, which no longer collects this information. Prior-year results have been adjusted to reflect information in the new data set for 17 countries where U.S. Government programs are having an impact on the macroeconomic foundation for growth. Countries monitored for this indicator are: Afghanistan, Armenia, Egypt, El Salvador, Georgia, Haiti, Indonesia, Jordan, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Mongolia, Nepal, Philippines, Sudan, Tajikistan, and Vietnam.								
Data Quality: The WEO database contains selected macroeconomic data series and contains IMF's analysis and projections of economic developments in many individual countries. The data are maintained jointly by the IMF's Research Department and regional departments, with the latter regularly updating country projections based on consistent global assumptions. The WEO database reflects information from both national source agencies and international organizations. The USAID Economic Analysis and Data Service Project examines the data after public release and notifies the IMF if erroneous data are published.								

Program Area: Trade and Investment

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity (in thousands)	4,439,077	-	4,749,383
Trade and Investment	258,570	-	216,247

Trade and investment are the principal mechanisms through which global market forces of competition, specialization, human resource development, technology transfer, and scientific and technological innovation raise disposable income and generate growth. The United States promotes increases on both multilateral and bilateral levels through technical assistance and training in effectively negotiating and implementing trade agreements and trade preference programs, including related labor and environmental provisions. Programs also assist developing countries' citizens to benefit from bilateral, regional, and global trade and investment opportunities.

Export/Import Procedures

Greater engagement in international trade can increase a country's per capita income, often dramatically. Developing countries in the 1990s that successfully integrated into the global economy enjoyed per capita income increases, while countries that limited their participation in the global economy experienced economic decline. Research confirms that countries can boost the ability of the companies located in their territory to compete more effectively in trade if they promote efficient import/export procedures that reduce the cost of doing business. Reducing the time it takes to import and export goods improves price competitiveness of traded goods on average one percent each day, and as much as four percent per day. Efficient movement of inputs and timely delivery of exports to clients are key determinants of private sector competitiveness, productivity, and wage growth.

The data in the table below represent the aggregate average time to comply with import and export procedures (in days) for 13 countries receiving U.S. foreign assistance with a specific trade facilitation focus. Monitoring this average across countries allows the U.S. Government to measure the aggregate performance of its programs that strive to improve the trade and investment environment for businesses in these countries and regions. The FY 2010 target of 76 days was exceeded. Import/export time was reduced by 17 days in Kazakhstan, where USAID's trade and business-environment reform projects assisted the government. Overall, five countries made improvements. On average, countries with programs on customs and trade facilitation improved their import/export procedures time by one and a half days.

Since FY 2006, the time it takes to fulfill import/export procedures has steadily reduced, indicating an improvement in the Trade and Investment Program Area. Future progress is likely to slow down because the focus of U.S. Government assistance is moving from quick wins to addressing more intransient problems. For example, assistance to date produced significant time reductions through administrative streamlining (reducing the number of documentary requirements) and enabled advance filing of trade documents. In the future, assistance will focus on improving port handling, establishing efficient international border posts, and introducing modern risk-management systems. The impact of these activities will take longer to realize time savings. Targets for FY 2011 and FY 2012 are therefore more modest than in prior years.

OBJECTIVE: PROMOTING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PROSPERITY								
Program Area: Trade and Investment								
Performance Indicator: Time Necessary to Comply with all Procedures Required to Export/Import Goods								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
84 days	80 days	77 days	74 days	76 days	73 days	Above Target	72 days	71 days
Data Source: World Bank, Doing Business Report. Countries monitored for this indicator are: Afghanistan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Burkina Faso, Kenya, Haiti Botswana, Macedonia, Columbia, Ghana, Tajikistan, Indonesia, and Guatemala. The value is the average time to comply with export procedures (days) and the time to comply with import procedures (days). Global reporting of this data started in FY 2005, but did not cover all listed countries until 2008.								
Data Quality: The World Bank Doing Business Project provides objective measures of business regulations and their enforcement across 183 economies. Before publication, the data undergo a rigorous review and validation process by World Bank technical staff. The USAID Economic Analysis and Data Service Project examine data after public release and notify the World Bank if erroneous data are published. Prior year numbers are often updated/corrected post publication. The 2010 target was based on a 2009 result which was subsequently updated. Therefore the FY 2010 target is higher than the revised 2009 result.								

Program Area: Financial Sector

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity (in thousands)	4,439,077	-	4,749,383
Financial Sector	114,966	-	86,089

A sound financial system is critical to economic development. It mobilizes capital for productive private sector investment while providing the resources needed to fund essential government services such as education and health care. The United States is committed to improve financial sector governance, accounting, and transparency, and combat 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 countries with higher levels of private credit experienced more rapid reductions in poverty levels than countries with comparable growth rates but lower levels of private credit. Private credit increases the amount of money available to consumers and small businesses, which in turn increases the level of economic activity, generating more job opportunities and higher incomes. As consumers and businesses use private credit more regularly, the level of private credit as a percent of GDP increases, spurring overall economic growth in a manner that has a greater impact on alleviating poverty.

Data to illustrate the progress of United States-assisted countries in increasing levels of credit to the private sector is taken from the World Bank's World Development Indicator database, but results for FY 2010 were not available as of January 2011. Prior accomplishments are attributed to improvements in monetary and fiscal management by developing countries. In addition, the financial infrastructure put in place since the crisis in the late 1990s enables banks to lend more responsibly to households and businesses in developing economies. Many of these improvements were made with USAID assistance. However, the indicator reflects an outcome impacted by a wide range of activities and events. The performance of financial markets in developing countries during the current financial crisis provides confidence that the FY 2010, FY 2011, and FY 2012 targets remain realistic.

OBJECTIVE: PROMOTING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PROSPERITY								
Program Area: Financial Sector								
Performance Indicator: Credit to Private Sector as a Percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
53.5%	55.9%	59.1%	60.5%	61.0%	N/A	Data not available	61.5%	62.0%
Data Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators. Data refers to the weighted average for all low and middle countries.								
Data Quality: World Development Indicators are one of the World Bank's annual compilations of data about development. There is usually a one-year time delay in data reported such that data reported for FY 2009 reflected achievements in the 2008 calendar year. Before publication, the data undergo a rigorous review and validation process by World Bank technical staff and country-level committees of statistical agencies. Prior year data is updated in light of new information. The USAID Economic Analysis and Data Service Project examine the data after public release and notify the World Bank if erroneous data are published.								

Program Area: Infrastructure

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity (in thousands)	4,439,077	-	4,749,383
Infrastructure	443,846	-	883,216

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 of men and women. The United States promotes sustainable

improvements in the governance of infrastructure by utilizing opportunities for public-private partnerships, strengthening capacities for oversight and management, expanding markets for tradable infrastructure services, and promoting clean energy activities. This approach is based on data that shows that countries with efficient markets and abundant natural resources are most likely to foster transparency, strengthen the rule of law, and ensure subsequent benefits are widely enjoyed. These market conditions help countries avoid the so-called “paradox of plenty,” where dependence on natural resource wealth works to inhibit the political and economic development of a country.

The United States supports a comprehensive approach to infrastructure development by helping to establish viable institutions, sound legal and regulatory environments, market-based financial flows, cutting-edge technologies, and prioritizing maintenance. For example, the United States is helping to accelerate expanded access to broadband Internet connectivity and communications technology to underserved populations in Africa. The United States is providing major assistance to expand access to energy services in selected countries like Afghanistan, making direct financial investment in energy infrastructure to support reconstruction and rehabilitation of critical facilities. Direct investment in energy, even when more limited such as in Armenia, are combined with sector reforms to safeguard sustainability. Within the transportation sector, the United States contributes to road construction for reconstruction in post-conflict and post-disaster situations and to enhance rural agriculture based economic development. U.S. assistance performance in infrastructure was mixed in FY 2010. However, investments will continue to improve trade and economic growth over the long-term.

Access to Energy Infrastructure

In FY 2010, programs fell short of the target of 3,094,134 people with increased access to modern energy services by 31 percent, primarily because projects in Afghanistan were reoriented; improving service availability in Kabul from an average of 4 to 24 hours a day was prioritized over increasing the number of clients. Targets were missed in Brazil due to a funding reduction.

OBJECTIVE: PROMOTING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PROSPERITY								
Program Area: Infrastructure								
Performance Indicator: Number of People with Increased Access to Modern Energy Services as a Result of USG Assistance								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
922,815	1,865,076	803,277	4,426,952	3,094,134	2,129,223	Below Target	1,687,087	1,217,835
Data Source: FY 2010 Performance Reports for Afghanistan, Armenia, Brazil, Georgia, Philippines, Sudan, and USAID South Asia Regional as reported in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System.								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each Operating Unit must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID’s Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

Access to Communications Infrastructure

FY 2010 results for increasing access to Internet services failed to meet the target of 701,800 people because procurement for the Global Quilt Alliance, which will increase Internet connectivity in Africa, was delayed. It is expected that results will be achieved in FY 2011. Other USAID activities to improve bilateral and regional legal and telecom environments have been completed. These activities increased competition, reduced costs with new technology, and indirectly improved access. New activities will continue to focus on technical assistance for market liberalization and universal service.

Because it is difficult to attribute USAID's contribution to the increase the numbers of people with access to Internet services, the specific indicator, "Number of People with Access to Internet Service as a Result of USG Assistance" will be discontinued and is being replaced by the third-party indicator, "Number of Internet Users." In addition, another third-party indicator, "Number of Mobile Subscribers," has been added. Recent studies by the World Bank and others have drawn linkages between an increased number of Internet users and mobile phone subscribers and GDP per capita. Data link a 1.12 percent increase in GDP per capita in low- and medium-income countries for every 10 percent increase in the number of Internet users, and a 0.81 percent increase in GDP per capita for every 10 percent increase in the mobile subscription rate.

OBJECTIVE: PROMOTING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PROSPERITY *To Be Discontinued*								
Program Area: Infrastructure								
Performance Indicator: Number of People with Access to Internet Service as a Result of USG Assistance								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
5,544,842	6,556,232	1,509,803	531,398	701,800	256,118	Below Target	N/A	N/A
Data Source: FY 2010 Performance Plans and Reports for Algeria, Philippines, USAID Africa Regional, and USAID Office of Development Partners as reported in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System.								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each Operating Unit must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

OBJECTIVE: PROMOTING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PROSPERITY *New Indicator*								
Program Area: Infrastructure								
Performance Indicator: Number of Internet Users								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
1.25B	1.4B	1.6B	1.7B	N/A	1.9B	No Rating	2.1B	2.3B
Data Source: United Nation's International Telecommunications Union (UN/ITU), World Telecommunications/Information and Communications Technology Development Report 2010: "Monitoring the WSIS Targets, A mid-term review."								
Data Quality: The UN/ITU is the premier data source for global collection and normalization of ICT-related data. The annual report includes the best quality of data available for the telecommunications sector.								

OBJECTIVE: PROMOTING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PROSPERITY *New Indicator*								
Program Area: Infrastructure								
Performance Indicator: Number of Mobile Subscribers								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
2.7B	3.3B	4.0B	4.6B	N/A	5.0B	No Rating	5.4B	5.8B
Data Source: United Nation's International Telecommunications Union (UN/ITU), World Telecommunications/Information and Communications Technology Development Report 2010: "Monitoring the WSIS Targets, A mid-term review."								
Data Quality: The UN/ITU is the premier data source for global collection and normalization of ICT-related data. The annual report includes the best quality of data available for the telecommunications sector.								

Access to Transportation infrastructure

Transportation infrastructure projects exceeded their FY 2010 target of 2,006,570 people by more than 800,000. This success is due to projects in Sudan, which exceeded their targets by over 100 percent as refugees returned and economic activity rebounded along key transportation corridors. The program in Madagascar also exceeded targets by 65 percent because more communities than anticipated prioritized Road-Food for Assets activities in their local community development plans following destruction caused by tropical storm Hubert in 2010.

OBJECTIVE: PROMOTING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PROSPERITY								
Program Area: Infrastructure								
Performance Indicator: Number of People Benefiting from USG-Sponsored Transportation Infrastructure Projects								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
1,079,255	2,404,561	864,799	2,341,526	2,006,570	2,863,566	Above Target	3,096,426	2,006,875
Data Source: FY 2010 Performance Plans and Reports for Afghanistan, Central African Republic, Madagascar and Sudan as reported in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System.								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each Operating Unit must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

Program Area: Agriculture

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity (in thousands)	4,439,077	-	4,749,383
Agriculture	1,663,070	-	1,685,547

In many developing countries, increased productivity and growth in the agricultural sector is critical to overall economic prosperity and poverty reduction. Agriculture is defined as the science and practice of food, feed, and fiber production (including forestry, wildlife, livestock, poultry, aquaculture, and floriculture); and its relationship to natural resource processing, marketing, distribution, utilization (including nutrition), policy environment, and trade. In this sector, the United States promotes broad-based agricultural sector growth, 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 Feed the Future (FTF) initiative.

The majority of people living in developing countries rely on agriculture for their livelihoods. Rural farmers, many of whom are women, have opportunities to increase their share of domestic, regional, or international markets through new opportunities provided by globalization. However, to become competitive in today's global marketplace, farmers need to integrate into the production chain—from the farm to the grocer's shelf. To bring about this integration, U.S. Government activities promote the adoption of productivity enhancing technologies, improvement in product and quality control standards, and access to market information and infrastructure.

Benefiting Rural Households

In FY 2010, the United States exceeded its target of 2.27 million rural households benefiting directly from its interventions in agriculture by nearly 1 million. Success can be attributed to effective training and extension services, increased access to sales agents and service providers, and scaling up or expanding proven approaches to new areas. Many of the households benefiting are amongst the most vulnerable and include significant numbers of households headed by women. Recognizing the key role women play in agriculture, USAID targeted FTF activities more directly toward women and intensified gender awareness efforts among implementing partners and their corresponding work with program beneficiaries.

OBJECTIVE: PROMOTING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PROSPERITY								
Program Area: Agriculture								
Performance Indicator: Number of Rural Households Benefiting Directly from USG Interventions								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
1,370,089	3,780,419	3,536,170	2,079,359	2,269,795	3,193,062	Above Target	3,784,805	4,767,342
Data Source: FY 2010 Performance Plans and Reports for Angola, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Georgia, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, Jordan, Kenya, Liberia, Macedonia, Malawi, Nepal, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Rwanda, Senegal, Sudan, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Uganda, Vietnam, Yemen, Zambia, USAID Bureau for Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA), USAID Bureau of Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade (EGAT), USAID Office of Development Partners and USAID West Africa Region as reported in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System.								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each Operating Unit must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

Value of Agricultural Exports and Sales

In addition to working with rural households, farmers, and farm groups, U.S. agricultural assistance focuses on expanding access to markets by reducing trade barriers within and between countries. In FY 2010, producers benefiting from U.S. assistance increased the value of international exports of targeted agricultural commodities by an average of 28.2 percent, greatly exceeding the targeted 10 percent. Success can be attributed to several factors. In Zambia, targets were exceeded following training in agriculture productivity and improved technologies. This led to improved quality of products, resulting in a positive increase in value. In Indonesia and Timor-Leste, a bumper coffee crop significantly increased the value of exports. In Albania, the identification of new markets for tomatoes increased the value of exports by 680 percent.

FTF also focuses on and facilitates commercialization of commodities among smallholder farmers. In all FTF-focus countries, smallholders are learning to run their farms as businesses and compete successfully in national and international markets. Improved markets will, in turn, contribute to increased agricultural productivity. To monitor incremental sales at the farm level, a new indicator was added in FY2010: "Value of Incremental Sales Attributed to FTF Implementation." In FY 2010, smallholders in two countries participating in FTF activities benefited from a \$927,778 increase in purchases of targeted agricultural products. It is anticipated that all 20 FTF countries will report on this indicator in the future as reflected in the ambitious targets established for FY 2011 and FY 2012.

OBJECTIVE: PROMOTING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PROSPERITY								
Program Area: Agriculture								
Performance Indicator: Percent Change in Value of International Exports of Targeted Agricultural Commodities as a Result of USG Assistance								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
45.7%	52.9%	28.3%	44.4%	10.0%	28.2%	Above Target	14.8%	15.9%
Data Source: FY 2010 Performance Plans and Reports for Albania, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Indonesia, Macedonia, Mali, Senegal, Serbia, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Zambia, and USAID East Africa Regional, as reported in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System.								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each Operating Unit must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

OBJECTIVE: PROMOTING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PROSPERITY								
Program Area: Agriculture								
Performance Indicator: Value of Incremental Sales (Collected at Farm Level) Attributed to FTF Implementation								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	927,778	NoRating	65,577,773	167,860,521
Data Source: FY 2010 Performance Reports for Mozambique and Senegal, as reported in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System.								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each Operating Unit must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

Agricultural Technology

A key piece of measuring USAID's success in working with smallholder farmers and rural households is the number of farmers and beneficiaries who apply new technologies and practices. Technological change and its adoption by different actors in the agricultural supply chain is critical to increasing smallholders' agricultural production and agricultural productivity at regional and national levels.

In FY 2010, more than 1.5 million farmers and others applied new technologies or management practices, exceeding the target of 897,881 by 67.5 percent. This success can be attributed to an increased emphasis on extension and outreach, expansion of activities to new areas and new crops, and the impact of prior programs on livelihoods. Prior successes created a powerful example that increased the number of farmers interested in improved crop varieties and adoption of techniques observed in use on neighboring fields.

OBJECTIVE: PROMOTING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PROSPERITY								
Program Area: Agriculture								
Performance Indicator: Number of farmers and others who have applied new technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
N/A	N/A	96,069	659,384	897,881	1,504,537	Above Target	3,625,737	3,938,075
Data Source: FY 2010 Performance Reports for Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Georgia, Guinea, India, Jamaica, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, USAID Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA), USAID Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT), USAID Office of Development Partners (ODP), and USAID Southern Africa Regional, as reported in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System.								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each Operating Unit must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

Program Area: Private Sector Competitiveness

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity (in thousands)	4,439,077	-	4,749,383
Private Sector Competitiveness	731,186	-	633,015

U.S. assistance to support private sector development helps countries create an economic environment that encourages entrepreneurship, competition, and investment. Assistance also empowers people and enterprises to take advantage of economic opportunity. A closely coordinated blend of diplomacy and development assistance aims for economic transformation that creates more jobs, increases productivity and wages, improves working conditions, protects labor rights, and creates more opportunities for the poor, women, and other disadvantaged groups to participate in expanding local, regional, and global markets.

The key to sustained economic growth is increasing productivity at the level of firms, from microenterprises and family farms to multinational corporations. In many poor countries, complex and costly regulations discourage firms from investing in new technologies and inhibit productivity growth. Through private-sector competitiveness efforts, the United States helps countries avoid unnecessary or inefficient administrative “red tape.” Evidence from previous activities shows this is an effective way to improve the microeconomic environment, reduce corruption, and encourage private-sector-led growth. At the same time, direct assistance to private sector associations, firms, labor unions, and workers helps to develop the knowledge and skills needed to increase productivity, increase worker compensation, and improve working conditions, in order to thrive in a competitive global marketplace.

Commercial Laws Enacted

U.S. efforts have focused on assisting governments to put commercial laws in place that address the 11 core legal areas⁵ necessary for a healthy business climate. The data collected represent the number of laws enacted annually within the group of countries receiving U.S. assistance. In FY 2010, the U.S. assistance program did not meet its target of 26 laws, due to delays in the ratification of laws drafted in Egypt and delays in launching a new assistance program in Georgia.

A country's ability to demonstrate improvements in any of the 11 core legal areas indicates systemic changes to build up the private sector are underway. 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 the adoption and implementation of policies, as well as their oversight by elected and appointed officials, nongovernmental organizations, 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 to ensure the rights of both men and women. The indicator on commercial laws put in place captures only a limited amount of U.S. assistance to the private sector. Therefore, it will be eliminated. In its place, a new and more comprehensive indicator of private sector competitiveness, the Global Competitiveness Index (GCI), has been added in FY 2010.

OBJECTIVE: PROMOTING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PROSPERITY								*To be Discontinued *
Program Area: Private Sector Competitiveness								
Performance Indicator: Number of Commercial Laws Put into Place with USG Assistance that Fall in the Eleven Core Legal Categories for a Healthy Business Environment								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
33	41	30	11	26	2	Below Target	N/A	N/A
Data Source: FY 2010 Performance Reports from Egypt, Georgia, Kosovo, Macedonia, South Africa and the USAID Office of Development Partners as reported in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System. Note: 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.								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each Operating Unit must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

Global Competitiveness

A primary focus of U.S. foreign assistance is removing unnecessary regulation that discourages investment in new technologies to enhance productivity, which will improve the microeconomic environment, reduce corruption, and encourage private-sector-led growth. USAID also provides direct assistance to empower men, women, and enterprises to take advantage of new economic opportunities. GCI monitors 12 determinants of competitiveness: institutions, infrastructure, macroeconomic stability, health and primary

⁵ The eleven Legal Categories are: Company Law; Contract Law & Enforcement; Real Property; Mortgage Law; Secured Transactions Law; Bankruptcy Law; Competition Policy; Commercial Dispute Resolution; Foreign Direct Investment; Corporate Governance; and International Trade Law.

education, higher education and training, goods-market efficiency, labor market efficiency, financial market sophistication, technological readiness, market size, business sophistication, and innovation. Higher scores reflect improvements in the business environment conducive to trade and investment, and indicate that countries have implemented policies that will lead to greater economic growth and poverty reduction. The target for this indicator is for one-third of the 58 countries assisted in this area to achieve a three percent increase in their score annually.

OBJECTIVE: PROMOTING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PROSPERITY								*New Indicator*
Program Area: Private Sector Competitiveness								
Performance Indicator: Global Competitiveness Index								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
53%	12%	27%	10%	N/A	33%	No Rating	33%	33%
Data Source: Global Competitive Index is a yearly report published by the World Economic Forum (WEF). Fewer countries were counted for in FY 2006, FY 2007 and FY 2008. This is a product of data available from the GCI. FY 2009 and FY 2010 had complete data for the 58 countries USAID monitors. Though there was a difference in the number of countries tracked in the past years, USAID believes the difference is not great enough to discredit a year-to-year comparison. The countries monitored are Albania, Angola, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Cambodia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Georgia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyz Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Macedonia, Malawi, Mali, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Serbia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Uganda, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Vietnam, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.								
Data Quality: GCI data represent the best available estimates at the time the GCI report is prepared. They are validated in collaboration with leading academics and a global network of Partner Institutes.								

Program Area: Economic Opportunity

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity (in thousands)	4,439,077	-	4,749,383
Economic Opportunity	213,109	-	178,697

Economic opportunity includes efforts to help families gain access to financial services, build inclusive financial markets, improve the policy environment for micro- and small enterprises, strengthen microfinance institution (MFI) productivity, and improve economic law and property rights for the poor. U.S. activities in this Program Area assist poor households in accessing economic opportunities created by growth, particularly households headed by women, as they 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

MFIs provide access to financial services to those who would not otherwise have access. The data below reflect the share of U.S.-assisted MFIs whose revenue from clients (including interest payments and fees) exceeds their cash operating costs (including personnel and other administrative costs, depreciation of fixed assets, and loan losses). Operational sustainability is an important milestone on the road to financial sustainability; it is the point at which the MFI becomes profitable and can finance its own growth without further need for donor funding. The data summarize performance across a mix of MFIs, ranging from new

to more mature institutions, as they progress toward operational sustainability (within three to four years of initial U.S. assistance) and eventual financial sustainability (seven years or less).

In FY 2010, 75 percent of U.S.-assisted MFIs reached operational sustainability, exceeding the target of 70 percent. Similar to FY 2009, success can be attributed to a tendency toward supporting MFIs and MFI networks that are also making progress toward reaching financial self-sufficiency. Operational self-sufficiency is an important step toward that goal.

Because this indicator is a summary statistic that monitors a changing set of institutions, the target is not expected to show an upward trend. The targets for FY 2011 and FY 2012 are considered feasible and appropriate for a mix of MFIs at different stages of development. It remains to be seen how well MFIs weather the still-unfolding financial crisis. Therefore, the targets are intentionally conservative. In addition, both banks and non-bank financial intermediaries within the catchment area of USAID-supported MFIs are introducing alternative delivery channels such as mobile phone banking. If MFIs do not adapt business models that accommodate this trend, increased demand for technology-based products and services offered by alternate service providers may lead to decline in demand for MFIs' conventional products and services. A decline in demand would hinder MFI progress towards operational self-sufficiency.

OBJECTIVE: PROMOTING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PROSPERITY								
Program Area: Economic Opportunity								
Performance Indicator: Percent of USG-Assisted Microfinance Institutions that Have Reached Operational Sustainability								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
71%	69%	74%	86%	70%	75%	Above Target	70%	70%
Data Source: USAID Microenterprise Results Reporting (MRR) Annual Report to Congress. The indicator is the number of U.S. Government-supported MFIs that reported Operational Self-Sufficiency (OSS) of 100% or greater, divided by the total number of U.S. Government-supported MFIs that reported OSS, expressed in percent. The indicator value shown for FY 2010 is based on the most recent data available, covering 181 MFI supported in FY 2009. The one-year lag in data availability results from the reporting process, which first gathers data from USAID Operating Units on their funding for each MFI in the last fiscal year, and then gathers results data directly from those MFIs, based on their most recently completed fiscal year.								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the PPR that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. 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 data is based on externally audited financial statements, and can provide a useful database against which to assess the validity and robustness of USAID's MRR data.								

Program Area: Environment

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity (in thousands)	4,439,077	-	4,749,383
Environment	768,159	-	801,243

Environmental issues such as climate change, protection of natural resources and forests, and transboundary pollution will continue to play increasingly critical roles in U.S. diplomatic and development agendas. The United States remains committed to promoting partnerships for economic development that reduce greenhouse gas emissions, improve air quality, and create other benefits by using and developing markets to improve energy efficiency, enhance conservation and biodiversity, and expand low-carbon energy sources. Beginning in FY 2010, significant new resources are committed to help the most vulnerable countries and communities in developing countries address the impact of climate change. Activities in this Program Area are central to the President's Global Climate Change (GCC) Initiative.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Greenhouse gas emissions reduced or sequestered as measured in carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂-eq) is an international recognized measure of climate change mitigation. It enables comparison of impacts from activities that reduce, avoid, or store carbon in the energy, industry, transport, land use, agriculture, forestry, and conservation sectors. Results can be aggregated to demonstrate program-wide impact on reducing atmospheric inputs that lead to climate change. It also helps assess U.S. climate change activities in more than 40 developing countries across multiple sectors. Preliminary FY 2010 results fell below the target to reduce or sequester emissions by 133 million metric tons. This result is due to a shift in emphasis to more cost-effective activities that seek transformational change through policy reform, outreach, and training. These activities do not lead to easily quantifiable near-term emissions reductions, and long-term impact may be indirect or subject to a substantial time lag. To improve long-term results, GCC will work with partner countries to enhance capacity in developing low emission development strategies, increase capacity to inventory greenhouse gas and participate in carbon markets, improve access to private finance, and reform the energy sector. Targets for FY 2011 and FY 2012 have been reduced to reflect the low level of funding for clean energy activities in FY 2009 and the completion of some larger energy programs in Georgia, Indonesia, and Liberia. In addition, greater accuracy in emissions accounting led to lower estimated results in FY 2009 and FY 2010, and lowered targets in future years.

OBJECTIVE: PROMOTING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PROSPERITY								
Program Area: Environment								
Performance Indicator: Quantity of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduced or Sequestered as a Result of USG Assistance								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
129M MT	180M MT	142M MT	120M MT	133M MT	120M MT	Below Target	100M MT	100M MT
Data Source: USAID/EGAT GCC team. Data reported for 2010 were collected through GCC Team's online reporting tool. Results to be reported for FY 2011 will be collected through Foreign Assistance Performance Reports as reported in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System. Note: In FY 2010, numbers are results reported using new web-based calculators developed by the GCC team. In previous years, the GCC team did 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 to provide technical support to the field in order to ensure the timeliness and accuracy of annual reporting.								
Data Quality: Greenhouse gas emissions reduced or sequestered as measured in carbon dioxide (CO ₂) equivalent is the standard measure of climate change mitigation used throughout the world. It is a common metric that allows comparison between many different types of activities and sectors, and can be added up to show program-wide impacts. This indicator combines the CO ₂ equivalent for energy/industry/transport sector with the land use/agriculture/ forestry/conservation sector.								

Hectares Under Improved Management

The U.S. Government uses a spatial indicator, “Hectares of Natural Resources Under Improved Management,” to measure the impact of natural resource and biodiversity interventions. The standard for improved management is implementation of best practice approaches and evidence of progress from a wide range of context specific interventions.

Worldwide impoverishment of ecosystems is occurring at an alarming rate, threatening development by reducing soil productivity, diminishing resilience to climate change, and driving species to extinction. This decline in ecosystems annually contributes about 20 percent of global greenhouse gas emissions. In FY 2010, 92.7 million hectares were under improved natural resource or biodiversity management because of U.S. assistance, exceeding the target of 86.8 million hectares. Overall success can be attributed to increased partner-country government commitment. For example, the target in Kenya was exceeded sevenfold following approval of the first national integrated land-use plan by the Kenyan Government. This allowed for expansion of conservation in community lands in pastoral landscapes. In the Philippines, local government commitment resulted in targets being exceeded by 140 percent. Policy incentives in Indonesia enabled successful engagement with the largest forest concession (692,000 hectares) and other forest managers to improve forest management. This improvement was verified by third-party certification. Targets were not met by 17 of 44 OUs. For example, in Cambodia and USAID Central America Regional, procurement delays reduced impact. In Guatemala, social conflict over a forestry concession had a similar effect. In USAID Central Africa Regional Program, efforts to improve data quality eliminated double counting, making the FY 2010 target unrealistic.

OBJECTIVE: PROMOTING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PROSPERITY								
Program Area: Environment								
Performance Indicator: Number of Hectares of Biological Significance and Natural Resources Under Improved Management as a Result of USG Assistance								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
124,975,766	121,637,252	129,580,863	104,557,205	86,838,687	92,700,352	Above Target	102,905,428	45,489,876
Data Source: FY 2010 Performance Reports from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Brazil, Cambodia, China, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Georgia, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Indonesia, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Timor Leste, Tanzania, Uganda, USAID Barbados and Eastern Caribbean, USAID Caribbean Regional, USAID Central Africa Regional, USAID Central America Regional, Joint Europe Regional, USAID Bureau of Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade, USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional, USAID Middle East Regional, USAID Office of Development Partners, USAID Regional Development Mission -Asia, USAID Southern Africa Regional and USAID West Africa Regional, as reported in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System.								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID’s Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

OBJECTIVE FIVE

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

The Department of State and USAID are the lead United States agencies for response 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 humanity, impartiality, and universality. Though organized by technical sectors, humanitarian assistance 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 international migration.

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 humanitarian programs worldwide, 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 2010, the United States committed approximately \$4 billion in funding to programs within the strategic objective of Humanitarian Assistance, representing approximately 12.3 percent of the Department of State and USAID's foreign assistance budget. A sample of programs and related performance indicators are presented in the following chapter to help describe the broad range of U.S. efforts in this strategic goal. Analysis of performance data is included for important contextual information and to examine the reasons underlying reported performance. Within Humanitarian Assistance, four indicators were above target, three were on target, and one indicator had improved performance but did not meet its target.

Program Area: Protection, Assistance, and Solutions

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Humanitarian Assistance (in thousands)	4,017,770	-	3,931,744
Protection, Assistance, and Solutions	3,894,407	-	3,821,922

The purpose of U.S. assistance in this Program Area is to provide protection, life-sustaining assistance, and durable solutions for refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), stateless persons, and other victims of conflict and disasters. U.S. assistance advances the goal of providing humanitarian assistance by protecting vulnerable populations from physical harm, persecution, exploitation, abuse, undernutrition and disease, family separation, gender-based violence, forcible recruitment, and other threats, while ensuring that their full rights as individuals are safeguarded.

The Department of State's Bureau for Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) emphasizes a multilateral approach, providing the majority of funding to international organizations through the Migration and Refugee Assistance and Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance accounts. USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) provides most of its assistance bilaterally to nongovernmental organizations and international organizations through the International Disaster Assistance account, and leads U.S. responses to humanitarian crises resulting from natural or industrial disasters. A large percentage of OFDA funding supports response to complex humanitarian crises. USAID's Office of Food for Peace (FFP) is the primary source of U.S. food aid, targeting the most food insecure beneficiaries including refugees, IDPs, and those coping with conflict and natural disasters. Given the fluidity and unpredictability of population movements in any given crisis, the Department of State and USAID coordinate closely in the provision of humanitarian assistance.

Activities include distributing food and other relief supplies to affected populations; providing health and nutrition services, including feeding centers; responding to water, sanitation, and hygiene needs; providing shelter materials; implementing programs in response to child protection and gender-based violence; and providing economic recovery and agricultural inputs where appropriate. USAID's Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA) and PRM staff members monitor programs and coordinate with other donors and implementing partners in 30 countries around the world, the United Nations Mission in New York, and 5 U.S. Department of Defense Combatant Commands. In some humanitarian emergencies, USAID dispatches Disaster Assistance Response Teams to affected countries to conduct on-the-ground assessments, provide technical assistance, oversee provision of commodities and services, and coordinate with donors and the international community. In protracted situations where displaced populations require support for many years, U.S. humanitarian assistance is designed to support livelihoods and other efforts that foster self-reliance. The United States also assists in finding durable solutions for refugees, stateless persons, and IDPs, including support for the voluntary return of refugees and IDPs to their homes, integration among local host communities, or refugee resettlement to the United States. USAID and the Department of State continue to invest in establishing and using internationally accepted program management standards and in training their staff so that needs assessments and monitoring and evaluation of programs are performed professionally and reliably.

Nutritional Status Indicators

Nutritional status is a key indicator to assess the severity of a humanitarian crisis and determine the adequacy of any humanitarian response. The Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate is used to measure the nutritional status of vulnerable populations provided with food aid and 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 5 years old suffer from acute malnutrition where aggravating factors exist, such as conflict or restricted movement (e.g., camp settings). Malnutrition contributes to mortality and hinders children's growth and development. 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 hundreds of locations worldwide. The following performance measures highlight GAM among refugees, IDPs, and victims of conflict worldwide.

Acute Malnutrition in Refugee Camps

PRM disaggregates its GAM targets for emergency and protracted refugee settings. In FY 2010, preliminary results based on available survey data from 21 refugee sites were above target, with fewer than 10 percent of children under age 5 suffering from acute malnutrition in 97 percent of emergency refugee situations. In protracted refugee situations, fewer than 5 percent of refugee children suffered from acute malnutrition in only 82 percent of sites. For example, PRM partners succeeded in reducing GAM rates among children under 5 in the Kakuma refugee camp in Kenya from 17 percent to 7.9 percent by increasing rations, improving nutritional supplementation, and reinforcing community-based treatment of malnutrition.

OBJECTIVE: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE								
Program Area: Protection, Assistance, and Solutions								
Performance Indicator: Percent of Monitored Refugee Sites (Camps) Worldwide with Less than 10% Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) Rate								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
98%	91%	91%	94.5%	93%	97%	Above Target	94%	95%
Data Source: Reports from the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, World Food Program, World Health Organization, other international and nongovernmental organizations, as well as the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.								
Data Quality: USAID and PRM are collaborating with international organizations and NGO partners to develop a standardized methodology for collecting population-based nutritional status data and improving the quality and reliability of data. Monitored sites include refugee camps and settlements identified by UNHCR; recent data are not available for all sites.								

Acute Malnutrition in Dispersed Populations

The sites where dispersed populations are provided with USAID humanitarian assistance are monitored for the general health of the population, measured by levels of undernutrition, sickness, or death. By measuring the weight and the height of children between 6 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, the healthier the population is deemed to be. Although displaced persons in conflict zones are difficult to reach in a timely or consistent manner with effective health, nutrition, and other humanitarian assistance, the program's goal is to increase the percentage of monitored sites with less than 10 percent GAM.

In FY 2010, 40.5 percent of monitored sites with dispersed populations had less than 10 percent GAM, a result exceeding the 35-percent target. In order to track this important indicator, OFDA relies on the

nutritional survey data posted to the Complex Emergency Database (CE-DAT) website. The number of nutritional surveys appearing on the CE-DAT website for OFDA-supported sites obtained within the FY 2010 assistance timeframe is incomplete. However, although derived from a small number of sites, this result is assumed to be very close to the actual percentage, based on historical data. Going forward, every attempt will be made to determine a more efficient way of accessing current and complete data reporting and compilation from nutritional surveys, through UNICEF and other partners, and through access to data.

OBJECTIVE: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE								
Program Area: Protection, Assistance, and Solutions								
Performance Indicator: Percent of USAID-Monitored Sites with Dispersed Populations (Internally Displaced Persons, Victims of Conflict) Worldwide with Less than 10% Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) Rate								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
23%	41%	39%	25%	35%	40.5%	Above Target	40%	40%
Data Source: Data were compiled and analyzed by the United Nations Standing Committee on Nutrition (UN SCN), Nutrition Information in Crisis Situations (NICS) from all sources, including the Complex Emergencies Database (CE-DAT), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), World Food Program, World Health Organization, other international and nongovernmental organizations, as well as the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.								
Data Quality: Nutrition data were taken from surveys, which used a probabilistic sampling methodology that complies with agreed international standards (i.e., WHO, Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transition [SMART] Methodology, and Doctors Without Borders). The data were taken from surveys that assessed children aged six to 59 months who were 65 to 110 centimeters tall.								

Protection and Solution Indicators

From the broadest perspective, all humanitarian assistance has a protection component. The internationally accepted 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.”⁶ Efforts to protect vulnerable populations use international refugee, human rights, and humanitarian laws as their guide, and include activities that assist refugees, 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.

Activities addressing solutions 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.

USAID and the Department of State incorporate protection considerations into the design, implementation, and evaluation of assistance programs wherever possible. In FY 2010, PRM supported United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to conduct real-time evaluations of implementation of its new policy on assistance to refugees living in urban areas. USAID has also supported the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and the United Nations Children’s Fund for protection training and improved deployment capacity.

⁶ “Strengthening Protection in War: A Search for Professional Standards.” ICRC, 2001.

Nongovernmental Organization Projects Mainstreaming Protection

This indicator measures the extent to which OFDA-funded nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) mainstream protection activities into their projects. There is growing acknowledgement within the international community that material assistance alone often cannot ensure the wellbeing of at-risk communities. To meet this challenge, OFDA has placed greater emphasis on protection activities across all levels of relief planning and implementation. For disasters characterized by high insecurity or protection problems, OFDA expects organizations to include protection elements within each proposed project.

Humanitarian assistance interventions with protection activities mainstreamed into them are designed to help reduce risks or harm to vulnerable populations. For example, assistance organizations may use protocols to ensure that vulnerable populations, such as women, children, and ethnic and religious minorities receive their humanitarian rations equitably. By mainstreaming protection into relief activities, 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 2010, 32.1 percent of OFDA-supported NGO projects had mainstreamed protection activities, above the 30 percent target. The favorable increase compared to the target is not entirely unexpected, as OFDA has continued to reach out to partners with guidance on how to mainstream protection programming. FY 2011 and FY 2012 targets reflect continued expansion of activities to mainstream protection, based on increased knowledge and capacity of OFDA-funded NGOs in this area.

OBJECTIVE: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE								
Program Area: Protection, Assistance, and Solutions								
Performance Indicator: Percentage of OFDA-Funded NGO Projects that Mainstream Protection								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	26.0%	30.0%	32.1%	Above Target	35.0%	37.0%
Data Source: USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) proposal tracking system (abacus) and field monitoring reports, as available. Note that projects funded through a transfer to USAID missions, UN agencies, or organizations (for which there is no tracking of whether or not the project includes project mainstreaming) have been omitted from the denominator since they are not represented in the numerator.								
Data Quality: This indicator is reviewed by OFDA's internal systems for measurement and response and coordinated by individual Regional Teams and OFDA's Technical Advisory Group (TAG). In FY 2010, OFDA began undertaking improved field/program monitoring that includes ongoing data quality assessments. This activity is continuing in FY2011, with several program monitoring and DQA activities having taken place in Haiti in October and an activity currently underway in Haiti in January 2011.								

Gender-Based Violence Prevention and Response Activities

Combating gender-based violence (GBV) remains a U.S. priority. Available evidence suggests that the stress and disruption of daily life during complex humanitarian emergencies may lead to a rise in GBV. Efforts to prevent and combat GBV are integrated into multisectoral programs in order to maximize their effectiveness and increase general protection. 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.

DCHA supports implementing partners to integrate the response to and prevention of GBV into their humanitarian operations. Related activities include health and psychological services, linkages to justice and legal systems, centers for women and girls, GBV sensitization, and income-generation opportunities. In FY 2010, DCHA supported 14 programs focused on preventing and responding to GBV in humanitarian situations in 8 countries. In addition, DCHA provided \$700,000 across three years to the Women's Refugee Commission for a study on the relationship between disasters and GBV. This recently completed study provides tools to integrate household energy needs into disaster planning and response as a way of addressing GBV. DCHA also funds current Solidarity Center activities to support trade unions in Kenya that implement policies and initiatives related to GBV in the workplace and build the capacity of women trade union leaders in Brazil to fight gender violence and exploitation.

The indicator below measures the extent to which PRM programs combat GBV, particularly by integrating GBV into multisectoral humanitarian programs. Since 2000, PRM has taken a leading role in addressing the special protection needs of women and children in any humanitarian response by providing over \$60 million in targeted GBV programming and engaging with international and NGO partners to develop policies that better address the unique needs of women and children in conflict situations in every region of the world. In FY 2010, PRM worked with its international-organization and NGO partners to identify emerging gender issues and to plan programmatic support related to the protection of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender refugees. In FY 2010, the percent of PRM-funded projects that included activities focused on prevention and response to GBV rose to 30 percent, from 28.3 percent in FY 2009. Although FY 2010 results were slightly below the target of 35 percent, PRM funding for GBV refugee assistance programs increased to over \$10 million in FY 2010 from \$9 million in FY 2009.

OBJECTIVE: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE								
Program Area: Protection, Assistance, and Solutions								
Performance Indicator: Percentage of PRM-Funded Projects that Include Activities that Focus on Prevention and Response to Gender-Based Violence								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
23%	27.5%	27.5%	28.3%	35.0%	30.0%	Improved, but target not met	35.0%	35.0%
Data Source: Department of State Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM).								
Data Quality: The overall 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. 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 U.S. emergency food assistance program has long played a critical role in responding to global food insecurity. It saves lives and livelihoods, supports host government efforts to respond to critical needs of their own people during shocks, and demonstrates the concern and generosity of the American people in times of need. Urgent responses to rapid-onset emergencies and efforts to resolve protracted crises provide a basis for transitioning to the medium- and long-term political, economic, and social investments that can eliminate the root causes of poverty and instability.

In FY 2010, FFP provided \$1.8 billion in food assistance in 31 countries throughout the world. Of this funding, \$1.6 billion was made available through Title II emergency resources and \$244 million in International Disaster Account funds in grants through the new Emergency Food Security Program (EFSP). EFSP provided funds to a variety of private voluntary organizations and the World Food Program (WFP) to support local and regional procurement, as well as cash and food voucher programs in Haiti, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Niger, Pakistan, Mozambique, Sri Lanka, and Sudan. The U.S. Government is also the single largest donor to the WFP. In FY 2010, FFP contributed \$1.4 billion to WFP in response to global appeals in 29 different countries throughout Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Caribbean.

The emergency food aid indicator demonstrates the effectiveness of FFP programs by measuring the percentage of beneficiaries actually reached compared to planned levels. FFP continues to improve its ability to identify food needs in an emergency and how best to deliver food assistance. Over time, FFP has determined that the highest level of program performance achievable is 93 percent of emergency food aid beneficiaries reached. While this target is ambitious, it is also achievable and realistic. FY 2010 results were on target at 93 percent.

OBJECTIVE: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE								
Program Area: Protection, Assistance, and Solutions								
Performance Indicator: Percent of Planned Emergency Food Aid Beneficiaries Reached by USAID's Office of Food for Peace Programs								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
84%	86%	92%	93%	93%	93%	On Target	93%	93%
Data Source: USAID's Office of Food for Peace (FFP) Summary Request and Beneficiary Tracking Table.								
Data Quality: Data quality assessments (DQAs) are not required for emergency programs, but Food for Peace nonetheless conducts them as a development best practice. DQAs are done on the data from the previous fiscal year, so FFP's next DQA will be done in FY 2011 drawing on FY 2010 data.								

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, OFDA manages the provision and delivery of these commodities, and 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 a 100 percent distribution is a lack of security that prevents humanitarian workers from reaching beneficiary populations.

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. The humanitarian

assistance OFDA provides is based on need and a mandate to provide basic inputs in agriculture and food security; nutrition; health; water, sanitation, and hygiene; economic recovery; protection; and shelter and settlements toward survival, recovery, and restoration of productive capacity. OFDA tracks the percentage of targeted households receiving this support in a crisis as an indicator of how effective OFDA's efforts are in providing lasting solutions during a humanitarian crisis. Performance in FY 2010 was on target with 90 percent of targeted households reached. However, the percent of targeted disaster-affected households is not an adequate measure, and OFDA is working to identify more robust indicators to measure achievement of this objective. This indicator will be dropped in FY 2011.

OBJECTIVE: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE					*To Be Discontinued*			
Program Area: Protection, Assistance, and Solutions								
Performance Indicator: Percent of Targeted Disaster-Affected Households Provided with Basic Inputs for Survival, Recovery, or Restoration of Productive Capacity								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
N/A	85%	84%	85%	90%	90%	On Target	N/A	N/A
Data Source: USAID’s Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA).								
Data Quality: This indicator is reviewed by OFDA’s internal systems for measurement and response and coordinated by individual Regional Teams and the Technical Advisory Group.								

Refugee Admissions to the United States

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. It also measures PRM's performance in managing the program.

Achieving durable solutions for refugees, including third-country resettlement, is a critical component of PRM's work. In FY 2010, United States resettled more refugees than all other countries combined. Refugee admissions to the United States in FY 2010 totaled 73,311, which represents 98 percent of the regional ceilings established by Presidential Determination. This achievement includes the arrival of 18,016 Iraqi refugees and 13,305 African refugees, a 38 percent increase in African arrivals since FY 2009. In addition, PRM doubled the amount of support arriving refugees receive by increasing the per capita Reception and Placement grant from \$900 to \$1800 to ensure that refugees receive adequate assistance and services during their first 90 days in the United States. The FY 2012 request maintains support for the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program at current levels.

In FY 2010, PRM supported the voluntary return and reintegration of refugees to Bosnia, Kosovo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Afghanistan, and elsewhere. More than 100,000 refugees had returned to Afghanistan by August 2010, almost double the number of voluntary returns of 2009. With PRM support, UNHCR reached an important milestone in its repatriation program of refugees from Zambia to the DRC: the voluntary return of the 40,000th refugee. In addition to providing returnees with transportation assistance and food aid, UNHCR also offered microcredit and other income generating projects, which facilitate re-integration and help returnees achieve sustainable livelihoods. With PRM support, UNHCR also reached milestones in resettling refugees in third countries, resettling the 100,000th Iraqi refugee and the 30,000th Bhutanese refugee. In April 2010, the Government of Tanzania completed the naturalization of some 162,000 Burundi refugees who fled to Tanzania in 1972. This achievement of local integration as a durable solution is a major milestone in one of Africa's longest-running refugee situations, and was encouraged and funded in part by the United States.

FY 2012 funds will help foster regional stability by sustaining Afghan refugee repatriation operations, providing life-sustaining assistance to Pakistani and Yemeni conflict victims and IDPs, and supporting conditions for returns to and local integration within Iraq while continuing to provide essential assistance for vulnerable Iraqis remaining in countries of first asylum in the region and Iraqis who remain displaced inside Iraq. Funding will help meet the growing needs of Palestinian refugees in the Middle East, and reduce and prevent statelessness around the world. The FY 2012 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, DRC, and Somalia. U.S. assistance strives to meet the needs of Burmese and North Koreans fleeing repressive regimes. Funding will also provide protection and assistance for Colombian refugees and IDPs, one of the largest displaced populations in the world.

OBJECTIVE: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE								
Program Area: Protection, Assistance, and Solutions								
Performance Indicator: Percentage of Refugees Admitted to the U.S. against the Regional Ceilings Established by Presidential Determination								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
69% of 60,000	97% of 50,000	86.0%	99.5%	100%	98.0%	On Target	100%	100.0%
Data Source: Department of State, Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM).								
Data Quality: PRM has developed and deployed a standardized computer refugee resettlement case management system. This system, known as the Worldwide Refugee Admissions Processing System (WRAPS), is a highly structured, centralized database that produces real-time data on the number of refugees admitted to the U.S.								

Program Area: Disaster Readiness

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Humanitarian Assistance (in thousands)	4,017,770	-	3,931,744
Disaster Readiness	81,409	-	76,152

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 populations' ability to cope with and recover from the effects of a disaster.

Hazard Risk Reduction

DCHA addresses risk reduction and food-security preparedness with national contingency planning and capacity building across several sectors, including desert locust prevention and control, hydrometeorological disaster risk reduction, and volcano and seismic monitoring. The new indicator below indirectly measures the level of capacity building for improved preparedness, mitigation, and response by tracking the development of new hazard risk reduction plans, policies, strategies, systems, and curricula each year with U.S. Government assistance. Although an output indicator cannot fully reflect the positive impact of OFDA's disaster mitigation and preparedness efforts, this is a strong proxy measure. While the indicator is a new addition to the APR, OFDA has previously collected this information and therefore already established a target for FY 2010. Out-year targets are expected to decrease as OFDA-supported countries complete the development of hazard risk reduction plans and strategies.

OBJECTIVE: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE						*New Indicator*		
Program Area: Disaster Readiness								
Performance Indicator: Number of Hazard Risk Reduction Plans, Policies, Strategies, Systems, or Curricula Developed								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	40	86	Above Target	35	30
Data Source: USAID’s Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) proposal tracking system (abacus) tracks targets; these were compared with partner reports, as available.								
Data Quality: Over-reporting due to double-counting is being addressed with improved monitoring & reporting systems and guidance. Overall the quality of reporting on this indicator is Fair to Good.								

Program Area: Migration Management

	FY 2010 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Humanitarian Assistance (in thousands)	4,017,770	-	3,931,744
Migration Management	41,954	-	33,670

People migrate for many reasons, including escaping from conflict or persecution, fleeing disasters caused by natural hazards 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. For example, PRM support to the International Organization for Migration in FY 2010 allowed the organization to assist over 14,000 vulnerable Haitian migrants in Haiti and the Dominican Republic following the devastating earthquake in Haiti. The FY 2012 request supports ongoing regional and national efforts to build the capacity of governments to develop and implement effective, orderly, and humane migration policies and systems, including in the context of mixed migratory flows. It includes funds to protect and assist vulnerable migrants, particularly to prevent the exploitation of women and children worldwide, including asylum seekers, unaccompanied children, stateless persons, trafficking victims, and others who may need protection.

Discontinued and Revised Indicators

OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY	
Program Area	Counterterrorism
Performance Indicator	Number of Public Information Campaigns Completed by U.S. Programs (Discontinued in FY 2010 APP)
Reason for Discontinuation	<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 FY 2007 however, a U.S.-supported poll of 3,500 youth aged 15 to 24 in 7 countries found that television is a key source of information for 67 percent of them, and that access to the Internet is growing. This finding informed the decision to concentrate resources on producing a major television drama for older youth and young adults, an audience that is part of the 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>

OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY	
Program Area	Counterterrorism
Performance Indicator	Cumulative Number of Countries that Have Developed Valid Export Control Systems Meeting International Standards (Revised in FY 2011 APP)
Reason for Revision	<p>Previously, this indicator, which related to the EXBS "graduated countries," was used to monitor performance in this area. However, this indicator no longer serves as an accurate reflection of progress for a variety of reasons, such as widely disparate baseline capacity levels for current partner countries, and the discontinuation of country funding for reasons other than graduation. Results through FY 2009 are provided below using this indicator. But starting in FY 2009, EXBS country advancement will be measured through a combination of individual country assessments performed by independent third parties using a standardized, objective Rating Assessment Tool and annual internal 'progress reports' between formal assessments.</p>

OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE	
Program Area	Health/Tuberculosis (TB)
Performance Indicator	Number of Countries Achieving a Tuberculosis Treatment Success Rate (TBS) of 85% or Greater (Discontinued in FY 2010 APP)
Reason for Discontinuation	<p>To date, the United States has reported on the number of countries that met or surpassed the targets of 85 percent for TBS and 70 percent 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 better to reflect progress being achieved collectively in all priority countries.</p>

OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE	
Program Area	Health/Tuberculosis (TB)
Performance Indicator	Number of Countries Achieving a Tuberculosis Detection Rate (TBD) of 70% or Greater (Discontinued in FY 2010 APP)
Reason for Discontinuation	To date, the United States has reported on the number of countries that met or surpassed the targets of 85 percent for TBS and 70 percent 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 better to reflect progress being achieved collectively in all priority countries.

OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE	
Program Area	Health/Family Planning and Reproductive Health
Performance Indicator	Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (Revised in FY 2010 APP)
Reason for Revision	The baseline for this indicator was recalibrated in FY 2008 to reflect program priorities more accurately. 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 percent were dropped, as were countries that received less than \$2 million in FP/RH resources in FY 2008. These changes affect the FY 2008 results and FY 2009 targets reported previously, but do not change the projected rate of improvement in the indicator. An increase in the MCPR is expected to culminate in fewer unintended pregnancies and abortions, and lower fertility.

OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE	
Program Area	Health/Family Planning and Reproductive Health
Performance Indicator	Percentage of Births Spaced 3 or More Years Apart (Revised in FY 2010 APP)
Reason for Revision	The baseline for this indicator was recalibrated to FY 2008 to better reflect program priorities. This reflects a change in the set of countries for which the targets are set. For this indicator, countries with a recorded modern contraceptive prevalence rate (MCPR) of greater than 50% were dropped as were countries that received less than \$2 million in FP/RH resources in FY 2008. These changes affect the FY 2008 results and FY 2009 targets reported previously, but do not change the projected rate of improvement in the indicator. An increase in the MCPR is expected to culminate in fewer unintended pregnancies and abortions, and lower fertility.

OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE	
Program Area	Basic Education
Performance Indicator	Number of Learners Enrolled in USG-supported Primary Schools or Equivalent Non-School-Based Settings, Disaggregated by Sex (Discontinued in FY 2010 APP)
Reason for Discontinuation	<p>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 NERs lead to increases in school completion rates and 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.</p>

OBJECTIVE: ECONOMIC GROWTH	
Program Area	Trade and Investment
Performance Indicator	Time Necessary to Comply with all Procedures Required to Export/Import Goods (for seven targeted countries) (Revised in FY 2010 APP)
Reason for Revision	<p>The FY 2008 results and FY 2009 targets were originally reported in the FY 2010 CBJ 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.</p>

OBJECTIVE: ECONOMIC GROWTH	
Program Area	Infrastructure
Performance Indicator	Number of People with Increased Access to Cellular Services as a Result of U.S. Government Assistance (Discontinued in FY 2010 APP)
Reason for Discontinuation	<p>This target will not be reported after FY 2008 results because of a decline in Mission programs addressing cellular service, a cellular-services market expanding without intervention, and because the only programs addressing cellular services are those that use the cellular infrastructure as a platform for applications, such as in health and mobile banking.</p>

OBJECTIVE: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE	
Program Area	Protection, Assistance, and Solutions
Performance Indicator	Percent of Targeted Beneficiaries Assisted by USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance-Supported Protection and Solution Activities (Discontinued in FY 2011 APP)
Reason for Discontinuation	The indicator will no longer be reported because it is not an adequate measure of USAID's ability to respond to the protection needs of targeted beneficiaries needing humanitarian assistance. The indicator does not capture how well beneficiaries' needs are being correctly identified and subsequently met with the activities provided.

Program Assessment Rating Tool Measures

With conclusion of the Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) process, the Department of State and USAID have revised the group of representative indicators included in annual performance report to reflect current foreign assistance and Administration priorities. PART measures that remain applicable to current programs are identified in Table 4. Table 5 lists PART measures for Foreign Operations-funded programs that have been discontinued from annual performance reporting.⁴

Table 4: Reported PART Measures for Foreign Operations-Funded Programs

<i>Assistance to Transforming Countries</i>	Net enrollment rate for primary schools
<i>Assistance to Developing Countries</i>	Number of the 11 core commercial laws put into place as a result of U.S. Government assistance
<i>Assistance to Developing Countries</i>	World Bank Government Effectiveness Index
<i>Child Survival and Health Population</i>	Percentage of first births to women under age 18
<i>Child Survival and Health Population</i>	Percentage of births spaced three or more years apart
<i>Development Assistance to Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC)</i>	Number of hectares under improved natural resource management as a result of U.S. Government assistance
<i>Development Assistance for Sub-Saharan Africa</i>	Number of people trained in conflict mitigation/resolution skills with U.S. Government assistance
<i>Africa Child Survival and Health</i>	DPT 3 Coverage Rate (%)
<i>Africa Child Survival and Health</i>	Modern contraceptive prevalence rate (%)
<i>International Disaster and Famine Account</i>	In complex humanitarian crises, percent of monitored protracted emergency sites with less than 10 percent Global Acute Malnutrition

Table 5: Discontinued PART Measures for Foreign-Operations-Funded Programs

<i>Assistance to Transforming Countries</i>	Number of learners enrolled in U.S.-supported primary schools or equivalent non-school based setting
<i>Assistance to Transforming Countries</i>	Number of deaths among children under age five in a given year per 1,000 live births in that same year
<i>Assistance to Transforming Countries</i>	World Bank Rule of Law Index
<i>Assistance to Transforming Countries</i>	Number of teachers/educators trained with U.S. Government support
<i>Assistance to Transforming Countries</i>	Number of cases of child diarrhea treated in U.S.-assisted programs

⁴ A list of discontinued PART indicators from State Operations funded programs is available in the State Operations Volume of the FY 2012 Congressional Budget Justification.

<i>Assistance to Transforming Countries</i>	Number of people in target areas with access to improved drinking water supply in the Philippines as a result of U.S. Government assistance
<i>Assistance to Transforming Countries</i>	Number of domestic human rights nongovernmental organizations receiving U.S. Government support
<i>Assistance to Transforming Countries</i>	Cost per DPT3 beneficiary (number of children less than 12 months of age who received DPT3 from U.S.-supported programs) in India
<i>Assistance to Transforming Countries</i>	Number of justice sector personnel in the Philippines that received U.S. Government training
<i>Assistance to Transforming Countries</i>	Per learner cost for improving access to quality education in U.S.-supported primary schools or equivalent non-school based settings in the Philippines
<i>Assistance to Developing Countries</i>	Number of deaths among children under age five in a given year per 1,000 live births in that same year
<i>Assistance to Developing Countries</i>	Number of learners enrolled in U.S.-supported primary schools or equivalent non-school based setting
<i>Assistance to Developing Countries</i>	Number of cases of child diarrhea treated in U.S.-assisted programs
<i>Assistance to Developing Countries</i>	Number of people trained in maternal/newborn health through U.S.-supported programs
<i>Assistance to Developing Countries</i>	Number of children reached by U.S.-supported nutrition programs
<i>Assistance to Developing Countries</i>	Days to start a business
<i>Assistance to Developing Countries</i>	Number of new members in private business associations as a result of U.S. Government assistance
<i>Assistance to Developing Countries</i>	Number of sub-national government entities receiving U.S. Government assistance to improve their performance
<i>Assistance to Developing Countries</i>	Number of project assistance beneficiaries per project assistance dollars for Egypt.
<i>Assistance to Developing Countries</i>	Percentage of indicative benchmarks in the financial sector Memorandum of Understanding for non-projectized assistance met by the Government of Egypt
<i>Assistance to Developing Countries</i>	Percentage of condition precedents met by the Government of Jordan to receive non-projectized monies
<i>Assistance to Rebuilding Countries</i>	Political stability and absence of violence in Afghanistan
<i>Assistance to Rebuilding Countries</i>	Number of judges trained with U.S. Government assistance
<i>Assistance to Rebuilding Countries</i>	Increased sales of licit farm and non-farm products in U.S. Government-assisted areas of Afghanistan over the previous year
<i>Assistance to Rebuilding Countries</i>	Number of kilometers of transportation infrastructure constructed or repaired in Afghanistan through U.S. Government assistance
<i>Assistance to Rebuilding Countries</i>	Number of deaths among children under age 5 in Nepal and Afghanistan in a given year per 1,000 live births in that same year
<i>Assistance to Rebuilding Countries</i>	Number of families benefiting from alternative development or alternative livelihood activities in U.S. Government assisted areas in Afghanistan
<i>Assistance to Rebuilding Countries</i>	Number of Afghanistan's Executive Branch personnel trained with U.S. Government assistance
<i>Assistance to Rebuilding Countries</i>	Number of children under five years of age who received Vitamin A from U.S. Government-supported programs in Nepal
<i>Assistance to Rebuilding Countries</i>	World Bank Government Effectiveness Index for Nepal

<i>Assistance to Rebuilding Countries</i>	Dollars generated per job created (full-time and full-time equivalent) through U.S. Government assistance to Afghanistan
<i>Assistance to Rebuilding Countries</i>	Cost of starting a business in Afghanistan
<i>Assistance to Rebuilding Countries</i>	Number of U.S.-assisted delivery points providing Family Planning counseling or services
<i>Assistance to Rebuilding Countries</i>	Percentage of the Government of Afghanistan budget attributed to customs revenues
<i>Assistance to Rebuilding Countries</i>	Number of individuals who receive U.S. Government supported political party training in Nepal
<i>Assistance to Rebuilding Countries</i>	Reduce cultivation of opium poppy in Afghanistan with the long-term goal of achieving a poppy-free North between 2005 and 2010 (21 out of 34 provinces)
<i>Assistance to Rebuilding Countries</i>	Political stability and absence of violence in Nepal
<i>Assistance to Rebuilding Countries</i>	World Bank Government Effectiveness Index for Afghanistan
<i>Assistance to Rebuilding Countries</i>	Number of Civil Society Organizations using U.S. Government assistance to improve internal organizational capacity
<i>Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI)</i>	Percentage of OTI programs that demonstrate increased access to unbiased information by target population on key transition issues
<i>Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI)</i>	Percentage of OTI programs that have a sustainable handoff strategy (either to USAID Mission or local civil society groups) in place after 18 months of starting up a new country program
<i>Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI)</i>	Percentage of final evaluations that find that OTI had a significant impact in advancing democratic political transitions in priority conflict-prone countries
<i>Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI)</i>	Leveraging of additional non-OTI funds to support OTI programs
<i>Child Survival and Health–Population</i>	Percentage of married women of reproductive age who use modern contraceptives
<i>Child Survival and Health–Population</i>	Percentage of total demand for family planning satisfied by modern method use among married women of reproductive age
<i>Child Survival and Health–Population</i>	Average cost per married woman of reproductive age receiving USAID-attributed modern contraceptives
<i>Child Survival and Health–Population</i>	Percentage of births parity 5 or higher
<i>Development Credit Authority (DCA)</i>	Percentage of guaranteed financial institutions that continue to lend without a guarantee or with a lower guarantee in the targeted sector
<i>Development Credit Authority (DCA)</i>	Percentage of financial institutions that submit semiannual reports within one month of deadline
<i>Development Credit Authority (DCA)</i>	Total volume of new capital mobilized (made available) via the DCA guarantee mechanism each fiscal year
<i>Development Credit Authority (DCA)</i>	Number of USAID Missions that have obligated funds for repeat DCA guarantees
<i>Development Credit Authority (DCA)</i>	Percentage of loans disbursed under active DCA guarantees
<i>Development Credit Authority (DCA)</i>	Percentage of loans disbursed under a DCA guarantee after five years
<i>Development Assistance (DA) to LAC</i>	Number of U.S.-supported anticorruption measures

<i>Development Assistance (DA) to LAC</i>	Number of participants in U.S.-supported trade, investment environment, and investment capacity building trainings
<i>Development Assistance (DA) to LAC</i>	Percentage of a cohort of students enrolled in first grade that are expected to reach grade five
<i>Development Assistance (DA) to LAC</i>	Percentage of LAC USAID-supported Millennium Challenge Account candidate countries that pass at least one-half of the indicators in the “Ruling Justly” policy category, and above the median on the corruption indicator
<i>Development Assistance (DA) to LAC</i>	Number of primary school learners that are direct beneficiaries of USAID programs
<i>Development Assistance (DA) to LAC</i>	Ratio of DA account-attributed Operating Expenses and DA account Program Support funds to total DA Program Funds
<i>Development Assistance (DA) to LAC</i>	Improved trade readiness (i.e., complying with WTO standards and protocols for production and export) of LAC presence countries, as measured by country exports as a percentage of GDP
<i>Child Survival and Health for LAC</i>	Numbers of countries which have USAID Family planning programs reaching at least 55 percent contraceptive prevalence using modern methods
<i>Child Survival and Health for LAC</i>	Number of individuals receiving voluntary counseling and testing services
<i>Child Survival and Health for LAC</i>	Dollars spent on donated family planning commodities in the LAC region in USAID presence countries per total dollars spent on family planning programs in the LAC region
<i>Child Survival and Health for LAC</i>	Under five mortality rate, on average, as measured by UNICEF in USAID-presence countries
<i>Child Survival and Health for LAC</i>	Total fertility rates, on average, per Population Reference Bureau data, in USAID-presence Countries
<i>Child Survival and Health for LAC</i>	HIV prevalence rate—average, per UNAIDS data, in USAID-presence Countries
<i>Administration and Capital Management</i>	Average margin of positive responses over negative responses (“Margin of Victory”) on Customer Service Survey for Management Offices
<i>Administration and Capital Management</i>	Percent of USAID Missions not collocated with the Department of State receiving targeted physical security enhancements within a given year
<i>Administration and Capital Management</i>	Percent of Missions not collocated with State receiving emergency communication upgrades and lifecycle replacement of systems within a given year.
<i>Administration and Capital Management</i>	Number of information security vulnerabilities per information technology hardware item
<i>Administration and Capital Management</i>	Percentage of information technology systems certified and accredited
<i>Administration and Capital Management</i>	Percentage of Cognizant Technical Officers who are certified
<i>Administration and Capital Management</i>	Percentage of employees with performance appraisal plans that link to Agency mission, goals, and outcomes
<i>Administration and Capital Management</i>	Percentage of Agency-wide recruitment goals met
<i>Administration and Capital Management</i>	Total number of Federal Managers’ Financial Integrity Act and auditor-identified material weaknesses identified
<i>Administration and Capital Management</i>	Average number of calendar days between announcement close and offer

<i>Administration and Capital Management</i>	Percentage of Contract Review Board-reviewed contracts that adhere to guidance
<i>Administration and Capital Management</i>	Procurement cost-effectiveness ratio (millions of contract and grant dollars awarded per procurement employee)
<i>Administration and Capital Management</i>	Extent of critical staffing needs met
<i>Development Assistance for Sub-Saharan Africa</i>	Value of exports to the United States from AGOA countries (excluding fuel products, in millions of dollars)
<i>Development Assistance for Sub-Saharan Africa</i>	Cost per rural household that benefit directly from the Initiative to End Hunger in Africa Program
<i>Development Assistance for Sub-Saharan Africa</i>	Percentage increase of individuals benefiting directly from USAID agricultural interventions
<i>Development Assistance for Sub-Saharan Africa</i>	Number of hectares under improved management for biodiversity conservation
<i>Development Assistance for Sub-Saharan Africa</i>	Average days to start a business in Sub-Saharan Africa
<i>Development Assistance for Sub-Saharan Africa</i>	Percentage of USAID-targeted local government areas that are more responsive to citizens interests
<i>Development Assistance for Sub-Saharan Africa</i>	Girls' primary education completion rate
<i>Development Assistance for Sub-Saharan Africa</i>	Agricultural productivity in areas of USAID interventions
<i>Development Assistance for Sub-Saharan Africa</i>	Number of firms receiving capacity-building assistance to export
<i>Food For Peace Title II</i>	Emergency Food Aid: percentage of programs reporting improved or maintained nutritional status
<i>Food For Peace Title II</i>	Cost per person receiving Title II food assistance
<i>Food For Peace Title II</i>	Cost per ton of Title II food assistance
<i>Climate Change Program</i>	Total area (hectares) where USAID is acting to maintain or increase carbon stocks or reduce their rate of loss (in millions)
<i>Climate Change Program</i>	Annual emissions of carbon dioxide equivalents (million metric tons) avoided due to USAID assistance
<i>Climate Change Program</i>	Dollars per ton of carbon dioxide equivalents avoided or reduced across the program
<i>Africa Child Survival and Health</i>	Insecticide-Treated Net coverage rate (percentage)
<i>Africa Child Survival and Health</i>	Under-five mortality rate
<i>Africa Child Survival and Health</i>	HIV prevalence rate
<i>Africa Child Survival and Health</i>	The cost in dollars of delivering an impregnated bednet
<i>International Disaster and Famine Account</i>	Percent of monitored sites in complex humanitarian crises in which the crude death rate declines or remains stable
<i>International Disaster and Famine Account</i>	Percentage of complex emergency and food security emergency country programs terminated within 5 years of initial program implementation and not restarted within 10 years after termination
<i>International Disaster and Famine Account</i>	Share of costs borne by OFDA implementing partners

FOREIGN OPERATIONS

SUMMARY TABLES

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**Table 2a: Country/Account Summary
FY 2010 Enduring Enacted**

(\$ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHOS USAID	GHOS STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
TOTAL	36,351,526	2,520,000	2,470,000	5,359,000	6,569,567	741,632	1,848,000	754,000	108,000	5,470,000	331,500	1,693,000	1,690,000	6,796,827
Africa	7,064,605	1,078,530	1,145,205	3,633,550	629,604	-	35,538	48,053	15,232	18,793	187,600	-	272,500	-
Angola	84,217	20,192	45,750	10,300	-	-	-	7,500	475	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	36,499	5,364	30,900	-	-	-	-	-	235	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	77,333	-	-	76,443	-	-	-	-	690	200	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	21,235	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	235	-	-	-	15,000	-
Burundi	40,459	12,124	12,060	-	-	-	-	-	275	-	-	-	16,000	-
Cameroon	4,379	1,344	1,500	1,250	-	-	-	-	285	-	-	-	-	-
Cape Verde	723	-	-	-	-	-	603	-	120	-	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	-	-	-	-	-
Chad	7,853	473	-	-	-	-	-	-	380	500	-	-	6,500	-
Comoros	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	133,637	-	-	133,305	-	-	-	300	32	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	183,085	-	65,700	19,635	59,100	-	1,700	1,000	500	1,450	18,000	-	16,000	-
Djibouti	9,418	6,542	396	150	-	-	-	-	330	2,000	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	533,225	80,803	87,200	323,679	-	-	-	-	700	843	-	-	40,000	-
Gabon	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	200	-	-	-	-
Ghana	139,872	72,122	59,100	7,000	-	-	500	-	800	350	-	-	-	-
Guinea	22,018	14,518	7,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	1,600	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	687,665	76,885	71,550	528,760	-	-	-	8,500	970	1,000	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	28,150	-	6,400	21,650	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	229,150	-	34,850	800	153,000	-	9,000	-	500	6,000	10,000	-	15,000	-
Madagascar	86,432	10,500	56,400	500	-	-	-	-	32	-	-	-	17,000	-
Malawi	145,944	27,596	63,600	36,448	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	18,000	-
Mali	117,871	55,891	49,950	1,500	-	-	-	-	330	200	-	-	10,000	-
Mauritania	6,312	1,199	-	-	-	-	-	-	113	-	-	-	5,000	-
Mauritius	300	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	386,915	38,107	64,175	261,953	-	-	300	2,000	380	-	-	-	20,000	-
Namibia	102,899	-	1,950	100,809	-	-	-	-	140	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	16,973	1,973	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	-
Nigeria	614,159	70,967	69,100	471,227	-	-	500	50	965	1,350	-	-	-	-
Republic of the Congo	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	208,172	45,900	37,500	124,072	-	-	-	-	500	200	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	106,338	55,153	48,350	1,535	-	-	-	-	1,000	300	-	-	-	-
Seychelles	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	31,150	-	-	500	18,000	-	250	-	400	-	-	-	12,000	-
Somalia	133,820	-	1,550	-	28,270	-	-	2,000	-	-	102,000	-	-	-

**Table 2a: Country/Account Summary
FY 2010 Enduring Enacted**

(\$ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHOS USAID	GHOS STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
South Africa	577,560	13,941	14,500	545,969	-	-	-	1,500	850	800	-	-	-	-
Sudan	427,780	-	30,010	7,036	296,034	-	16,000	3,900	800	-	44,000	-	30,000	-
Swaziland	27,700	-	6,900	20,700	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	463,979	43,150	83,525	336,254	-	-	450	-	400	200	-	-	-	-
The Gambia	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	-
Togo	235	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	140	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	456,819	70,650	66,000	294,084	-	-	235	-	550	300	-	-	25,000	-
Zambia	392,995	46,054	50,900	283,661	-	-	-	-	380	-	-	-	12,000	-
Zimbabwe	89,030	-	24,500	24,330	40,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
African Union	1,500	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional	65,803	-	-	-	23,500	-	4,500	21,303	-	2,900	13,600	-	-	-
Africa Regional	159,979	130,205	19,774	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Africa Regional	20,500	20,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Africa Regional	56,378	46,793	9,585	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Africa Regional	28,127	26,127	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Africa Regional	97,242	83,212	14,030	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	776,004	240,824	128,520	106,968	178,900	-	18,575	31,187	8,930	62,100	-	-	-	-
Burma	38,600	-	2,100	-	36,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	72,615	19,000	31,500	3,000	15,000	-	-	3,015	100	1,000	-	-	-	-
China	27,200	12,000	4,000	3,000	7,400	-	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	220,670	73,500	36,950	5,250	65,000	-	11,570	6,650	1,750	20,000	-	-	-	-
Laos	7,613	513	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	5,000	100	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	2,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,350	950	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	560	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	13,250	7,500	-	-	-	-	-	250	1,000	4,500	-	-	-	-
North Korea	3,500	-	-	-	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	2,500	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	144,370	40,310	33,220	-	30,000	-	1,365	5,625	1,850	32,000	-	-	-	-
Samoa	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taiwan	575	-	-	-	-	-	-	575	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	16,841	6,151	1,000	500	2,500	-	1,740	1,850	1,500	1,600	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	26,830	20,200	2,000	-	3,000	-	800	-	330	500	-	-	-	-
Tonga	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	122,078	16,500	-	94,978	4,000	-	-	4,200	400	2,000	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific Regional	16,322	-	-	-	12,000	-	1,300	2,172	850	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDMA)	58,640	44,150	14,250	240	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	866,510	-	14,600	18,528	33,000	610,982	-	21,340	30,205	137,855	-	-	-	-

**Table 2a: Country/Account Summary
FY 2010 Enduring Enacted**

(\$ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHCS USAID	GHCS STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
Albania	28,600	-	-	-	-	22,000	-	2,650	950	3,000	-	-	-	-
Armenia	45,600	-	400	-	-	41,000	-	750	450	3,000	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	28,115	-	1,250	-	-	22,000	-	965	900	3,000	-	-	-	-
Belarus	15,000	-	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	43,100	-	-	-	-	36,000	-	2,100	1,000	4,000	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	11,850	-	-	-	-	800	-	400	1,650	9,000	-	-	-	-
Croatia	3,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	450	800	2,500	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	11,000	-	-	-	11,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	7,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,900	6,000	-	-	-	-
Estonia	3,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,100	2,500	-	-	-	-
Georgia	78,950	-	-	850	-	59,000	-	1,300	1,800	16,000	-	-	-	-
Greece	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	99,270	-	-	-	-	95,000	-	1,070	700	2,500	-	-	-	-
Latvia	3,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,100	2,500	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	3,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,100	2,700	-	-	-	-
Macedonia	27,970	-	-	-	-	22,000	-	1,020	950	4,000	-	-	-	-
Malta	1,005	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	150	455	-	-	-	-
Moldova	20,700	-	-	-	-	19,000	-	290	660	750	-	-	-	-
Montenegro	10,600	-	-	-	-	8,500	-	500	400	1,200	-	-	-	-
Poland	49,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,200	47,000	-	-	-	-
Portugal	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	14,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,700	13,000	-	-	-	-
Russia	71,595	-	8,500	3,000	-	59,000	-	1,000	95	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	51,900	-	-	-	-	49,000	-	1,000	900	1,000	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	2,150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	900	1,250	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	700	500	-	-	-	-
Turkey	7,995	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,995	5,000	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	123,078	-	4,000	14,678	-	89,000	-	2,500	1,900	11,000	-	-	-	-
Eurasia Regional	44,741	-	450	-	3,000	39,341	-	1,950	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe Regional	36,341	-	-	-	2,000	34,341	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Fund for Ireland	17,000	-	-	-	17,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	6,497,111	64,935	8,000	-	1,625,900	-	126,250	84,935	18,593	4,542,498	26,000	-	-	-
Algeria	2,610	710	-	-	-	-	-	950	950	-	-	-	-	-
Bahrain	20,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,100	700	19,000	-	-	-	-
Egypt	1,555,700	-	-	-	250,000	-	1,000	2,800	1,900	1,300,000	-	-	-	-
Iraq	414,800	-	-	-	382,500	-	-	30,300	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	2,775,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,775,000	-	-	-	-
Jordan	692,950	-	-	-	363,000	-	1,500	24,650	3,800	300,000	-	-	-	-
Kuwait	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-

Table 2a: Country/Account Summary
FY 2010 Enduring Enacted

(\$ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHOS USAID	GHOS STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
Lebanon	238,300	-	-	-	109,000	-	20,000	6,800	2,500	100,000	-	-	-	-
Libya	780	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	330	150	-	-	-	-
Morocco	35,296	19,546	-	-	3,000	-	750	1,200	1,800	9,000	-	-	-	-
Oman	12,028	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,655	1,525	8,848	-	-	-	-
Qatar	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	208	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	8	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	22,150	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	200	1,950	18,000	-	-	-	-
United Arab Emirates	240	-	-	-	-	-	-	230	10	-	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	495,900	-	-	-	393,400	-	100,000	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	67,250	35,000	8,000	-	5,000	-	1,000	4,650	1,100	12,500	-	-	-	-
Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	65,000	-	-	-	65,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)	26,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,000	-	-	-
Near East Regional	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East Regional Democracy	40,000	-	-	-	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSC/TP)	13,600	-	-	-	6,000	-	2,000	5,600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Regional (OMEPI)	10,679	9,679	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	5,119,693	112,788	285,799	24,164	3,329,567	130,650	763,050	97,395	13,480	301,300	-	-	61,500	-
Afghanistan	2,759,649	-	91,827	500	2,003,567	-	589,000	57,755	1,500	-	-	-	15,500	-
Bangladesh	168,521	66,271	53,200	-	-	-	350	4,200	1,000	1,500	-	-	42,000	-
India	126,850	31,250	78,200	9,000	-	-	-	3,200	1,200	-	-	-	4,000	-
Kazakhstan	18,885	-	2,200	600	-	10,400	-	1,900	785	3,000	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	53,765	-	1,200	475	-	46,000	-	1,590	1,000	3,500	-	-	-	-
Maldives	1,195	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	195	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	58,300	-	25,000	-	27,000	-	3,700	900	900	800	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	1,806,872	-	29,722	-	1,292,000	-	170,000	22,150	5,000	288,000	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	12,100	9,900	-	-	-	-	-	450	750	1,000	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	48,299	-	1,450	524	-	42,500	-	1,725	600	1,500	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	16,600	-	600	75	-	12,500	-	1,075	350	2,000	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	12,040	-	2,400	590	-	8,250	-	600	200	-	-	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	23,400	-	-	12,400	-	11,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia Regional	8,850	-	-	-	7,000	-	-	1,850	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Asia Regional	4,367	4,367	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	2,352,687	414,553	130,589	172,561	485,540	-	701,364	18,135	16,455	352,990	-	-	60,500	-
Argentina	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	300	300	900	-	-	-	-	-
Belize	220	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivia	72,538	35,248	16,910	-	-	-	20,000	-	380	-	-	-	-	-

**Table 2a: Country/Account Summary
FY 2010 Enduring Enacted**

(\$ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHCS USAID	GHCS STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
Brazil	25,099	16,789	5,000	1,300	-	-	1,000	400	610	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	1,950	-	-	-	-	-	-	450	900	600	-	-	-	-
Colombia	507,135	-	-	-	201,790	-	243,900	4,750	1,695	55,000	-	-	-	-
Costa Rica	380	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	380	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba	20,000	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	49,200	24,600	9,050	9,250	-	-	4,450	-	850	1,000	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	30,163	24,783	-	-	-	-	4,500	-	380	500	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	31,164	23,904	5,490	20	-	-	-	-	1,750	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	86,626	38,726	14,600	-	-	-	7,500	-	800	-	-	-	25,000	-
Guyana	22,034	4,809	-	16,525	-	-	-	-	300	400	-	-	-	-
Haiti	363,217	-	22,800	121,240	160,750	-	21,107	-	220	1,600	-	-	35,500	-
Honduras	50,191	37,491	11,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	700	-	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	10,509	7,559	1,200	300	-	-	-	-	750	700	-	-	-	-
Mexico	582,658	10,000	3,458	-	15,000	-	284,000	3,900	1,050	265,250	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	35,041	27,344	5,900	897	-	-	-	-	900	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	7,320	6,420	-	-	-	-	-	150	750	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	11,787	8,287	2,100	-	-	-	500	-	400	500	-	-	-	-
Peru	119,764	63,334	11,240	50	-	-	40,000	2,000	650	2,490	-	-	-	-
Suriname	660	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	260	400	-	-	-	-
The Bahamas	350	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	150	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	570	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	170	400	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	1,150	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	450	500	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	6,000	-	-	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	38,078	14,818	5,750	14,700	-	-	-	-	810	2,000	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere Regional	183,592	-	-	-	82,000	-	74,107	5,985	-	21,500	-	-	-	-
Central America Regional	29,348	17,786	5,391	6,171	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latin America and Caribbean Regional	57,959	51,471	5,400	1,088	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South America Regional	6,484	1,184	5,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	58,506	52,356	5,500	650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bureau for Food Security	19,810	19,810	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)	2,456,438	110,438	13,000	-	37,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,295,500	1,000,000
Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (DRL)	70,500	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70,000
Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	280,334	280,334	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (G/TIP)	21,262	-	-	-	12,000	-	9,262	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health	316,742	-	316,742	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Partnerships	422,045	-	422,045	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Table 2a: Country/Account Summary
FY 2010 Enduring Enacted**

(\$ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHCS USAID	GHCS STATE	ESF	AECCA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL)	193,961	-	-	-	-	-	193,961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Organizations	394,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	394,000
International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	262,485	-	-	-	-	-	-	262,485	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral Food Security Programs	66,600	66,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of Development Partners (ODP)	56,637	56,637	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES)	178,800	-	-	-	178,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Political-Military Affairs (PM)	242,764	-	-	-	-	-	-	65,295	5,105	54,464	117,900	-	-	-
Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM)	1,738,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,693,000	-	45,000
Reserve	77,651	19,395	-	-	58,256	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism (S/CT)	125,175	-	-	-	-	-	-	125,175	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator (S/GAC)	1,402,579	-	-	1,402,579	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Administrative Expenses	1,662,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,662,300
Civilian Stabilization Initiative	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
USAID Capital Investment Fund	185,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	185,000
USAID Development Credit Authority Admin	8,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,600
USAID Inspector General Operating Expense	49,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49,900
USAID Operating Expense	1,388,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,388,800
USAID Program Management Initiatives	2,800	2,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Independent Agencies	1,581,857	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,581,857
Peace Corps	400,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400,000
Millennium Challenge Corporation	1,105,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,105,000
Inter-American Foundation	23,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,000
African Development Foundation	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
Treasury Technical Assistance	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000
Debt Restructuring	60,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,000
Export-Import Bank	2,380	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,380

**Table 2a: Country/Account Summary
FY 2010 Enduring Enacted**

(\$ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHOS USAID	GHOS STATE	ESF	AECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)	-202,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-202,700
Trade and Development Agency	55,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,200
International Trade Commission	81,860	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81,860
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	2,117	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,117
International Financial Institutions (IFIs)	2,043,670	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,043,670
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	86,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86,500
International Clean Technology Fund	300,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300,000
International Development Association	1,262,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,262,500
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inter-American Development Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enterprise for the Americas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral Investment Fund	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000
Inter-American Investment Corporation	4,670	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,670
Asian Development Fund	105,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	105,000
African Development Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
African Development Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	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
Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian Development Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Strategic Climate Fund	75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75,000
Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: FY 2010 Enacted levels includes the allocations as of March 30, 2010, from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32) and war supplemental funds from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212). \$1.8 billion in forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32) was designated for FY 2010 and is included in the FY 2010 Enacted level. This forward funding includes GHCS: \$50 million; INCLE: \$94 million; FMF: \$1,225.5 million.

*Other includes TI, IDA, USAID Operating Expenses (OE), USAID Capital Investment Fund (CIF), USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses, DCA Administrative Expenses, ERMA, Democracy Fund, Complex Crises Fund, International Organizations & Programs, Independent Agencies and International Financial Institutions (IFIs).

Table 2b: Country/Account Summary
FY 2010 Enduring Actual

(\$ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHCS-USAID	GHCS-STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
TOTAL	36,321,526	2,520,000	2,473,600	5,359,000	6,563,398	741,632	1,848,000	754,000	108,000	5,476,169	331,500	1,693,000	1,690,000	6,763,227
Africa	8,096,776	1,075,632	1,145,205	3,516,103	633,104	-	35,538	47,894	15,130	17,950	187,600	-	1,422,620	-
Angola	84,115	20,192	45,750	10,300	-	-	-	7,500	373	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	36,580	5,364	30,900	-	-	-	-	-	316	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	77,331	-	-	76,443	-	-	-	-	888	200	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	21,737	1,375	6,000	-	-	-	-	1,143	261	-	-	-	12,958	-
Burundi	35,618	12,124	12,060	-	-	-	-	-	345	-	-	-	11,089	-
Cameroon	9,261	1,344	1,500	1,250	-	-	-	-	287	350	-	-	4,550	-
Cape Verde	727	-	-	-	-	-	603	-	124	-	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	6,013	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	5,953	-
Chad	106,384	473	-	-	-	-	-	1,143	375	500	-	-	103,893	-
Comoros	661	-	-	-	550	-	-	-	111	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	103,605	-	-	103,305	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	267,699	-	65,700	19,635	62,600	-	1,700	841	500	1,450	14,000	-	101,273	-
Djibouti	13,566	6,542	396	150	-	-	-	1,970	379	2,000	-	-	2,129	-
Ethiopia	909,419	82,177	87,200	286,699	-	-	-	2,225	336	-	-	-	450,782	-
Gabon	720	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	520	-	-	-	-
Ghana	141,441	73,497	59,100	7,000	-	-	500	-	794	550	-	-	-	-
Guinea	23,618	14,518	7,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,600	-	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	797,889	79,395	71,550	528,760	4,000	-	-	9,750	959	1,500	-	-	101,975	-
Lesotho	28,227	-	6,400	21,650	-	-	-	-	177	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	230,513	1,375	34,850	800	153,000	-	9,000	-	488	6,000	10,000	-	15,000	-
Madagascar	91,023	10,500	58,400	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,623	-
Malawi	148,199	29,851	63,600	36,448	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	18,000	-
Mali	120,336	55,891	49,950	1,500	1,000	-	-	1,143	411	200	-	-	10,241	-
Mauritania	7,902	1,199	-	-	-	-	-	1,556	147	-	-	-	5,000	-
Mauritius	600	150	-	-	-	-	-	300	150	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	386,335	38,107	64,175	261,953	-	-	300	2,000	385	-	-	-	19,415	-
Namibia	102,899	-	1,950	100,809	-	-	-	-	140	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	66,551	1,973	-	-	-	-	-	842	-	-	-	-	63,736	-
Nigeria	616,180	70,967	69,100	471,227	-	-	500	1,520	1,016	1,850	-	-	-	-
Republic of the Congo	4,926	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	132	-	-	-	4,794	-
Rwanda	212,351	45,900	37,500	124,072	-	-	-	-	512	200	-	-	4,167	-
Sao Tome and Principe	501	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	171	330	-	-	-	-
Senegal	109,480	56,528	48,350	1,768	400	-	-	1,143	991	300	-	-	-	-
Seychelles	118	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	118	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	31,353	-	-	500	18,000	-	250	-	403	200	-	-	12,000	-
Somalia	162,176	-	1,550	-	31,270	-	-	2,353	-	-	102,000	-	15,003	-
South Africa	579,930	16,316	14,500	545,969	-	-	-	1,500	845	800	-	-	-	-
Sudan	705,021	1,300	30,010	7,036	296,034	-	16,000	3,900	793	-	44,000	-	305,948	-
Swaziland	27,767	-	6,900	20,700	-	-	-	-	167	-	-	-	-	-

Table 2b: Country/Account Summary
FY 2010 Enduring Actual

(\$ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHCS-USAID	GHCS-STATE	ESF	AECCA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
Tanzania	467,739	38,252	83,525	336,254	-	-	-	450	2,110	397	700	-	-	6,051
The Gambia	118	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	118	-	-	-	-
Togo	319	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	224	-	-	-	-
Uganda	458,100	72,025	66,000	271,584	-	-	235	1,030	591	300	6,000	-	40,335	-
Zambia	368,235	46,054	50,900	253,661	-	-	-	-	366	-	-	-	7,254	-
Zimbabwe	168,481	-	24,500	24,330	40,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79,451	-
African Union	3,000	1,500	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional	40,675	-	-	-	22,550	-	4,500	3,625	-	-	10,000	-	-	-
Africa Regional	129,190	108,916	19,774	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Africa Regional	20,500	20,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Africa Regional	58,428	48,093	9,585	-	750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Africa Regional	30,727	26,927	2,000	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Africa Regional	100,992	86,212	14,030	-	750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	793,553	240,824	128,520	106,968	178,900	-	18,575	32,687	8,878	59,100	-	-	19,101	-
Burma	38,600	-	2,100	-	36,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	72,614	19,000	31,500	3,000	15,000	-	-	3,015	99	1,000	-	-	-	-
China	27,200	12,000	4,000	3,000	7,400	-	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	220,789	73,500	36,950	5,250	65,000	-	11,570	6,700	1,819	20,000	-	-	-	-
Laos	10,927	513	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	5,000	71	-	-	-	3,343	-
Malaysia	2,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,300	950	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	534	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	13,256	7,500	-	-	-	-	-	250	1,006	4,500	-	-	-	-
North Korea	3,500	-	-	-	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	2,500	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	157,178	40,310	33,220	-	30,000	-	1,365	5,675	1,850	29,000	-	-	15,758	-
Samoa	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taiwan	575	-	-	-	-	-	-	575	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	18,362	6,151	1,000	500	2,500	-	1,740	3,300	1,571	1,600	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	26,803	20,200	2,000	-	3,000	-	800	-	303	500	-	-	-	-
Tonga	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	122,078	16,500	-	94,978	4,000	-	-	4,200	400	2,000	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	16,211	-	-	-	12,000	-	1,300	2,172	739	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	58,640	44,150	14,250	13,378	33,000	610,882	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Albania	861,296	-	14,600	13,378	33,000	610,882	-	21,049	30,532	137,855	-	-	-	-
Armenia	29,521	-	-	-	-	22,000	-	3,559	962	3,000	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	45,599	-	400	-	-	41,000	-	750	449	3,000	-	-	-	-
Belarus	28,101	-	1,250	-	-	22,000	-	965	886	3,000	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	15,000	-	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	42,840	-	-	-	-	36,000	-	1,850	990	4,000	-	-	-	-
	11,519	-	-	-	-	800	-	-	1,719	9,000	-	-	-	-

Table 2b: Country/Account Summary
FY 2010 Enduring Actual

(\$ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHCS-USAID	GHCS-STATE	ESF	AECCA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
Croatia	3,814	-	-	-	-	-	-	450	884	2,500	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	11,000	-	-	-	11,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	7,892	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,882	6,000	-	-	-	-
Estonia	3,656	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,156	2,500	-	-	-	-
Georgia	78,956	-	-	850	-	59,000	-	1,300	1,806	16,000	-	-	-	-
Greece	105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	105	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	2,060	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,060	1,000	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	99,270	-	-	-	-	95,000	-	1,070	700	2,500	-	-	-	-
Latvia	3,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,100	2,500	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	3,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,100	2,700	-	-	-	-
Macedonia	27,975	-	-	-	-	22,000	-	1,020	955	4,000	-	-	-	-
Malta	1,004	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	149	455	-	-	-	-
Moldova	21,421	-	-	-	-	19,650	-	290	731	750	-	-	-	-
Montenegro	10,648	-	-	-	-	8,500	-	550	398	1,200	-	-	-	-
Poland	49,198	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,198	47,000	-	-	-	-
Portugal	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	14,760	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,760	13,000	-	-	-	-
Russia	71,500	-	8,500	3,000	-	59,000	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	51,553	-	-	-	-	49,000	-	650	903	1,000	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	2,214	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	964	1,250	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	1,194	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	694	500	-	-	-	-
Turkey	8,187	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,195	4,992	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	117,932	-	4,000	9,528	-	89,000	-	2,500	1,904	11,000	-	-	-	-
Eurasia Regional	43,541	-	450	-	3,000	38,591	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe Regional	36,341	-	-	-	2,000	34,341	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Fund for Ireland	17,000	-	-	-	17,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	6,516,401	64,935	8,000	-	1,625,900	-	126,250	85,385	18,520	4,542,498	26,000	-	18,913	-
Algeria	8,648	710	-	-	-	-	-	775	950	-	-	-	6,213	-
Bahrain	20,471	-	-	-	-	-	-	800	671	19,000	-	-	-	-
Egypt	1,555,700	-	-	-	250,000	-	1,000	2,800	1,900	1,300,000	-	-	-	-
Iraq	414,789	-	-	-	382,500	-	-	30,300	1,989	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	2,775,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,775,000	-	-	-	-
Jordan	692,997	-	-	-	363,000	-	1,500	24,725	3,772	300,000	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	238,300	-	-	-	109,000	-	20,000	6,800	2,500	100,000	-	-	-	-
Libya	769	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	319	150	-	-	-	-
Morocco	35,285	19,546	-	-	3,000	-	750	1,200	1,789	9,000	-	-	-	-
Oman	12,028	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,655	1,525	8,948	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	207	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	7	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	21,945	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	1,945	18,000	-	-	-	-
United Arab Emirates	230	-	-	-	-	-	-	230	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	495,900	-	-	-	393,400	-	100,000	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	80,328	35,000	8,000	-	5,000	-	1,000	4,975	1,153	12,500	-	-	12,700	-

Table 2b: Country/Account Summary
FY 2010 Enduring Actual

(\$ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHCS-USAID	GHCS-STATE	ESF	AECCA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	65,000	-	-	-	65,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)	26,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,000	-	-	-
Near East Regional	2,325	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,325	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East Regional Democracy	40,000	-	-	-	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	13,800	-	-	-	6,000	-	2,000	5,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Regional (OMEP)	10,679	9,679	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	5,300,513	112,788	285,799	24,164	3,329,567	130,750	763,050	97,195	13,404	311,312	-	-	232,484	-
Afghanistan	2,802,435	-	91,827	500	2,003,567	-	589,000	57,655	1,756	-	-	-	58,130	-
Bangladesh	167,905	66,271	53,200	-	-	-	350	3,575	1,009	1,500	-	-	42,000	-
India	126,653	31,250	78,200	9,000	-	-	-	-	3,200	1,269	-	-	3,734	-
Kazakhstan	22,722	-	2,200	600	-	10,400	-	1,900	779	6,843	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	53,608	-	1,200	475	-	46,000	-	1,590	843	3,500	-	-	-	-
Maldives	1,203	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	203	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	62,226	-	25,000	-	27,000	-	3,700	700	886	800	-	-	4,130	-
Pakistan	1,911,617	-	29,722	-	1,292,000	-	170,000	23,875	5,000	294,169	-	-	96,851	-
Sri Lanka	29,903	9,900	-	-	-	-	-	450	731	1,000	-	-	17,822	-
Tajikistan	57,972	-	1,450	524	-	42,500	-	1,725	456	1,500	-	-	9,817	-
Turkmenistan	16,512	-	600	75	-	12,500	-	1,075	262	2,000	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	12,040	-	2,400	590	-	8,250	-	600	200	-	-	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	23,500	-	-	12,400	-	11,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia Regional	7,850	-	-	-	7,000	-	-	850	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Asia Regional	4,367	4,367	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	2,525,929	420,451	130,589	172,411	485,540	-	701,364	16,835	16,315	352,990	-	-	229,434	-
Argentina	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	300	300	900	-	-	-	-	-
Belize	278	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	258	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivia	72,524	35,248	16,910	-	-	-	20,000	-	366	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	25,099	16,789	5,000	1,300	-	-	1,000	400	610	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	1,949	-	-	-	-	-	-	450	889	600	-	-	-	-
Colombia	516,192	-	-	-	201,790	-	243,900	4,750	1,694	55,000	-	-	9,058	-
Costa Rica	366	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	366	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba	20,000	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	49,194	24,600	9,050	9,250	-	-	4,450	-	844	1,000	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	30,972	24,763	-	-	-	-	4,500	-	375	500	-	-	814	-
El Salvador	31,122	23,904	5,490	20	-	-	-	-	1,708	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	104,036	38,726	14,600	-	-	-	7,500	-	797	-	-	-	42,413	-
Guyana	22,034	4,809	-	16,525	-	-	-	-	300	400	-	-	-	-
Haiti	504,738	-	22,800	121,240	160,750	-	21,107	-	92	1,600	-	-	177,149	-
Honduras	50,268	37,491	11,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	777	-	-	-	-	-

Table 2b: Country/Account Summary
FY 2010 Enduring Actual

(\$ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHCS-USAID	GHCS-STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
Jamaica	10,511	7,559	1,200	300	-	-	-	-	752	700	-	-	-	-
Mexico	582,597	10,000	3,458	-	15,000	-	284,000	3,900	989	265,250	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	35,035	27,344	5,900	897	-	-	-	-	894	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	7,320	6,420	-	-	-	-	-	150	750	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	11,781	8,287	2,100	-	-	-	500	-	394	500	-	-	-	-
Peru	119,741	63,334	11,240	50	-	-	40,000	2,000	627	2,490	-	-	-	-
Suriname	650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	400	-	-	-	-
The Bahamas	350	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	150	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	567	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	167	400	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	1,223	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	523	500	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	6,000	-	-	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	37,901	14,818	5,750	14,550	-	-	-	-	783	2,000	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere Regional	182,292	-	-	-	82,000	-	74,107	4,685	-	21,500	-	-	-	-
Central America Regional	29,348	17,766	5,391	6,171	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latin America and Caribbean Regional	63,857	57,369	5,400	1,088	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South America Regional	6,484	1,184	5,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	58,506	52,356	5,500	650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bureau for Food Security	19,810	19,810	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)	915,886	110,438	13,000	-	37,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-245,052	1,000,000
Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (DRL)	70,500	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70,000
Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	292,834	280,334	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,500	-
Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (G/TIP)	21,262	-	-	-	12,000	-	9,262	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health	320,342	-	320,342	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Partnerships	372,045	-	422,045	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL)	193,961	-	-	-	-	-	193,961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Organizations	390,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	390,400
International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	262,485	-	-	-	-	-	-	262,485	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral Food Security Programs	66,600	66,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of Development Partners (ODP)	57,637	57,637	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES)	178,800	-	-	-	178,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Political-Military Affairs (PM)	242,880	-	-	-	-	-	-	65,295	5,221	54,464	117,900	-	-	-
Policy, Planning and Learning	4,900	4,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM)	1,738,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,693,000	-	45,000
Unallocated	59,082	10,495	-	-	48,587	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism (S/CT)	125,175	-	-	-	-	-	-	125,175	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 2b: Country/Account Summary
FY 2010 Enduring Actual

(\$ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHCS-USAID	GHCS-STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator (S/GAC)	1,525,326	-	-	1,525,326	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Administrative Expenses	1,632,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,632,300
USAID Capital Investment Fund	185,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	185,000
USAID Development Credit Authority Admin	8,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,600
USAID Inspector General Operating Expense	49,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49,900
USAID Operating Expense	1,388,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,388,800
USAID Program Management Initiatives	2,800	2,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Independent Agencies	1,581,857	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,581,857
Peace Corps	400,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400,000
Millennium Challenge Corporation	1,105,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,105,000
Inter-American Foundation	23,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,000
African Development Foundation	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
Treasury Technical Assistance	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000
Debt Restructuring	60,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,000
Export-Import Bank	2,380	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,380
Overseas Privat Investment Corporation (OPIC)	-202,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-202,700
Trade and Development Agency	55,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,200
International Trade Commission	81,860	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81,860
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	2,117	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,117
International Financial Institutions (IFIs)	2,043,670	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,043,670
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	86,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86,500
International Clean Technology Fund	300,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300,000
International Development Association	1,262,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,262,500
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inter-American Development Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000
Inter-American Investment Corporation	4,670	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,670
Asian Development Fund	105,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	105,000
African Development Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
African Development Fund	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
Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 2b: Country/Account Summary
FY 2010 Enduring Actual

(\$ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHCS-USAID	GHCS-STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
Asian Development Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Strategic Climate Fund	75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75,000
Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: FY 2010 Actual levels includes the allocations as of September 30, 2010, from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32) and war supplemental funds from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212). \$1.8 billion in forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32) was designated for FY 2010 and is included in the FY 2010 Enacted level. This forward funding includes GHCS: \$50 million; INCLE: \$94 million; FMF: \$1,225.5 million.

*Other includes TI, IDA, USAID Operating Expenses (OE), USAID Capital Investment Fund (CIF), USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses, DCA Administrative Expenses, ERMA, Democracy Fund, Complex Crises Fund, International Organizations & Programs, Independent Agencies and International Financial Institutions (IFIs).

**Table : Country/Account Summary
FY 2010 Supplemental**

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2010 Actual War Supp	FY 2010 Actual War OCO Supp	FY 2010 Actual Non- War Supp	FY 2010 Supplemental Total
TOTAL		1,450,400	1,030,000	2,119,160	4,599,560
Economic Support Fund		1,188,000	380,000	912,000	2,480,000
Afghanistan		929,000	380,000	-	1,309,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo		-	-	15,000	15,000
El Salvador		-	-	25,000	25,000
Haiti		-	-	760,000	760,000
Jordan		-	-	100,000	100,000
Pakistan		259,000	-	-	259,000
Vietnam		-	-	12,000	12,000
Food for Peace Title II		-	-	150,000	150,000
DCHA/FFP - Contingency		-	-	150,000	150,000
Foreign Military Financing		50,000	-	50,000	100,000
Iraq		-	-	-	-
Jordan		-	-	50,000	50,000
Pakistan		50,000	-	-	50,000
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID		-	-	45,000	45,000
GH/IP - Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats		-	-	45,000	45,000
International Disaster Assistance		-	-	460,000	460,000
DCHA/OFDA		-	-	460,000	460,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement		209,000	650,000	322,660	1,181,660
Afghanistan		169,000	-	-	169,000
Haiti		-	-	147,660	147,660
Iraq		-	650,000	-	650,000
Mexico		-	-	175,000	175,000
Pakistan		40,000	-	-	40,000
Migration and Refugee Assistance		-	-	165,000	165,000
PRM, OA - Africa		-	-	40,000	40,000
PRM, OA - East Asia		-	-	8,000	8,000
PRM, OA - Near East		-	-	60,000	60,000
PRM, OA - Protection Priorities		-	-	27,000	27,000
PRM, OA - South Asia		-	-	30,000	30,000
Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund		-	-	-	-
Pakistan		-	-	-	-
USAID Administrative Expense		3,400	-	14,500	17,900
USAID Inspector General Operating Expense		3,400	-	4,500	7,900
USAID Operating Expense		-	-	10,000	10,000

**Table : Country/Account Summary
FY 2012 Enduring Request**

(\$ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHCS-USAID	GHCS-STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
TOTAL	37,595,722	2,918,002	3,073,600	5,641,900	5,968,663	626,718	1,511,838	708,540	109,964	5,550,463	292,000	1,613,100	1,690,000	7,890,944
Africa	7,797,264	1,166,336	1,605,581	3,774,390	618,549	-	91,715	43,250	15,500	18,793	154,150	-	309,000	-
Angola	72,858	11,724	42,575	10,609	-	-	-	7,500	450	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	29,100	-	28,850	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	71,890	-	-	71,000	-	-	-	-	690	200	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	21,250	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	15,000	-
Burundi	37,621	4,736	11,560	5,000	-	-	-	-	325	-	-	-	16,000	-
Cameroon	13,035	-	1,500	11,250	-	-	-	-	285	-	-	-	-	-
Cape Verde	135	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	135	-	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	-	-	-	-	-
Chad	6,580	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	380	200	-	-	6,000	-
Comoros	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	142,480	-	-	142,455	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	261,893	-	95,550	49,635	59,908	-	6,000	1,000	500	300	19,000	-	30,000	-
Djibouti	7,350	2,450	-	1,800	-	-	750	-	350	2,000	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	608,301	84,724	132,450	314,089	-	-	500	-	695	843	-	-	75,000	-
Gabon	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	200	-	-	-	-
Ghana	204,543	111,623	82,400	9,270	-	-	-	-	825	425	-	-	-	-
Guinea	13,600	6,000	7,500	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	751,414	89,691	103,000	544,623	-	-	2,000	8,900	1,000	2,200	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	28,800	-	6,400	22,300	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	211,401	-	39,500	2,800	124,276	-	17,000	-	525	7,300	5,000	-	15,000	-
Madagascar	78,800	-	61,300	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,000	-
Malawi	201,630	45,989	89,500	47,841	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	18,000	-
Mali	171,772	79,722	74,000	7,500	-	-	-	-	350	200	-	-	10,000	-
Mauritania	5,680	-	-	-	-	-	330	-	150	200	-	-	5,000	-
Mauritius	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	424,571	43,460	88,300	269,811	-	-	600	2,000	400	-	-	-	20,000	-
Namibia	99,650	-	-	99,500	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	15,025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	15,000	-
Nigeria	660,453	70,276	117,000	471,227	-	-	-	-	950	1,000	-	-	-	-
Republic of the Congo	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	241,383	65,983	54,700	120,000	-	-	-	-	500	200	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	119,860	56,250	60,800	1,535	-	-	-	-	950	325	-	-	-	-
Seychelles	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	22,724	-	-	500	9,824	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	12,000	-
Somalia	82,371	-	1,550	-	25,821	-	2,000	2,000	-	-	51,000	-	-	-
South Africa	561,936	29,842	16,500	509,969	-	-	3,000	1,050	875	700	-	-	-	-
Sudan	518,257	-	38,510	12,397	335,650	-	37,000	3,900	800	-	60,000	-	30,000	-

**Table : Country/Account Summary
FY 2012 Enduring Request**

(\$ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHCS-USAID	GHCS-STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
Swaziland	45,831	-	6,900	38,831	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	571,892	100,000	124,000	346,342	-	-	950	-	400	200	-	-	-	-
The Gambia	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	-
Togo	140	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	140	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	527,774	77,933	99,500	322,906	-	-	1,535	-	600	300	-	-	25,000	-
Zambia	400,770	46,050	61,300	292,170	-	-	900	-	350	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	109,975	-	26,500	44,330	39,120	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-
African Union	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State/Africa Regional	80,150	-	-	-	22,950	-	19,150	16,900	-	2,000	19,150	-	-	-
Africa Regional	163,433	60,023	103,410	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Africa Regional	23,210	23,210	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Africa Regional	62,963	52,913	9,250	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Africa Regional	33,070	27,670	2,000	3,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Africa Regional	89,343	76,067	13,276	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	818,883	380,642	171,450	102,216	57,710	-	21,090	34,415	9,185	42,175	-	-	-	-
Burma	37,200	-	2,100	-	35,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	87,760	37,300	36,500	3,090	5,000	-	670	4,140	260	800	-	-	-	-
China	12,850	-	4,000	3,000	5,000	-	850	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	253,175	138,147	69,350	5,408	-	-	11,570	6,900	1,800	20,000	-	-	-	-
Laos	9,208	1,508	1,000	-	-	-	1,500	5,000	200	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	2,450	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	950	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	1,560	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	10,550	6,300	-	-	-	-	-	250	1,000	3,000	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	7,500	-	2,500	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	163,680	99,355	35,500	-	-	-	2,450	9,525	1,850	15,000	-	-	-	-
Samoa	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taiwan	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	13,151	6,151	1,000	500	-	-	1,740	1,300	1,400	1,060	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	18,188	13,228	4,000	-	-	-	660	-	300	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	125,346	32,653	-	84,978	-	-	550	4,200	650	2,315	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific Regional	15,485	-	-	-	12,610	-	1,100	1,100	675	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	58,740	43,000	15,500	240	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	744,795	-	14,450	32,228	6,000	513,907	500	24,210	30,100	123,400	-	-	-	-
Albania	22,650	-	-	-	-	16,000	-	2,650	1,000	3,000	-	-	-	-
Armenia	44,300	-	-	-	-	40,000	-	850	450	3,000	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	21,365	-	-	-	-	16,600	-	865	900	3,000	-	-	-	-
Belarus	11,000	-	-	-	-	11,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	50,250	-	-	-	-	39,000	-	5,250	1,000	5,000	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	10,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,700	9,000	-	-	-	-

**Table : Country/Account Summary
FY 2012 Enduring Request**

(\$ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHCS-USAID	GHCS-STATE	ESF	AECCA	INCLC	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
Croatia	4,850	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,450	900	2,500	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	3,500	-	-	-	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	6,000	-	-	-	-
Estonia	3,650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,150	2,500	-	-	-	-
Georgia	87,607	-	-	850	-	66,732	-	2,025	2,000	16,000	-	-	-	-
Greece	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	67,450	-	-	-	-	63,000	-	750	700	3,000	-	-	-	-
Latvia	3,650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,150	2,500	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	3,850	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,150	2,700	-	-	-	-
Macedonia	19,520	-	-	-	-	14,000	-	520	1,000	4,000	-	-	-	-
Malta	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-
Moldova	23,400	-	-	-	-	21,000	-	400	750	1,250	-	-	-	-
Montenegro	6,340	-	-	-	-	3,140	-	1,500	500	1,200	-	-	-	-
Poland	37,200	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	2,200	32,000	-	-	-	-
Portugal	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	14,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,800	13,000	-	-	-	-
Russia	64,635	-	9,500	2,000	-	52,335	-	800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	39,050	-	-	-	-	33,500	-	2,650	900	2,000	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	2,150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	900	1,250	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	700	500	-	-	-	-
Turkey	5,600	-	-	-	-	-	500	1,100	4,000	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	126,378	-	4,500	29,378	-	79,100	-	2,500	1,900	9,000	-	-	-	-
Eurasia Regional	30,600	-	450	-	-	29,500	-	650	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe Regional	26,250	-	-	-	-	26,000	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Fund for Ireland	2,500	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	6,789,554	29,954	21,000	-	1,593,160	-	154,620	67,895	18,275	4,858,650	26,000	-	-	-
Algeria	2,870	-	-	-	-	-	870	700	1,300	-	-	-	-	-
Bahrain	26,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	700	25,000	-	-	-	-
Egypt	1,557,250	-	-	-	250,000	-	250	5,600	1,400	1,300,000	-	-	-	-
Iraq	360,145	-	-	-	325,700	-	-	32,445	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	3,075,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,075,000	-	-	-	-
Jordan	675,700	-	-	-	360,000	-	500	11,500	3,700	300,000	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	232,300	-	-	-	100,000	-	25,000	4,800	2,500	100,000	-	-	-	-
Libya	1,650	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,050	350	250	-	-	-	-
Morocco	43,654	26,454	-	-	-	-	3,000	3,300	1,900	9,000	-	-	-	-
Oman	12,650	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	1,650	9,500	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	6,575	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,675	4,900	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	513,400	-	-	-	400,400	-	113,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	120,160	-	21,000	-	47,560	-	11,000	4,500	1,100	35,000	-	-	-	-
Near East Regional	142,000	3,500	-	-	109,500	-	1,000	2,000	-	-	26,000	-	-	-

**Table : Country/Account Summary
FY 2012 Enduring Request**

(\$ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHCS-USAID	GHCS-STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
South and Central Asia	4,561,674	180,446	256,200	35,754	2,980,089	112,811	455,150	109,959	14,725	359,040	-	-	57,500	-
Afghanistan	1,996,780	-	500	500	1,587,630	-	324,000	66,250	2,400	-	-	-	15,500	-
Bangladesh	266,118	119,902	97,200	-	-	-	850	3,666	1,000	1,500	-	-	42,000	-
India	142,600	31,000	96,000	9,000	-	-	-	5,200	1,400	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	21,385	-	2,200	600	-	14,100	-	1,700	785	2,000	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	46,625	-	1,200	475	-	40,800	-	1,250	1,000	1,900	-	-	-	-
Maldives	3,695	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	195	500	-	-	-	-
Nepal	93,889	6,000	51,500	-	29,835	-	3,700	914	1,000	940	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	1,865,029	-	2,000	-	1,359,600	-	125,000	23,429	5,000	350,000	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	22,239	15,994	-	-	-	-	1,600	3,450	695	500	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	45,025	-	2,700	524	-	38,751	-	1,650	600	800	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	10,275	-	200	75	-	8,000	-	850	350	800	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	11,830	-	2,700	590	-	7,540	-	600	300	100	-	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	27,610	-	-	23,990	-	3,620	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia Regional	4,024	-	-	-	3,024	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Asia Regional	4,550	4,550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	1,983,037	415,176	131,021	209,376	477,649	-	565,570	21,530	16,610	85,605	-	-	60,500	-
Argentina	1,650	-	-	-	-	-	400	300	950	-	-	-	-	-
Belize	420	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	200	200	-	-	-	-
Bolivia	32,710	8,350	14,100	-	-	-	10,000	-	260	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	18,250	12,000	-	1,300	-	-	4,000	300	650	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	1,300	-	-	-	-	-	100	300	900	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	400,208	-	-	-	189,108	-	160,600	4,750	1,750	44,000	-	-	-	-
Costa Rica	715	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	315	-	-	-	-
Cuba	20,000	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	36,401	18,273	7,750	9,528	-	-	-	-	850	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	32,040	22,940	-	-	-	-	7,700	500	400	500	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	35,460	30,000	3,090	20	-	-	-	-	1,100	1,250	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	99,725	50,825	17,600	-	5,000	-	-	-	800	500	-	-	25,000	-
Guyana	13,850	-	-	-	13,525	-	-	-	325	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	405,349	-	43,000	160,928	146,281	-	19,420	-	220	-	-	-	35,500	-
Honduras	67,966	55,266	10,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	700	1,000	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	11,613	9,363	1,200	300	-	-	-	-	750	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	333,910	33,350	3,700	-	33,260	-	248,500	5,380	1,720	8,000	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	25,336	19,964	3,200	887	-	-	-	-	875	400	-	-	-	-
Panama	2,790	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	800	1,840	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	8,600	7,000	-	-	-	-	800	-	400	400	-	-	-	-
Peru	111,109	71,019	5,640	50	-	-	28,950	2,000	650	2,800	-	-	-	-
Suriname	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-
The Bahamas	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	-	-	-	-	-

**Table : Country/Account Summary
FY 2012 Enduring Request**

(\$ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHCS-USAID	GHCS-STATE	ESF	AECCA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
Uruguay	980	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	480	400	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	40,346	19,246	5,750	14,550	-	-	-	-	800	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere Regional	196,850	-	-	-	79,000	-	85,000	7,850	-	24,000	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	29,511	17,950	5,391	6,170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latin America and Caribbean Regional	45,788	39,100	5,600	1,088	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South America Regional	5,530	530	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	28,150	22,000	5,500	650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bureau for Food Security	310,200	310,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)	2,407,351	139,651	13,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,263,000	-	991,700
Development Partnerships	44,124	44,124	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (DRL)	66,542	-	-	-	66,542	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	197,600	157,700	-	-	39,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (G/TIP)	20,808	-	-	-	-	-	20,808	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health	352,353	-	352,353	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Partnerships	503,045	-	503,045	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL)	202,385	-	-	-	-	-	202,385	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Organizations	348,705	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	348,705
International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	253,070	-	-	-	-	-	-	253,070	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES)	125,064	-	-	-	125,064	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Security Contingency Fund	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000
Political-Military Affairs (PM)	212,904	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,695	5,559	62,800	111,850	-	-	-
Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM)	1,645,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,613,100	-	32,000
Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism (S/CT)	121,516	-	-	-	-	-	-	121,516	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator (S/GAC)	1,487,286	-	-	1,487,286	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special Representatives	4,000	-	-	-	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Forward: Program Effectiveness Initiatives	71,773	71,773	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Administrative Expenses	1,752,420	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,752,420
USAID Capital Investment Fund	189,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	189,200
USAID Development Credit Authority Admin	8,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,300
USAID Inspector General Operating Expense	51,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51,500
USAID Operating Expense	1,503,420	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,503,420
Independent Agencies	1,397,304	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,397,304

**Table : Country/Account Summary
FY 2012 Enduring Request**

(\$ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHCS-USAID	GHCS-STATE	ESF	AECCA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
Peace Corps	439,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	439,600
Millennium Challenge Corporation	1,125,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,125,100
Inter-American Foundation	19,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,100
African Development Foundation	24,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,000
Treasury Technical Assistance	30,120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,120
Debt Restructuring	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000
Export-import Bank	-212,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-212,900
Overseas Privat Investment Corporation (OPIC)	-188,110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-188,110
Trade and Development Agency	56,270	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56,270
International Trade Commission	87,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87,000
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	2,124	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,124
International Financial Institutions (IFIs)	3,318,815	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,318,815
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	143,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	143,750
International Clean Technology Fund	400,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400,000
International Development Association	1,358,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,358,500
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	117,364	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	117,364
Inter-American Development Bank	102,018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102,018
Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000
Inter-American Investment Corporation	20,429	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,429
Asian Development Fund	115,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	115,250
African Development Bank	32,418	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,418
African Development Fund	195,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	195,000
European Bank of Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) Trust Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
European Bank of Reconstruction and Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Fund for Agricultural Development	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian Development Bank	106,586	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	106,586
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	308,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	308,000
Strategic Climate Fund	190,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	190,000
Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	174,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	174,500

*Other includes TI, IDA, USAID Operating Expenses (OE), USAID Capital Investment Fund (CIF), USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses, DCA Administrative Expenses, ERMA, Democracy Fund, Complex Crises Fund, International Organizations & Programs, Global Security Contingency Fund (GSCF), Independent Agencies and International Financial Institutions (IFIs).

Table 5: Account/Country Summary
FY 2010 - FY 2012 Overseas Contingency Operations
(OCO)

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2010 Actual OCO	FY 2012 OCO Request
TOTAL		2,044,433	4,316,600
Economic Support Fund		1,342,433	1,216,600
South and Central Asia		1,342,433	1,216,600
Afghanistan		1,342,433	1,216,600
Foreign Military Financing		-	1,000,000
Near East		-	1,000,000
Iraq		-	1,000,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement		702,000	1,000,000
Near East		702,000	1,000,000
Iraq		702,000	1,000,000
Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund		-	1,100,000
South and Central Asia		-	1,100,000
Pakistan		-	1,100,000

Table 6: Objective, Program Areas Summary
FY 2010 Actual - FY 2012 Request

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2010 Enduring Actual	FY 2012 Enduring Request
TOTAL		32,695,999	32,879,603
1 Peace and Security		8,744,525	8,288,556
1.1 Counter-Terrorism		432,180	323,691
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)		320,455	317,781
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		6,500,756	6,660,251
1.4 Counter-Narcotics		1,064,604	633,378
1.5 Transnational Crime		91,651	98,545
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation		334,879	254,910
2 Governing Justly and Democratically		3,269,168	3,041,765
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights		887,786	927,634
2.2 Good Governance		1,517,674	1,422,249
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building		320,884	215,444
2.4 Civil Society		542,824	476,438
3 Investing in People		10,524,281	11,043,496
3.1 Health		8,828,802	9,715,588
3.2 Education		1,181,428	983,146
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations		514,051	344,762
4 Economic Growth		4,439,318	4,749,383
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth		246,171	265,329
4.2 Trade and Investment		258,570	216,247
4.3 Financial Sector		114,966	86,089
4.4 Infrastructure		443,891	883,216
4.5 Agriculture		1,663,266	1,685,547
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness		731,186	633,015
4.7 Economic Opportunity		213,109	178,697
4.8 Environment		768,159	801,243
5 Humanitarian Assistance		4,017,825	3,931,744
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions		3,894,407	3,821,922
5.2 Disaster Readiness		81,464	76,152
5.3 Migration Management		41,954	33,670
6 Program Support		1,700,882	1,824,659
6.1 Program Design and Learning		68,582	72,239
6.2 Administration and Oversight		1,632,300	1,752,420

**Table 7: Objective, Program Areas by Account
FY 2010 Enduring Actual**

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual Total	DA	GHCS USAID	GHCS STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	ERMA	MRA	FFP	CCF	Other*
TOTAL	32,695,999	2,520,000	2,473,600	5,359,000	6,563,398	741,632	1,848,000	754,000	108,000	5,476,169	331,500	45,000	1,693,000	1,690,000	50,000	3,042,700
1 Peace and Security	8,744,525	136,796	-	-	322,478	153,632	1,370,450	754,000	108,000	5,476,169	331,500	-	-	-	49,000	42,500
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	432,180	35,010	-	-	21,500	-	5,450	293,500	4,772	70,598	-	-	-	-	-	1,350
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	320,455	-	-	-	-	24,730	-	295,725	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,500,766	1,272	-	-	19,356	53,753	420,151	164,775	103,228	5,405,571	331,500	-	-	-	-	1,150
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	1,064,604	58,810	-	-	108,842	4,467	892,485	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	91,651	7,078	-	-	19,489	12,720	52,364	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	334,879	34,626	-	-	153,291	57,962	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49,000	40,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	3,269,168	293,406	-	-	2,072,950	267,387	477,550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	156,875
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	887,786	41,581	-	-	256,457	67,143	465,080	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57,525
2.2 Good Governance	1,517,674	135,103	-	-	1,301,398	62,653	12,470	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,050
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	320,884	58,796	-	-	196,151	22,437	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	42,500
2.4 Civil Society	542,824	57,926	-	-	318,944	115,154	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,800
3 Investing in People	10,524,281	612,321	2,473,600	5,359,000	1,618,915	80,511	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	192,284	-	187,650
3.1 Health	8,828,802	141,697	2,458,600	5,359,000	460,290	53,365	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	169,200	-	186,650
3.2 Education	1,181,428	440,331	-	-	715,036	20,806	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,455	-	1,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	514,051	30,293	15,000	-	443,589	6,540	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,629	-	-
4 Economic Growth	4,439,318	1,431,674	-	-	2,402,419	226,698	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	203,152	-	175,375
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	246,171	8,661	-	-	221,932	15,578	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.2 Trade and Investment	258,570	97,328	-	-	135,791	18,801	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,650
4.3 Financial Sector	114,966	23,178	-	-	70,287	20,876	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	625
4.4 Infrastructure	443,891	44,760	-	-	356,490	41,440	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,201	-	-
4.5 Agriculture	1,663,266	655,899	-	-	767,201	54,525	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	185,641	-	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	731,186	115,408	-	-	453,360	61,918	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,500
4.7 Economic Opportunity	213,109	62,568	-	-	133,732	9,809	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	6,000
4.8 Environment	768,159	423,872	-	-	263,626	3,751	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,310	-	61,600
5 Humanitarian Assistance	4,017,825	27,608	-	-	96,249	13,404	-	-	-	-	-	45,000	1,693,000	1,294,564	-	848,000
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	3,894,407	5,438	-	-	94,489	13,404	-	-	-	-	-	-	45,000	1,289,030	-	796,000
5.2 Disaster Readiness	81,464	22,170	-	-	1,760	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,534	-	52,000
5.3 Migration Management	41,954	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41,954	-	-	-
6 Program Support	1,700,882	18,195	-	-	50,387	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,632,300
6.1 Program Design and Learning	68,582	18,195	-	-	50,387	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,632,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,632,300

*Other includes TI, IDA, USAID Operating Expenses (OE), USAID Capital Investment Fund (CIF), USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses, DCA Administrative Expenses, ERMA, Democracy Fund, Complex Crises Fund, and International Organizations & Programs.

Table 8: Objective, Program Area by Account
FY 2012 Enduring Request

(\$ in thousands)	All Accounts	DA	GHCS USAID	GHCS STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
TOTAL	32,879,603	2,918,002	3,073,600	5,641,900	5,968,663	626,718	1,511,838	708,540	109,954	5,550,463	292,000	1,613,100	1,690,000	3,174,825
1 Peace and Security	8,288,556	115,232	-	-	220,017	143,621	982,606	708,540	109,954	5,550,463	292,000	-	-	166,123
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	323,691	19,727	-	-	9,000	100	1,000	263,766	775	28,000	-	-	-	1,323
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	317,781	-	-	-	-	23,952	-	293,829	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,660,251	4,500	-	-	21,624	49,790	410,750	150,945	109,179	5,522,463	266,000	-	-	125,000
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	633,378	43,089	-	-	93,744	4,842	491,703	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	98,545	6,400	-	-	3,600	9,392	79,153	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	254,910	41,516	-	-	92,049	55,545	-	-	-	-	26,000	-	-	39,800
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	3,041,765	376,204	-	-	1,867,207	236,155	529,232	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,967
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	927,634	68,399	-	-	266,416	62,510	515,542	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,767
2.2 Good Governance	1,422,249	167,895	-	-	1,169,597	60,967	13,690	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,100
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	215,444	60,677	-	-	125,823	20,844	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,100
2.4 Civil Society	476,438	79,233	-	-	305,371	91,834	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 Investing in People	11,043,496	495,355	3,073,600	5,641,900	1,416,111	47,411	-	-	-	-	-	-	194,039	175,060
3.1 Health	9,715,588	107,591	3,058,600	5,641,900	531,831	28,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	173,066	174,100
3.2 Education	983,146	365,908	-	-	592,488	14,215	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,555	960
and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	344,762	21,856	15,000	-	291,792	4,696	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,418	-
4 Economic Growth	4,749,383	1,818,452	-	-	2,371,409	188,929	-	-	-	-	-	-	217,998	152,595
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	265,329	15,183	-	-	240,706	9,440	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.2 Trade and Investment	216,247	95,987	-	-	97,929	15,853	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,478
4.3 Financial Sector	86,089	26,815	-	-	49,254	9,070	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	960
4.4 Infrastructure	883,216	51,802	-	-	799,527	30,698	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,189	-
4.5 Agriculture	1,685,547	917,835	-	-	530,612	43,541	-	-	-	-	-	-	193,559	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	633,015	132,124	-	-	357,592	67,274	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,500	71,535
4.7 Economic Opportunity	178,697	46,687	-	-	114,207	4,053	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,750	8,000
4.8 Environment	801,243	532,019	-	-	181,592	9,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,000	65,632
5 Humanitarian Assistance	3,931,744	40,520	-	-	93,919	10,602	-	-	-	-	-	1,613,100	1,277,963	895,640
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	3,821,922	6,200	-	-	90,800	9,852	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	895,640
5.2 Disaster Readiness	76,152	34,320	-	-	3,119	750	-	-	-	-	-	1,579,430	1,240,000	37,963
5.3 Migration Management	33,670	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,670	-	-
6 Program Support	1,824,659	72,239	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,752,420
6.1 Program Design and Learning	72,239	72,239	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,752,420	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,752,420

* Other includes TI, IDA, USAID Operating Expenses (OE), USAID Capital Investment Fund (CIF), USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses, DCA Administrative Expenses, ERMA, Democracy

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Fiscal Year 2012

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Africa

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The FY 2012 Budget request reflects United States policy priorities in Africa, and the United States' overall vision for using American diplomatic and development resources to promote peace and stability in Africa, 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.

Recent trends in Africa have provided reason for cautious optimism despite the persistent challenges to human development across the continent. Most notably, in January 2011, millions of Southern Sudanese citizens voted overwhelmingly in favor of the peaceful separation of their region from the rest of Sudan. Supporting the environment in which the Sudanese people were able to conduct a free and fair referendum on the issue represented a key achievement of bipartisan U.S. foreign policy since the signature of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) in 2005. Just as U.S. assistance played a critical supporting role in the implementation of the CPA and the referendum, continued U.S. support is essential to the success of the world's newest nation when full independence is achieved later this year.

Elsewhere on the continent, signs of progress are mixed with evidence of serious challenges. Most countries in sub-Saharan Africa have recovered quickly from the global financial crisis, and the IMF has projected that the region will grow by 5.5 percent in 2011. On the other hand, after several years of modest improvement, the region experienced significant setbacks in its progress toward democracy and good governance. The 2010 Freedom House "Freedom in the World" index recorded gains in political rights and civil liberties in Guinea following its successful transition from military rule to democracy last year. Yet a handful of countries declined in the ratings, notably Ethiopia, which declined due to evidence of political manipulation during flawed elections and efforts to restrict civic activism. It remains to be seen whether recent events in the Middle East will lead to a renewed surge in the demand for democratic reforms in sub-Saharan Africa. Elections in Nigeria, Liberia, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Uganda, and more than a dozen other countries will provide Africans with key opportunities for political organization and expression.

Africa continues to have the highest poverty rates in the world. In the United Nations' 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.

Despite Africa's enormous challenges, successes and opportunities exist. Seventeen countries in Africa (representing over 40 percent of the region's population) have been growing at over 3 percent per capita since 1996. There have also been significant improvements in key health areas. Mortality among children under 5, 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 infant and child health. Since 1990, sub-Saharan Africa has made significant progress towards the Millennium Development Goal of universal primary education. According to the World Bank, primary education completion in the region increased from 51 percent in 1990 to 63 percent in 2007. Finally,

Africans are increasingly taking control of their collective development through regional organizations such as the Southern African Development Community, 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.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	7,064,605	8,096,776	*	7,797,264
Development Assistance	1,078,530	1,075,632	*	1,166,336
Economic Support Fund	629,604	633,104	*	618,549
Food for Peace Title II	272,500	1,422,620	*	309,000
Foreign Military Financing	18,793	17,950	*	18,793
Global Health and Child Survival - State	3,633,550	3,516,103	*	3,774,390
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	1,145,205	1,145,205	*	1,605,581
International Military Education and Training	15,232	15,130	*	15,500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	35,538	35,538	*	91,715
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	48,053	47,894	*	43,250
Peacekeeping Operations	187,600	187,600	*	154,150
Non-War Supplemental	15,000	15,000	*	0
Economic Support Fund	15,000	15,000	*	0
TOTAL	7,079,605	8,111,776	*	7,797,264

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Africa	8,111,776	*	7,797,264
1 Peace and Security	436,130	*	430,772
Development Assistance	47,672	*	45,990
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	28,075	*	16,325
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	272	*	300
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	19,325	*	29,365
Economic Support Fund	85,346	*	86,869
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	16,500	*	7,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	11,500	*	0
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,200	*	1,200
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	56,146	*	78,169
Foreign Military Financing	17,950	*	18,793

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	17,950	*	18,793
International Military Education and Training	15,130	*	15,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	15,130	*	15,500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	34,538	*	66,220
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	33,700	*	57,315
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	603	*	0
1.5 Transnational Crime	235	*	8,905
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	47,894	*	43,250
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	31,153	*	25,950
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	0	*	900
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	16,741	*	16,400
Peacekeeping Operations	187,600	*	154,150
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	187,600	*	154,150
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	311,952	*	371,263
Development Assistance	123,669	*	148,255
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	8,976	*	16,396
2.2 Good Governance	56,462	*	72,960
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	34,720	*	25,450
2.4 Civil Society	23,511	*	33,449
Economic Support Fund	187,283	*	197,513
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	26,998	*	24,500
2.2 Good Governance	75,125	*	84,641
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	59,882	*	48,172
2.4 Civil Society	25,278	*	40,200
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	*	25,495
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,000	*	25,495
3 Investing in People	5,206,937	*	5,852,150
Development Assistance	295,485	*	232,872
3.1 Health	78,000	*	57,760
3.2 Education	214,485	*	175,112
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	3,000	*	0
Economic Support Fund	125,813	*	120,750
3.1 Health	32,000	*	23,000
3.2 Education	73,343	*	85,100
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	20,470	*	12,650
Food for Peace Title II	124,331	*	118,557

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
3.1 Health	107,827	*	102,975
3.2 Education	1,728	*	7,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	14,776	*	8,582
Global Health and Child Survival - State	3,516,103	*	3,774,390
3.1 Health	3,516,103	*	3,774,390
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	1,145,205	*	1,605,581
3.1 Health	1,145,205	*	1,605,581
4 Economic Growth	1,001,336	*	1,140,070
Development Assistance	607,636	*	737,849
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	478	*	0
4.2 Trade and Investment	46,210	*	43,044
4.3 Financial Sector	16,333	*	14,590
4.4 Infrastructure	27,943	*	16,686
4.5 Agriculture	359,299	*	451,311
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	30,461	*	36,504
4.7 Economic Opportunity	13,303	*	7,420
4.8 Environment	113,609	*	168,294
Economic Support Fund	249,662	*	213,417
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	12,490	*	21,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,000	*	7,600
4.4 Infrastructure	98,840	*	64,855
4.5 Agriculture	78,255	*	56,007
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	30,444	*	26,174
4.7 Economic Opportunity	13,937	*	25,505
4.8 Environment	13,696	*	12,276
Food for Peace Title II	144,038	*	188,804
4.4 Infrastructure	1,201	*	1,189
4.5 Agriculture	126,527	*	164,365
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	0	*	4,500
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,000	*	5,750
4.8 Environment	15,310	*	13,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	1,155,421	*	3,009
Development Assistance	1,170	*	1,370
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	0	*	200
5.2 Disaster Readiness	1,170	*	1,170
Food for Peace Title II	1,154,251	*	1,639
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,153,144	*	0
5.2 Disaster Readiness	1,107	*	1,639

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Africa	8,111,776	*	7,797,264
1 Peace and Security	436,130	*	430,772
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	75,728	*	49,775
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	0	*	900
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	282,893	*	262,458
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	603	*	0
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,435	*	10,105
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	75,471	*	107,534
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	311,952	*	371,263
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	36,974	*	66,391
2.2 Good Governance	131,587	*	157,601
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	94,602	*	73,622
2.4 Civil Society	48,789	*	73,649
3 Investing in People	5,206,937	*	5,852,150
3.1 Health	4,879,135	*	5,563,706
3.2 Education	289,556	*	267,212
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	38,246	*	21,232
4 Economic Growth	1,001,336	*	1,140,070
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	12,968	*	21,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	48,210	*	50,644
4.3 Financial Sector	16,333	*	14,590
4.4 Infrastructure	127,984	*	82,730
4.5 Agriculture	564,081	*	671,683
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	60,905	*	67,178
4.7 Economic Opportunity	28,240	*	38,675
4.8 Environment	142,615	*	193,570
5 Humanitarian Assistance	1,155,421	*	3,009
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,153,144	*	200
5.2 Disaster Readiness	2,277	*	2,809
of which: Objective 6	384,931	*	423,941
6.1 Program Design and Learning	57,967	*	81,142
6.2 Administration and Oversight	326,964	*	342,799

Peace and Security

Given state fragility, conflict, and transnational issues, the promotion of peace and security remains one of the United States' highest priorities in sub-Saharan Africa. Resources in this Objective will be used to support stabilization operations, security sector reform, peacekeeping operations, targeted counterterrorism and counternarcotics initiatives, and maritime safety and security programs throughout the region.

Efforts to mitigate extremism, including the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership, the Partnership for Regional East Africa Counterterrorism, and programs in Somalia, will aim to deny terrorists safe havens, operational bases, and recruitment opportunities. U.S. resources will enhance coordination with partnership countries and bolster regional activities to resist attempts by al Qaeda and others to impose their radical ideology on the moderate and tolerant populations of the region.

Stabilization operations and security-sector reform efforts in Somalia, Ethiopia, and DRC will incorporate training on human rights and gender-based violence. Police and military professionalization programs, particularly in Southern Sudan, will also help to prevent conflict and maintain regional stability.

Peacekeeping operations in Somalia, Cote d'Ivoire, Sudan, Liberia, and DRC will promote stability in 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.

Rule-of-law and counternarcotics efforts will counteract the destabilizing effect of a dramatic increase in narcotics trafficking in West Africa. If left unchecked, this is likely to undermine government institutions and investments that the United States has made to promote stability and development in the region. U.S. assistance 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 2012, the United States will seek to expand its support to key processes and institutions that are critical to the improvement of sustainable governance and stability in Africa.

The biggest governance challenge in Africa during FY 2012 will be the peaceful establishment of an independent and democratic nation for the people of Southern Sudan. The United States will continue to build the capacity of government institutions in Southern Sudan, and resolve disputes in and around the Abyei border region. In addition, the United States will support election officials, civil society, political parties, and the media to prepare for, monitor, and conduct credible elections in the DRC, Liberia, Nigeria, and Uganda. U.S. assistance will also support reforms in Kenya and Zimbabwe that will lead those countries out of their current transitional governments through a series of constitutional and legal reforms followed by peaceful and credible elections.

In the midst of these challenges, the United States will continue 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 also aim to strengthen national and regional institutions essential for improving democracy and governance in the region. Desired outcomes of assistance include accountable and responsive parliaments and local governments, independent judiciaries, free and

independent media organizations, vibrant civil societies, and representative political parties. Supporting good governance will help lower the risks of political backsliding, improve regional stability, 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 original focus countries. Over two million Africans have received life-saving antiretroviral treatment under PEPFAR. The President's Malaria Initiative (PMI), announced in June 2005, mobilizes global efforts to combat a major killer, especially of Africa's children. Malaria kills over 800,000 people annually, the vast majority being African children under the age of 5 years, and causes an estimated \$12 billion per year in economic loss in Africa. In 2009, PMI provided protection to over 30 million Africans through a combination of preventive interventions, including insecticide-treated mosquito nets, indoor residual spraying, and intermittent preventive treatment for pregnant women. Major efforts continue to address other critical health needs, including polio eradication, control of tuberculosis, reduction of maternal and child mortality, access to voluntary family planning services and information, elimination of neglected diseases, strengthening disease surveillance systems for the prevention of and rapid response to epidemics, and strengthening of health systems. U.S. efforts have contributed to significant reductions in childhood death rates in Africa.

Access to clean water, sanitation, and hygiene has a significant impact on health, economic well-being, and education. For this reason, the United States continues to work with African governments, nongovernmental organizations, and service providers to improve access to high quality water and sanitation services. U.S. assistance has been guided and supported by the Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005. In 2009 alone, U.S. efforts contributed to more than 1.5 million people achieving first-time access to an improved water source, and nearly 360,000 people having first-time access to improved sanitation. Across sub-Saharan Africa, about 6.6 billion liters of water have been treated. The FY 2012 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). Programs will also work directly with communities, local governments, and utilities responsible for service provision.

An educated population is critical to promoting changes in governance 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. The United States 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 2012 Budget request seeks funding for basic education activities that will assist Africa in meeting the Millennium Development Goals for education, including increasing transparency and accountability and improving management of the education system. Programs will focus on improving the quality of education through professional development for teachers and administrators. African ownership is key to sustainability. Therefore, supporting community involvement in education will continue to increase access to educational opportunities for girls and other marginalized populations.

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 expand health and education services. The United States will support African countries' efforts to achieve this growth by supporting measures that increase agricultural productivity in a sustainable way, strengthen markets, improve the management of renewable and non-renewable natural resources, 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 export competitiveness. Programs will continue to expand African trade with the United States and other trading partners under the African Growth and Opportunity Act.

The Feed the Future Initiative dedicates additional resources to addressing the nutrition and food security problems facing Africa's poor. The FY 2012 request will support sustainable and country-driven agriculture, rural development, and nutrition programs. The United States will provide assistance to increase agricultural productivity and 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). The United States will also promote reforms and build the capacity of African institutions to support larger agricultural assistance programs in the future.

Conserving Africa's natural resources, 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 the world. Africa is home to 45 percent of the world's biodiversity, and the survival of its forests is a critical factor in mitigating global climate change. The ongoing degradation of Africa's soil, water, and biodiversity resources is a significant threat to the economic well-being of future generations. U.S. assistance will promote the productive and sustainable management of natural resources, while helping to reduce long-term threats to the environment. Under the President's Global Climate Change (GCC) Initiative, programs will focus on helping countries assess their vulnerability to climate change, and on building the information systems and governance mechanisms to adapt to these expected changes. These programs will also help African countries reduce greenhouse gas emissions through improved land management and greater use of clean energy. GCC programs will also build the capacity of countries to enter international carbon markets, thereby capturing and sequestering carbon from global greenhouse gas emissions while preserving economically and ecologically important African landscapes.

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, USAID will work with MCC to ensure that these significant resources are put to the most effective use through increased collaboration in the development and implementation of relevant respective programs.

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 three countries in Africa that maintains a Strategic Partnership Dialogue with the United States. Angola continues to expand its bilateral partnership through the Trade and Investment Framework Agreement and the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) Partnership. Angola is the largest exporter of oil on the African continent and notably maintained one of the highest economic growth rates (15 percent) worldwide over a 5-year period prior to the global economic downturn. It possesses a capable military that today ensures its role as a stabilizing regional force. Yet despite its potential, two-thirds of the Angolan population continues to live in poverty. U.S. assistance will focus on malaria and HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment, furthering stabilization and security sector reform, and increasing the capacity of municipal government and civil society to manage decentralization reforms. Additionally, U.S. assistance will support 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 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	84,217	84,115	*	72,858
Development Assistance	20,192	20,192	*	11,724
Global Health and Child Survival - State	10,300	10,300	*	10,609
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	45,750	45,750	*	42,575
International Military Education and Training	475	373	*	450
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	7,500	7,500	*	7,500
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	84,217	84,115	*	72,858

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Angola	84,115	*	72,858
1 Peace and Security	7,873	*	7,950
International Military Education and Training	373	*	450
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	373	*	450
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	7,500	*	7,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	7,500	*	7,500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	8,914	*	1,000
Development Assistance	8,914	*	1,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	800	*	0

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
2.2 Good Governance	5,178	*	500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,700	*	0
2.4 Civil Society	1,236	*	500
3 Investing in People	61,050	*	58,184
Development Assistance	5,000	*	5,000
3.1 Health	3,000	*	3,000
3.2 Education	2,000	*	2,000
Global Health and Child Survival - State	10,300	*	10,609
3.1 Health	10,300	*	10,609
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	45,750	*	42,575
3.1 Health	45,750	*	42,575
4 Economic Growth	6,278	*	5,724
Development Assistance	6,278	*	5,724
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	478	*	0
4.2 Trade and Investment	400	*	0
4.3 Financial Sector	400	*	400
4.5 Agriculture	4,500	*	1,824
4.7 Economic Opportunity	500	*	500
4.8 Environment	0	*	3,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Angola	84,115	*	72,858
1 Peace and Security	7,873	*	7,950
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	7,873	*	7,950
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	8,914	*	1,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	800	*	0
2.2 Good Governance	5,178	*	500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,700	*	0
2.4 Civil Society	1,236	*	500
3 Investing in People	61,050	*	58,184
3.1 Health	59,050	*	56,184
3.2 Education	2,000	*	2,000
4 Economic Growth	6,278	*	5,724
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	478	*	0
4.2 Trade and Investment	400	*	0
4.3 Financial Sector	400	*	400
4.5 Agriculture	4,500	*	1,824
4.7 Economic Opportunity	500	*	500
4.8 Environment	0	*	3,000
of which: Objective 6	4,418	*	6,609
6.2 Administration and Oversight	4,418	*	6,609

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 on roads and in rural areas, which will improve economic opportunities while building capacity in the Angolan Government. This support facilitates agriculture activities, allows people and commercial goods to move freely, and increases access to social services. U.S. assistance will bolster professionalism in the Angolan armed forces. Medical training and humanitarian assistance exercises will also promote goodwill between Angolans and Americans.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): Angola has one of the most professional armed forces in Africa. IMET funding will support continued military professionalization, including a focus on English language training. IMET activities will provide exposure to American values and institutions, 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 land. NADR funds will be used to enable nongovernmental organizations to clear 2 million square meters of land and roads, and allow the destruction of 100 tons of excess munitions stockpiled by the army and air force in densely populated areas.

Governing Justly and Democratically

The Government of Angola's experimentation with forms of decentralization has provided notable opportunities for the United States to support democratic principles. As Angola's national budget increases, so does the need to improve the efficiency and reach of public service delivery, as well as public dialogue on development priorities. Challenges remain in expanding the capacity of civil society and local government to play effective roles in development, and improving their ability to collaborate and solve problems.

Development Assistance (DA): U.S. assistance has helped shape the government's nascent decentralization program, which has been mostly administrative. U.S. funding will support opportunities for increasing fiscal decentralization by strengthening the capacity of local government to govern in a transparent, accountable, and participatory manner. Resources will train local government officials in public administration to ensure more effective use of resources through improved planning, budgeting, and programming. Programs will also foster democratic practices through dialogue with civil society.

U.S. assistance will build upon the successes of past programs and will continue to strengthen Angola's nascent civil society and improve the ability of local organizations to play an active role in the country's development efforts. Programs will also improve the management capacity, sustainability, and service delivery functions of civil society organizations.

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 worst 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 the number-one killer of children. HIV/AIDS prevalence in Angola is relatively low, which presents the United States with the

opportunity to help prevent the spread of this scourge before it rises to the devastating rates seen elsewhere in the region. The education sector also has tremendous needs. The lack of access to quality education constrains many development and reconstruction efforts. Programming will continue to focus largely on basic education for youth.

Development Assistance (DA): The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will use funding to support investments in basic education, water supply and sanitation activities to reduce exposure to disease, and activities focused on health and social services to vulnerable populations.

- **Basic Education:** Activities will provide important literacy and numeracy skills linked to workforce development in a way that opens up economic opportunities and improves livelihoods, especially for Angola's youth. Activities support local organizations in primary education programming including, programming for out-of-school youth and adult literacy.
- **Water Supply and Sanitation:** Approximately 18 percent of child deaths are attributable to water and sanitation-related diseases. Activities will further promote sanitation practices, expand access to purified water, and increase well construction.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - State and USAID:

- **Linkages with Global Health Initiative (GHI):** Assistance provided through the GHCS accounts will support the principles of GHI, improving health outcomes by working with partner countries to build a sustainable response by investing in health systems and promoting innovation.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS)-State: 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.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS)-USAID:

- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health:** Health systems to support the provision of quality family planning services will be strengthened. Health care providers will receive training in the provision of long-term family planning methods. Activities will provide couples information on timing and spacing of births.
- **Malaria:** The aim is to reach sufficiently high coverage of prevention and treatment measures among the general population (tailored to country needs) in support of the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) goal of reducing malaria-related mortality of children under 5 by 50 percent. The FY 2012 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 2012 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.

Economic Growth

The global economic downturn and its impact on Angola's commodity-dependent economy forced Angolan decision-makers to consider diversifying. 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 and improving the competitiveness of 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.

The agricultural-led economic growth and food security program will improve policies, support farmers to improve their productivity, and increase farmers' access to markets. This assistance will help Angola reduce its dependency on imported food and become a source of employment in rural areas. Resources for the financial sector will improve access to financial systems and promote financial literacy. Building upon previous assistance to the Central Bank, financial literacy programs will raise consumer awareness of financial services and increase consumer demand for transparency in financial operations. 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 2010, which included site visits to three provinces to observe the operations of all the nongovernmental organizations that receive U.S. assistance. In addition, an informal review was conducted of the same programs in two provinces by U.S. Government personnel.

During FY 2010, all USAID activities in health, governance, and economic growth underwent quarterly pipeline analyses that examined the spending rates to ensure that resources were being efficiently programmed. In addition, all activities under these sectors produced Mission-approved Performance Monitoring Plans, which were used to gauge progress during the Portfolio Implementation Reviews held in May 2010. USAID staff also conducted field visits to directly examine progress, interview stakeholders, and ensure program compliance. All of these activities will continue throughout FY 2011.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: Program reviews concluded that NADR funds were being used effectively and efficiently. Demined areas throughout the country are being turned over to productive uses almost immediately upon the conclusion of demining. IMET program reviews determined that the military-to-military relationship and capacity building are moving in the right direction. This foundation will yield increasing results in FY 2011 with the continuation of a long-term English as a Second Language training program for the military.

Comprehensive sector assessments were conducted in the health, democracy, and agriculture sectors. These assessments have guided USAID in the development of new strategies and programming that will continue into FY 2012 and three to five years beyond.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: New activities in economic growth and democracy and governance will begin in late 2011. Current indicators and targets are being reviewed. The new PEPFAR Partnership Framework with the government 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. New activities that have begun in FY 2011 are expected to target a major vulnerability regarding the corridors to neighboring countries that have dramatically higher prevalence rates.

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. Weak governance in key national institutions and low quality of health systems present major obstacles to economic growth. United States assistance seeks to improve the availability and quality of public services in the health sector as well as support 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 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	36,499	36,580	*	29,100
Development Assistance	5,364	5,364	*	0
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	30,900	30,900	*	28,850
International Military Education and Training	235	316	*	250
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	36,499	36,580	*	29,100

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Benin	36,580	*	29,100
1 Peace and Security	316	*	250
International Military Education and Training	316	*	250
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	316	*	250
3 Investing in People	36,264	*	28,850
Development Assistance	5,364	*	0
3.2 Education	5,364	*	0
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	30,900	*	28,850
3.1 Health	30,900	*	28,850

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Benin	36,580	*	29,100
1 Peace and Security	316	*	250
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	316	*	250
3 Investing in People	36,264	*	28,850
3.1 Health	30,900	*	28,850

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
3.2 Education	5,364	*	0
of which: Objective 6	4,530	*	3,080
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,261	*	700
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,269	*	2,380

Peace and Security

Given its size, Benin is a substantial contributor to multilateral peacekeeping operations in Africa. The country has taken a leadership role in maritime security for the Gulf of Guinea, a key U.S. priority in the region, and has expressed willingness to join other peacekeeping and stabilization operations. This will require additional equipment and English-language training and leadership skills training for its top military personnel.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): Funds will support the development of a professional, apolitical, and well-trained military that will contribute to Benin's stability, support border security, and enhance its peacekeeping capacity. 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.

Investing in People

U.S. assistance will continue to address substantial challenges in the health sector, seeking to improve the health status of the people of Benin.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - USAID:

- Linkages with the Global Health Initiative (GHI) - Assistance provided through the GHCS account will support the principles of GHI, improving health outcomes by working with partner countries to build a sustainable response by investing in health systems and promoting innovation.
- Maternal and Child Health: Funds will be used to address the high mortality rates among mothers, infants, and children under five. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will provide proven, high-impact interventions in neonatal health care, immunization, nutrition, sanitation, and community case management of child illnesses including malaria, diarrhea, and pneumonia.
- Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH): U.S. assistance for FP/RH 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 make substantial contributions to reducing abortion, maternal and child mortality and morbidity, and help to mitigate adverse effects of population dynamics on natural resources, economic growth, and state stability.
- Malaria: The aim is to reach sufficiently high coverage of prevention and treatment measures among the general population (tailored to country needs) in support of the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) goal of reducing malaria-related mortality of children under 5 by 50 percent. The FY 2012 request level for Benin 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 2012 operating year budget is set.
- Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): Benin will receive funding to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of PEPFAR.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

The Millennium Challenge Corporation's (MCC) five-year compact program in Benin was signed in July 2006, and closes out in FY 2012. The compact program builds on the efforts of other U.S. foreign assistance programs to reduce poverty and improve economic growth. It helps to remove barriers to economic growth and reinforce the investments made in the health and education of Benin's people - two goals that 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 2010, the Operating Unit (OU) performed several routine activities to evaluate programmatic and financial performance. Two program portfolio reviews were held to assess budget pipelines and monitor 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 evaluate implementing-partner data quality. As part of PMI, data on the effectiveness of indoor spraying as a means of malaria control was evaluated.

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 was used to reallocate resources in numerous cases. Information on community acceptance of the practice as well as the impact on reducing mosquitoes in sprayed areas led to an increase in funds for additional spraying campaigns. Other program efficiencies in the PMI portfolio permitted increased involvement in health systems strengthening. Persistent challenges in receiving accurate and timely data from the Government of Benin (GOB)'s public health system led to a decision to have future malaria operation plans include a revised focus on strengthening the GOB's health management information system.

In FY 2010, USAID partnered with other education donors to support an innovative teacher-training activity to assist over 9,500 unqualified primary school teachers. USAID support of the primary education system has significantly increased the number of children graduating from primary school. A 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 Budget and Performance: With FY 2012 funding, the OU expects the most significant program impact to occur in the Investing in People Objective. Funding for health will increase contraceptive use and improve case management of diarrhea, malaria, and pneumonia. These results will be measured by indicators such as the number of people trained in family planning, reproductive health, and malaria treatment. Funding will also augment the number of children under 12 months of age who are vaccinated against diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus. Under PMI, more houses will be sprayed for mosquito control. A plan to start indoor residential spraying in the northern part of Benin was approved by the country authorities. This activity will expand the number of communes treated and increase the number of insecticide-treated bed nets purchased, distributed, or sold.

Botswana

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

United States 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 and 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 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	77,333	77,331	*	71,890
Foreign Military Financing	200	200	*	200
Global Health and Child Survival - State	76,443	76,443	*	71,000
International Military Education and Training	690	688	*	690
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	77,333	77,331	*	71,890

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Botswana	77,331	*	71,890
1 Peace and Security	888	*	890
Foreign Military Financing	200	*	200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	200	*	200
International Military Education and Training	688	*	690
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	688	*	690
3 Investing in People	76,443	*	71,000
Global Health and Child Survival - State	76,443	*	71,000
3.1 Health	76,443	*	71,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Botswana	77,331	*	71,890
1 Peace and Security	888	*	890
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	888	*	890
3 Investing in People	76,443	*	71,000
3.1 Health	76,443	*	71,000
of which: Objective 6	3,971	*	3,732

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
6.1 Program Design and Learning	0	*	0
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,971	*	3,732

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 and has been the most reliable supporter of the formation of the U.S. Africa Command (AFRICOM) in the Southern Africa region.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): Resources will be used to meet equipment and operational needs, including the provision of 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 has an HIV/AIDS prevalence of 24.8 percent among adults ages 15 to 49, one of the highest in the world. It is estimated that 320,000 Botswana are living with HIV/AIDS.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - State:

- Linkages with Global Health Initiative (GHI): Assistance provided through the GHCS account will support the principles of GHI, improving health outcomes by working with partner countries to build a sustainable response by investing in health systems and promoting innovation. 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

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: Botswana's Country Operational Plan development process and related budgetary allocations follow an interagency portfolio review by the in-country PEPFAR team. Program managers, technical advisors from the Regional HIV/AIDS Program, and the Strategic Information team provide key qualitative and quantitative data. The program analysis and review that occurred in FY 2010, called "The Journey of PEPFAR," evaluated each of PEPFAR's 18 program areas on country ownership, sustainability, financial leveraging, and program coverage to gauge the program's relative maturity. Country ownership and sustainability is evaluated by gauging local ownership, leadership, and involvement in six categories: strategy

and policy; financial planning, costing, allocation, and management; implementation planning; governance and oversight; implementation; and monitoring and evaluation.

Use of Performance Indicators to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: The “Journey of PEPFAR” analysis resulted in the development of a strategic approach that guides PEPFAR investments in Botswana toward expanding country ownership and sustainability to achieve program success. This strategy calls for different approaches for the most mature programs, such as treatment and preventing mother-to-child transmission, as compared to the approach for programs where critical gaps remain, including tuberculosis/HIV and medical male circumcision.

Based on performance against the goals stated in the AFRICOM Commander’s annual 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.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: This support has contributed to the success that the country has achieved in providing critical prevention, treatment, care, and support services to those affected by HIV/AIDS.

Burkina Faso

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Burkina Faso is a stable, majority Muslim country that has adopted a favorable foreign policy towards the United States. It is one of the world's poorest countries, ranking 161st out of 169 countries in the 2010 United Nations Development Program Human Development Index. About 85 percent of its 15.8 million people reside in rural areas, and the vast majority is 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. U.S. assistance to Burkina Faso focuses on improving the education of girls, increasing food security for mothers and children in food deficit areas, strengthening malaria control and reproductive health services, addressing threats of meningitis and influenza, and increasing production of high potential agricultural zones. Support for counterterrorism and countertrafficking efforts and strengthening border security are of growing importance in Burkina Faso.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	21,235	21,737	*	21,250
Development Assistance	0	1,375	*	0
Food for Peace Title II	15,000	12,958	*	15,000
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	6,000	6,000	*	6,000
International Military Education and Training	235	261	*	250
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	0	1,143	*	0
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	21,235	21,737	*	21,250

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Burkina Faso	21,737	*	21,250
1 Peace and Security	1,404	*	250
International Military Education and Training	261	*	250
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	261	*	250
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,143	*	0
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,143	*	0
3 Investing in People	15,150	*	13,000
Development Assistance	1,375	*	0
3.2 Education	1,375	*	0
Food for Peace Title II	7,775	*	7,000
3.1 Health	4,103	*	3,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
3.2 Education	1,728	*	4,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	1,944	*	0
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	6,000	*	6,000
3.1 Health	6,000	*	6,000
4 Economic Growth	5,183	*	8,000
Food for Peace Title II	5,183	*	8,000
4.5 Agriculture	5,183	*	4,500
4.7 Economic Opportunity	0	*	3,500

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Burkina Faso	21,737	*	21,250
1 Peace and Security	1,404	*	250
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,143	*	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	261	*	250
3 Investing in People	15,150	*	13,000
3.1 Health	10,103	*	9,000
3.2 Education	3,103	*	4,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	1,944	*	0
4 Economic Growth	5,183	*	8,000
4.5 Agriculture	5,183	*	4,500
4.7 Economic Opportunity	0	*	3,500
of which: Objective 6	0	*	1,120
6.1 Program Design and Learning	0	*	120
6.2 Administration and Oversight	0	*	1,000

Peace and Security

Burkina Faso is a strong regional ally in the fight against extremist activities and transnational crime, including the trafficking of drugs and people. Its President has played a constructive role in promoting solutions to a number of regional conflicts, and Burkina Faso is an important participant in humanitarian and peacekeeping operations in various countries. It has deployed two battalions to Darfur that were trained and equipped under the Africa Contingency Operations Training and Assistance program, as well as a police unit. It has supported U.S. efforts against terrorists in the Sahel since 2006, and became part of the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership in 2009.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): Funding will support the training of Burkinabe 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, 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 presents huge development challenges. Indicators for health and education are improving, but remain low. Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates are among the highest in West Africa; historical GAM rates in Burkina Faso have been far above the emergency threshold of 15 percent, and as high as 30 percent in certain regions. Child malnutrition persists at a crisis level for many children, resulting in an overall stunting rate of nearly 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. Despite the Government's efforts and steady progress, it is doubtful that Burkina Faso will achieve any of the Millennium Development Goals by the FY 2015 target date.

Food for Peace Title II: In FY 2012, the 3rd year of a 5-year program, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will continue work to improve the health of pregnant and lactating mothers, and children who are 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.

- **Maternal and Child Health:** Food for Peace Title II resources will support activities implemented by selected U.S. nongovernmental 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 services that prevent and treat childhood illnesses; and increasing dietary diversity and quality.
- **Water and Sanitation:** Funding will expand access to potable water
- **Basic 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

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - USAID:

- **Linkages with Global Health Initiative (GHI):** Assistance provided through the GHCS account will support the principles of GHI, improving health outcomes by working with partner countries to build a sustainable response by investing in health systems and promoting innovation.
- **Malaria:** 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

Economic Growth

The landlocked geographic position of Burkina Faso makes it difficult to be competitive in international markets with its main agricultural exports (cotton and shea nut butter) 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. About 85 percent of Burkina Faso's people reside in rural areas, and the vast majority is dependent on subsistence agriculture.

Food for Peace Title II: Funds will be used to support the implementation of the third 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 goals 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 3-year Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) threshold program, Burkina Faso's 5-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 3 years) in 132 communities in 10 of Burkina Faso's 45 provinces.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: 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 redesigned, 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. Findings of a recent counterterrorism assessment on the risks of undereducated and unemployed youth in Burkina's Sahel region informed the development of a new regional Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Program this year.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: 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.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: Burkina Faso has seen significant strengthening of local institutions in the areas of education, health, and nutrition, and expects to see significant improvements in malaria prevention in coming years. Burkina Faso has been a leader in taking advantage of regional agriculture trade and marketing programs showing significant improvement in producer associations. This should have a stabilizing effect on food prices. Improvements in girls' school enrollment and competencies in select areas have increased and should continue to increase. The second phase girls' primary education program is based upon the impressive achievements in increased enrollments from the first phase, but also includes several recommended improvements such as formal agreements with beneficiary communities. Burkina Faso's leadership in the region in these areas is a demonstration of the return on the assistance investment.

Burundi

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Burundi's 2010 national Presidential and Parliamentary elections were free, fair, and credible, although they aggravated political tensions in this fragile, post-conflict country. Key officials in the new Burundian Government affirmed their commitment to improving political and economic governance, combating corruption, and supporting development initiatives. Despite the success of its 2010 elections, Burundi remains among the poorest countries in the world. The Government of Burundi (GOB), the private sector, civil society, and Burundi's development partners are focused on promoting economic growth and development, and improving social conditions for Burundians. These goals will be advanced by facilitating Burundi's integration into the East African Community (EAC). U.S. foreign assistance will focus on promoting private sector-led economic growth; emphasizing agricultural production and trade (particularly within the EAC Common Market); improving health care delivery, including combating HIV/AIDS and reducing malnutrition in children under the age of two years; strengthening good governance and government effectiveness; supporting protection of human and civil rights; and building the capacity of Burundi to maintain peace and security both at home and elsewhere in Africa. In all development assistance programs, women and youth will be prioritized.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	40,459	35,618	*	37,621
Development Assistance	12,124	12,124	*	4,736
Food for Peace Title II	16,000	11,089	*	16,000
Global Health and Child Survival - State	0	0	*	5,000
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	12,060	12,060	*	11,560
International Military Education and Training	275	345	*	325
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	40,459	35,618	*	37,621

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Burundi	35,618	*	37,621
1 Peace and Security	345	*	325
International Military Education and Training	345	*	325
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	345	*	325
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	4,300	*	2,000
Development Assistance	4,300	*	2,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,200	*	0
2.2 Good Governance	1,300	*	1,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	500	*	0

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
2.4 Civil Society	1,300	*	1,000
3 Investing in People	17,224	*	27,560
Food for Peace Title II	5,164	*	11,000
3.1 Health	5,164	*	11,000
Global Health and Child Survival - State	0	*	5,000
3.1 Health	0	*	5,000
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	12,060	*	11,560
3.1 Health	12,060	*	11,560
4 Economic Growth	10,171	*	7,736
Development Assistance	7,824	*	2,736
4.2 Trade and Investment	800	*	0
4.3 Financial Sector	600	*	0
4.5 Agriculture	4,224	*	2,736
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	800	*	0
4.7 Economic Opportunity	800	*	0
4.8 Environment	600	*	0
Food for Peace Title II	2,347	*	5,000
4.5 Agriculture	2,347	*	5,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	3,578	*	0
Food for Peace Title II	3,578	*	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	3,578	*	0

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Burundi	35,618	*	37,621
1 Peace and Security	345	*	325
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	345	*	325
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	4,300	*	2,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,200	*	0
2.2 Good Governance	1,300	*	1,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	500	*	0
2.4 Civil Society	1,300	*	1,000
3 Investing in People	17,224	*	27,560
3.1 Health	17,224	*	27,560
4 Economic Growth	10,171	*	7,736
4.2 Trade and Investment	800	*	0
4.3 Financial Sector	600	*	0
4.5 Agriculture	6,571	*	7,736
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	800	*	0
4.7 Economic Opportunity	800	*	0
4.8 Environment	600	*	0
5 Humanitarian Assistance	3,578	*	0

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	3,578	*	0
of which: Objective 6	2,697	*	2,712
6.1 Program Design and Learning	47	*	450
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,650	*	2,262

Peace and Security

Burundi is gradually professionalizing both its military and police forces. The integration of large numbers of former rebel militia into the ranks of the military and the police has presented budgetary as well as training and operational challenges. Burundi is pursuing a role in international peacekeeping as a source of revenue and a means of modernizing and professionalizing its security forces. Burundi contributes peacekeepers to the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM). Burundi's participation in AMISOM has made it a target of the al Shabaab terrorist organization. To advance the professionalization of the security forces, the United States provides training and education to Burundi's security services with a focus on establishing a foundation of core skills and competencies for the next generation of Burundian military leaders. Complementing these efforts, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is also working to improve health services delivery to military personnel who serve as peacekeepers.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): IMET contributes to the long-term professionalization of the Burundian military, and helps build support within the Burundian military for U.S. policies and operations in Africa.

Governing Justly and Democratically

After nearly two decades of civil conflict, Burundi's democratic institutions are fragile. U.S. assistance will focus on strengthening mechanisms to control corruption, protecting and extending civil liberties, and promoting government effectiveness. U.S. assistance in these areas will be complemented by the coordinated support of other donors, such as the European Union, the World Bank, the United Nations Development Program, Belgium, and Switzerland.

Development Assistance (DA): Programs will focus on good governance and civil society.

- Funding will facilitate implementation of the GOB's national strategy to combat corruption, and support civil society organizations that promote anticorruption, regulatory reform, and government effectiveness. Activities will also focus on improving civil liberties that support economic growth, including support for land reform and the protection of property rights. Programs will concentrate on promoting women's economic rights and equal opportunity. This funding may also strengthen the Permanent Electoral Commission and support its implementation of electoral reform, provided Parliament puts electoral reform on its agenda for 2012.
- To improve government effectiveness and the business climate, programs will help reduce the "red tape" that hinders business start-up and operations. Programs will also encourage the involvement of civil society and the private sector in setting policy and monitoring implementation.

Investing in People

Burundi suffers from the negative impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic, insufficient reproductive health care, poor maternal and child health, nonexistent or damaged health services infrastructure,

and a critical shortage of trained health care professionals. Burundi currently ranks near the bottom on most United Nations indices of vital statistics. U.S. programming works with the GOB, the private sector, civil society, and other donors to reduce the incidence of malaria and HIV/AIDS, and to improve early childhood nutrition as well as maternal and child health.

Food for Peace Title II: USAID 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.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - State and USAID:

Linkages with Global Health Initiative (GHI): Assistance provided through the GHCS accounts will support the principles of GHI, improving health outcomes by working with partner countries to build a sustainable response by investing in health systems and promoting innovation.

- Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - State: Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief: Burundi 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 Child Survival (GHCS) - USAID: Funding will be used for interventions to improve quality of maternal child health services, as well as prevention for at-risk populations and treatment of people living with HIV/AIDS. GHCS funding will also focus on the prevention of malaria, especially to women and young children, one of the leading causes of illness in Burundi. Funding through GHCS - USAID will target health care improvement through the betterment of management systems within community and national levels.
- Malaria: U.S. assistance will also target malaria through the distribution and promotion of correct use of insecticide-treated bed nets, indoor residual spraying, and other vector control activities; strengthening of malaria laboratory diagnosis, community case management, and preventive treatment of malaria in pregnancy implementation; and improved pharmaceutical and logistics management. Capacity building within the National Malaria Control Program will continue as well.
- Maternal and Child Health: Programming will continue to improve the management of maternal and child health care and associated health information systems, primarily at all administrative levels, with a focus on decentralization. Target populations will include children under five and pregnant and lactating women.

Economic Growth

Approximately 90 percent of Burundi's population lives in rural areas, and depends on subsistence farming for their livelihoods. Consistent with the Feed the Future Initiative and GOB's key priorities, U.S. assistance will continue to support broad-based and sustainable economic development through increased agriculture production and agribusiness development. 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): In support of sustainable economic growth and the generation of income and wealth for individual farmers, as well as of tax revenue for the GOB, the priority will be private sector-led agriculture development. USAID will work with Burundian agro-entrepreneurs, microenterprises, and producer associations within the coffee, dairy,

horticulture, and other agro-product value chains to improve production and marketing, and to strengthen natural resources management and governance. All programs will target and give priority to women and youth.

In the context of Burundi's economic integration into the EAC, USAID will concentrate on identifying Burundi's comparative advantages and on developing regional markets for agricultural products with high potential for trade as well as high potential for generation of individual income and government revenue. Additionally, programming will promote improved soil, water, and other natural resources conservation.

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, antierosive embankments will be dug, and fodder crops will be planted in targeted areas to protect soil fertility. 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 conducts portfolio reviews annually on all its programs to assess programmatic impacts and financial performance. In addition, USAID performs data quality assessments on all programs at three-year intervals to validate program targets and results. USAID has used recent evaluations and assessments to inform FY 2012 strategic budget and planning decisions. For example, a Health Assessment was conducted in October 2009, a Democracy and Governance Sector Assessment in February 2010, and an Economic Growth Sector Assessment in November 2010. These assessments also serve as key mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation. In addition to the Health Sector Assessment, the GOB and development partners conducted a demographic and health survey to provide reliable, up-to-date data for program planning purposes. USAID contributed resources to that effort, and information from the survey informed programming decisions, especially to ensure that resources will reach appropriately targeted populations. Individual sector assessments serve to provide guidance in the absence of a current strategic plan.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: Three sectoral assessments - Health, Democracy and Governance, and Economic Growth - provided a significant foundation for strategizing future programming activities. For example, based on key findings in the Health Sector Assessment, USAID continues to work to decentralize health care systems and to invest resources in women and children through improving nutrition and fighting malaria and HIV/AIDS. The Democracy and Governance Sector Assessment recommended continued programming in good governance and in strengthening civil society. As a result of the data collected during the Economic Growth Assessment and feasibility study, USAID plans to support the expansion of agricultural activities, including micro-enterprise development, with the goal of creating market outlets that will stimulate production and, in turn, generate more revenues.

Relationship between Budget and Performance: The FY 2012 request for the health sector will promote significant improvements for women and young children due to the maternal and child health activities. In addition, malaria and HIV/AIDS prevention will positively impact at-risk communities. USAID has chosen to focus limited resources on agriculture, through the Feed the Future Initiative, and on good governance and civil society programs. These activities present the best opportunity for promoting government effectiveness, sustainable economic growth, and development.

Cameroon

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Cameroon's many ineffective institutions are incongruent with its democratic practices. 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. 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. Despite these negative trends, Cameroon remains relatively calm. 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. U.S. assistance programs also seek to improve Cameroon's security forces, especially in the area of maritime security.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	4,379	9,261	*	13,035
Development Assistance	1,344	1,344	*	0
Food for Peace Title II	0	4,550	*	0
Foreign Military Financing	0	350	*	0
Global Health and Child Survival - State	1,250	1,250	*	11,250
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	1,500	1,500	*	1,500
International Military Education and Training	285	267	*	285
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	4,379	9,261	*	13,035

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Cameroon	9,261	*	13,035
1 Peace and Security	617	*	285
Foreign Military Financing	350	*	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	350	*	0
International Military Education and Training	267	*	285
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	267	*	285
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,344	*	0
Development Assistance	1,344	*	0
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,344	*	0
3 Investing in People	2,750	*	12,750
Global Health and Child Survival - State	1,250	*	11,250

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
3.1 Health	1,250	*	11,250
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	1,500	*	1,500
3.1 Health	1,500	*	1,500
5 Humanitarian Assistance	4,550	*	0
Food for Peace Title II	4,550	*	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	4,550	*	0

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Cameroon	9,261	*	13,035
1 Peace and Security	617	*	285
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	617	*	285
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,344	*	0
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,344	*	0
3 Investing in People	2,750	*	12,750
3.1 Health	2,750	*	12,750
5 Humanitarian Assistance	4,550	*	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	4,550	*	0
of which: Objective 6	144	*	2,101
6.1 Program Design and Learning	0	*	30
6.2 Administration and Oversight	144	*	2,071

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 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

Cameroon's population is estimated at 19.5 million. As many as 5.5 percent of Cameroonian adults are infected with HIV and upwards of 37,000 Cameroonians die of the disease each year, leaving hundreds of thousands of children and family members affected.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - State and USAID:

- Linkages with Global Health Initiative (GHI): Assistance provided through the GHCS accounts will support the principles of GHI, improving health outcomes by working with partner countries to build a sustainable response by investing in health systems and promoting innovation.

- Cameroon will receive funding to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy in preventing infection in most-at-risk populations (commercial sex workers, men having sex with men, and long-distance truck drivers). This program will complement additional programming through the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), which aims to prevent mother-to-child transmission, provide support to orphans and vulnerable children, and strengthen health systems. The Mission intends to hire a full-time staff member to coordinate the PEPFAR program, which will be implemented jointly by the Centers for Disease Control, the Department of Defense, the U.S. Peace Corps, the Department of State, and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). Cameroon will receive funding to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of PEPFAR.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: In FY 2009, a USAID needs assessment exercise led to the development of an HIV/AIDS Strategy and Implementation Plan, which clearly outlines priority activities focused on achieving the Mission's overall goal of "increasing Cameroonian Capacity for Sustained HIV Prevention, Care, and Treatment." From this strategy, a three-year project focusing on prevention among the most at-risk populations began in FY 2010. USAID/West Africa has a country coordinator based in the U.S. Mission in Yaounde to monitor implementation of this and other assistance activities in Cameroon. USAID is partnering with an international nongovernmental organization on annual assessments to measure progress against objectives outlined in the project's performance monitoring and evaluation plan. A final evaluation will be carried out in April 2013.

Peace and Security activities are evaluated by the Defense and Security Cooperation Agency through the SANWEB system, which collects and provides information on an annual basis.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: The current health budget request and program were developed based on a 2009 needs assessment, the current HIV/AIDS strategy, and annual evaluations of HIV/AIDS programs. Annual assessments of results will continue to guide the U.S. Mission's strategic direction concerning HIV/AIDS programming and provide timely information for building budgets.

Programmatic choices for IMET are made based on observed performance and demonstrated commitment of the Cameroonian military establishment to meet the conditions for participation in these programs.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: Requested assistance for FY 2012 will support activities mainly targeting most-at-risk populations who have been identified as key drivers of the HIV epidemic in Cameroon's National AIDS Strategic Plan 2011-15. Through this assistance, the United States is supporting the Cameroonian Government's efforts to reduce the transmission and impact of HIV/AIDS. Progress made in the fight against HIV/AIDS will help Cameroon achieve sustainable improvements in the wellbeing and productivity of its population.

The FY 2012 request for peace and security funding will allow the United States to train Cameroon's military leadership with the goal of transforming the military into one that is respectful of human rights, civilian control of the military, good governance, and democracy.

Cape Verde

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Cape Verde is one of Africa's success stories and an important partner in West Africa for the United States. A model of democratic governance, Cape Verde enjoys relatively high literacy rates, high per capita income, and positive health indicators. However, its strategic location also means that Cape Verde is increasingly at the crossroads of the trans-Atlantic narcotics trade. Maritime security, domain awareness, and border control are the highest U.S. priorities, and crosscutting areas of bilateral engagement and development in Cape Verde. U.S. foreign assistance will build the capacity of Cape Verde's military better to respond to the security challenges posed by the sea. As maritime security concerns are addressed, Cape Verde will be better able to access and develop the potential wealth from its national waters. U.S. assistance will be instrumental in allowing Cape Verde to continue to develop and share its political and economic successes with neighbors in West Africa.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	723	727	*	135
International Military Education and Training	120	124	*	135
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	603	603	*	0
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	723	727	*	135

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Cape Verde	727	*	135
1 Peace and Security	727	*	135
International Military Education and Training	124	*	135
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	124	*	135
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	603	*	0
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	603	*	0

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Cape Verde	727	*	135
1 Peace and Security	727	*	135
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	124	*	135
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	603	*	0

Peace and Security

United States assistance will enhance counternarcotics capabilities to protect Cape Verde's maritime borders against narco-trafficking. The level of professionalism and technical competency among military and security forces is limited. U.S. resources will address this by training military personnel in the United States and at U.S. military installations in Germany, while simultaneously emphasizing 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 Military Education and Training (IMET): The IMET program primarily supports the U.S. goal of engaging and developing Cape Verde's military. This training has many goals for both the short and long term, including the development of a small but modern and professionally-trained force; the development of middle management capabilities among the Officer Corps to prepare them for senior positions; the promotion of greater capabilities in areas of joint interest, including counterterrorism, maritime law enforcement, search and rescue, disaster preparedness, and the interdiction of narcotics shipped through Cape Verde's waters; and improving the interoperability and engagement between United States and Cape Verde armed forces in antiterrorism training.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

In October 2010, the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) completed a 5-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 were 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. U.S. assistance was closely coordinated with other donors, and civil society and other stakeholders played an integral role in the program's implementation. As a result of the Cape Verdean Government's success in continued governance and economic policy reform, as well as implementing the compact, MCC selected Cape Verde as eligible to pursue a second compact in FY 2010. MCC is currently working with Cape Verde to evaluate projects in the areas of water and sanitation, as well as access to property rights.

Central African Republic

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

United States assistance priorities for the Central African Republic (CAR) focus on improving CAR security forces, an essential component of U.S. efforts to bolster stability and promote overall respect for fundamental human rights.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	125	6,013	*	125
Food for Peace Title II	0	5,953	*	0
International Military Education and Training	125	60	*	125
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	125	6,013	*	125

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Central African Republic	6,013	*	125
1 Peace and Security	60	*	125
International Military Education and Training	60	*	125
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	60	*	125
5 Humanitarian Assistance	5,953	*	0
Food for Peace Title II	5,953	*	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	5,953	*	0

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Central African Republic	6,013	*	125
1 Peace and Security	60	*	125
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	60	*	125
5 Humanitarian Assistance	5,953	*	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	5,953	*	0

Peace and Security

Programming priorities under this Objective are geared towards transforming the CAR military into a professional force that is respectful of civilian control of the military and of human rights and democracy. A professional military force is a necessary precursor to effective border protection and stability within the country. The lack of effective security services has permitted the territory

of the CAR to play host to dangerous forces such as the Lord's Resistance Army and domestic armed militias.

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. Support may include mobile education teams focused on civil-military relations, elections, and international law.

Chad

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

United States 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, strengthening Chad's capacity to deal with terrorist threats and the potential for intolerance and extremism, encouraging economic growth through agricultural programs, and supporting capacity building in the health sector. Beyond foreign assistance resources, the U.S. Embassy promotes democracy through diplomatic means.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	7,853	106,384	*	6,580
Development Assistance	473	473	*	0
Food for Peace Title II	6,500	103,893	*	6,000
Foreign Military Financing	500	500	*	200
International Military Education and Training	380	375	*	380
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	0	1,143	*	0
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	7,853	106,384	*	6,580

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Chad	106,384	*	6,580
1 Peace and Security	2,018	*	580
Foreign Military Financing	500	*	200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	500	*	200
International Military Education and Training	375	*	380
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	375	*	380
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,143	*	0
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,143	*	0
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	473	*	0
Development Assistance	473	*	0
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	473	*	0
3 Investing in People	2,837	*	3,000
Food for Peace Title II	2,837	*	3,000
3.1 Health	2,837	*	3,000
4 Economic Growth	2,838	*	3,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Food for Peace Title II	2,838	*	3,000
4.5 Agriculture	2,838	*	3,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	98,218	*	0
Food for Peace Title II	98,218	*	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	98,218	*	0

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Chad	106,384	*	6,580
1 Peace and Security	2,018	*	580
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,143	*	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	875	*	580
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	473	*	0
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	473	*	0
3 Investing in People	2,837	*	3,000
3.1 Health	2,837	*	3,000
4 Economic Growth	2,838	*	3,000
4.5 Agriculture	2,838	*	3,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	98,218	*	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	98,218	*	0
of which: Objective 6	0	*	70
6.2 Administration and Oversight	0	*	70

Peace and Security

Programming priorities under this objective are geared towards transforming the Chadian military into a force that is respectful of civilian control of the military and of human rights and democracy, and that can combat rising criminality and counter terrorist threats. The proposed programming will be combined with other programming that is requested regionally, including that which is administered by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), to help reduce conflict between the Government and opposition groups, improve border policing, increase youth opportunities, and improve 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.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): Resources from the FMF account will improve Chad's ability to counter the terrorist threat. In particular, FMF may support military professionalization and counter terrorist goals through C-130 spare parts and equipment, maintenance and mechanics training, and modernization of military equipment (e.g., communications equipment).

International Military Education and Training (IMET): IMET supports overall professionalization of Chad's military forces into one that is respectful of human rights, civilian control of the military, good governance, and democracy. Assistance will focus on English-language training programs and training focused on civil-military relations, elections, and international law.

Investing in People

Chad is one of the poorest countries in the world, ranking 163rd out of 169 countries in the 2010 United Nations Development Program Human Development Index. Approximately 38 percent of Chadians are undernourished, making it one of the most food-insecure countries in the world.

Food for Peace Title II: Resources will be directed toward alleviating poverty and improving health care, including in areas such as maternal and infant health, 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 4 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 interethnic tensions throughout the country.

Food for Peace Title II: Resources will help address the risk factors associated with rain-fed agriculture in Chad's semiarid 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

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: To evaluate program and financial performance of activities funded from its foreign assistance budget, Embassy N'Djamena utilizes differing methodologies that vary depending upon the program. Generally, the Embassy relies heavily on its USAID program manager 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 on program issues and advise accordingly on progress. Oversight support is provided by the USAID West Africa regional office. IMET and FMF programs are monitored by the Embassy's security cooperation section.

The largest component of the Mission's annual foreign assistance budget goes towards health and agricultural development, funded by Food for Peace Title II. This funding is part of the five-year (2008-2012) Batha-Ouaddai Food Security Initiative, and is managed by the regional USAID Food for Peace Office in Dakar. The project has undergone initial and midterm evaluations, with the midterm evaluation taking place in FY 2010, and will be subject to a final evaluation in FY 2012. The nongovernmental implementing partner has developed its own Performance Management Plan for this project.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: Results of evaluations from previous phases of the five-year health and agricultural development project guided and informed the design of the current project and the FY 2012 Budget request.

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 FY 2012 request for Peace and Security funding will allow the United States to train Chadian military leadership to with the goal of transforming Chad's military into one that is respectful of human rights, civilian control of the military, good governance, and democracy, and will bolster Chad's capability to counter terrorism. Resources from Food for Peace Title II are expected to improve the health status of mothers and children, as well as increase food security through improved agricultural techniques and rationalized use of water resources.

Comoros

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Enhancing maritime security and maintaining a strong bilateral relationship with Comoros are important to the United States, as these efforts will ensure a more stable Indian Ocean region. U.S. assistance to Comoros is focused on training military and security forces and developing a maritime defense force.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	125	661	*	125
Economic Support Fund	0	550	*	0
International Military Education and Training	125	111	*	125
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	125	661	*	125

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Comoros	661	*	125
1 Peace and Security	111	*	125
International Military Education and Training	111	*	125
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	111	*	125
3 Investing in People	550	*	0
Economic Support Fund	550	*	0
3.2 Education	550	*	0

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Comoros	661	*	125
1 Peace and Security	111	*	125
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	111	*	125
3 Investing in People	550	*	0
3.2 Education	550	*	0

Peace and Security

U.S. programs in stabilization operations and security sector reform focus on increasing the overall professionalism of military leaders.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): IMET programs will enhance leadership and assist Comorian Armed Forces officers to develop a maritime defense force that can more effectively patrol its coastline, prevent illegal fishing, and conduct operations related to counterterrorism, drug interdiction, search and rescue, and illegal trafficking. Program efforts to date have focused on in-country training offered by mobile training teams. In FY 2012, IMET assistance will focus on training opportunities in the United States. Training and education will enhance professional leadership and provide firsthand experience with American values and institutions.

Cote d'Ivoire

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Cote d'Ivoire was once one of the most prosperous states in West Africa, but political instability in the past decade has taken a heavy toll on the population and the economy. In late November 2010, the country held long-awaited Presidential elections, which slated incumbent President Laurent Gbagbo against former Prime Minister Alassane Dramane Ouattara in a run-off. The Independent Electoral Commission (CEI) declared Ouattara the winner, with 54 percent of votes cast in his favor. However, the Constitutional Council exceeded its mandate by annulling votes from several pro-Ouattara regions, and overturned the CEI's ruling by declaring Gbagbo the winner with 51 percent of valid votes. Despite international community recognition that Ouattara is the duly elected President of Cote d'Ivoire, Gbagbo refused to step aside peacefully. Political deadlock ensued as President Ouattara worked to wrest control over the essential elements of government. Looking towards the country's future, the fundamental issue is whether Cote d'Ivoire's political system will provide for enduring stability, which is critical for further economic development. This Budget assumes that by FY 2012, the political situation will be resolved to such an extent that U.S. assistance can help strengthen the country's health and security sectors. The goals of the United States foreign assistance program in Cote d'Ivoire are to enhance the capacity of Ivorian military institutions to ensure human rights and democratic values are respected while order is maintained, as well as to help stem the country's HIV/AIDS epidemic.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	133,637	103,605	*	142,480
Global Health and Child Survival - State	133,305	103,305	*	142,455
International Military Education and Training	32	0	*	25
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	300	300	*	0
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	133,637	103,605	*	142,480

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Cote d'Ivoire	103,605	*	142,480
1 Peace and Security	300	*	25
International Military Education and Training	0	*	25
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	*	25
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	300	*	0
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	300	*	0
3 Investing in People	103,305	*	142,455

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Global Health and Child Survival - State	103,305	*	142,455
3.1 Health	103,305	*	142,455

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Cote d'Ivoire	103,605	*	142,480
1 Peace and Security	300	*	25
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	300	*	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	*	25
3 Investing in People	103,305	*	142,455
3.1 Health	103,305	*	142,455
of which: Objective 6	6,629	*	5,595
6.1 Program Design and Learning	0	*	0
6.2 Administration and Oversight	6,629	*	5,595

Peace and Security

Political uncertainty is a pressing problem in Cote d'Ivoire. As the Ouattara Government gains control over the elements of government, maintaining a unified and cohesive security sector will be one of the most critical tasks. Programs funded under the Peace and Security Objective will be managed by the U.S. Department of State, and focus on professional development in the security sector. A focus is to ensure 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.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): IMET funding will support the development and professionalization of the new army, which will need to be established once Ouattara has gained control over the military per the Ouagadougou Political Accord. Activities will have a particular focus on respect for human rights and improved military justice systems.

Investing in People

Despite the severe political and humanitarian challenges facing the country, HIV/AIDS is still a major issue that requires significant, sustained attention and support. 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 Global Health Initiative (GHI): Assistance provided through the GHCS account will support the principles of GHI, improving health outcomes by working with partner countries to build a sustainable response to investing in health systems and promoting innovation.
- Through the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Cote d'Ivoire will receive significant support to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support vulnerable orphans and children.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: The U.S. Agency for International Development 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 part of performance monitoring and evaluation. These reviews have strengthened program performance through encouraging tighter linkages between funding levels, program outputs, targets, and performance indicators; semi-annual reviews of implementing partners, with feedback from technical staff members; formalized site visits; and technical assistance to the Ministry of Health to strengthen its program monitoring and evaluation unit. Due to the current political crisis, programs have progressed with monitoring by senior management based temporarily in Accra, and in-country Ivoirian staff.

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. Performance is evaluated based on a partner's ability to meet established targets and provide validated performance data during reviews. Partner performance is graded as weak, moderate, or strong, and these results are considered with other variables when making funding decisions. This process has provided an objective basis for analyzing project implementation and identifying low-performing implementing partners.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: United States assistance programs in Cote d'Ivoire will help strengthen the country's security sector and support the Ivoirian response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic. FY 2012 funding will help procure antiretroviral and other medications; continue programs that support orphans, vulnerable children, and people living with HIV/AIDS; and provide technical assistance to strengthen Ivorian health systems and civil society organizations.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Regional stability depends on durable peace in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). Major threats to the future development of a stable and democratic DRC include uncertainty surrounding national elections scheduled for 2011; prolonged instability and ongoing conflict in the east; severe deficiencies in the civilian protection capacity of the Congolese security forces; limited progress with security sector reform; endemic impunity for human rights abuses, including sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV); and weak government and public financial management. These threats have all hindered the country's progress in consolidating democratic gains and establishing basic social services.

United States foreign policy in the DRC is focused on developing a stable, democratic government that extends political control over all of its territory, provides for the basic needs of its citizens, ends the abuses associated with the various conflicts, and is at peace with its neighbors. To that end, U.S. foreign assistance to the DRC aims to support the security conditions and governance structures necessary for improvement of Congolese social and economic sectors, and to permit extension of state authority across the country. U.S. assistance in the DRC seeks to bolster peace and stability; protect civilians, with a focus on girls and women; strengthen governance institutions; and support economic recovery, growth, and the provision of basic social services, including health and education. The United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the DRC is presently the only reliable security force in the country committed to protecting the population.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	183,085	267,699	*	261,893
Economic Support Fund	59,100	62,600	*	59,908
Food for Peace Title II	16,000	101,273	*	30,000
Foreign Military Financing	1,450	1,450	*	300
Global Health and Child Survival - State	19,635	19,635	*	49,635
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	65,700	65,700	*	95,550
International Military Education and Training	500	500	*	500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,700	1,700	*	6,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,000	841	*	1,000
Peacekeeping Operations	18,000	14,000	*	19,000
Non-War Supplemental	15,000	15,000	*	0
Economic Support Fund	15,000	15,000	*	0
TOTAL	198,085	282,699	*	261,893

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Democratic Republic of the Congo	282,699	*	261,893
1 Peace and Security	39,691	*	27,500
Economic Support Fund	21,200	*	2,200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	11,500	*	0
1.5 Transnational Crime	200	*	200
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	9,500	*	2,000
Foreign Military Financing	1,450	*	300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,450	*	300
International Military Education and Training	500	*	500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	500	*	500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,700	*	4,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,700	*	4,500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	841	*	1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	841	*	1,000
Peacekeeping Operations	14,000	*	19,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	14,000	*	19,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	17,900	*	23,500
Economic Support Fund	17,900	*	22,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,700	*	5,000
2.2 Good Governance	6,500	*	9,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,450	*	4,000
2.4 Civil Society	3,250	*	4,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	0	*	1,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	*	1,500
3 Investing in People	114,198	*	175,685
Economic Support Fund	24,970	*	24,500
3.1 Health	5,000	*	5,000
3.2 Education	10,000	*	12,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	9,970	*	7,500
Food for Peace Title II	3,893	*	6,000
3.1 Health	3,893	*	6,000
Global Health and Child Survival - State	19,635	*	49,635
3.1 Health	19,635	*	49,635
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	65,700	*	95,550
3.1 Health	65,700	*	95,550
4 Economic Growth	25,211	*	35,208
Economic Support Fund	13,530	*	11,208
4.4 Infrastructure	30	*	500
4.5 Agriculture	9,000	*	8,208
4.7 Economic Opportunity	2,500	*	2,500

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
4.8 Environment	2,000	*	0
Food for Peace Title II	11,681	*	24,000
4.5 Agriculture	11,681	*	24,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	85,699	*	0
Food for Peace Title II	85,699	*	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	85,699	*	0

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Democratic Republic of the Congo	282,699	*	261,893
1 Peace and Security	39,691	*	27,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	29,991	*	25,300
1.5 Transnational Crime	200	*	200
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	9,500	*	2,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	17,900	*	23,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,700	*	6,500
2.2 Good Governance	6,500	*	9,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,450	*	4,000
2.4 Civil Society	3,250	*	4,000
3 Investing in People	114,198	*	175,685
3.1 Health	94,228	*	156,185
3.2 Education	10,000	*	12,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	9,970	*	7,500
4 Economic Growth	25,211	*	35,208
4.4 Infrastructure	30	*	500
4.5 Agriculture	20,681	*	32,208
4.7 Economic Opportunity	2,500	*	2,500
4.8 Environment	2,000	*	0
5 Humanitarian Assistance	85,699	*	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	85,699	*	0
of which: Objective 6	9,765	*	10,993
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,700	*	1,955
6.2 Administration and Oversight	8,065	*	9,038

Peace and Security

The national army and police have limited capacity to establish peace and protect civilians in the troubled eastern region. Ongoing conflict and instability there leads to a fragile and insecure environment and impedes development efforts. Illegal armed groups, including foreign and indigenous militia, continue to fight for control of land, natural resources, and economic and political influence. Armed groups, including members of the national army, commit human rights violations, including horrific acts of rape and sexual violence resulting in population displacement and continued civilian insecurity. U.S. assistance is 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 will also be used to provide essential support for police and related justice sector training and infrastructure to address the critical need to extend state authority, building upon the capacity of the Congolese state to address gross human rights abuses effectively.

Economic Support Funds (ESF): Funds will bolster the Government of the DRC (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): Funds will be used to support 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 armed forces and provide equipment and training 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 and officer training and 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 rehabilitation of law enforcement related infrastructures

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): Funds will support activities that protect civilians and enhance the professionalization of the Congolese military. Activities include destroying surplus, obsolete, and unstable conventional weapons and munitions and improving the safety and security of Congo's remaining conventional weapons. These measures help to limit the number of conventional weapons available to non-state actors and prevent the illicit transfer of conventional weapons.

Peacekeeping Operations (PKO): Funds will support the professionalization of the Congolese military (FARDC), which includes officer, noncommissioned officer, specialty unit, and staff training; development of the Congolese military justice personnel and systems; and establishment of a FARDC training strategy and doctrine. PKO funds will also support technical advisors for the Ministry of Defense and the Office of the Chief of Defense, and monitoring related to professionalization and security sector reform. Assistance to the military justice sector supports the objectives of the U.S. conflict minerals strategy.

Governing Justly and Democratically

As the country prepares for national and local elections scheduled for late 2011 and 2012, Congolese citizens still need to see improvements in government performance and accountability, particularly in addressing impunity and corruption. New institutions created through the 2006 constitution to improve governance have been operational for only four years, and other new institutions still require enabling legislation, budgets, internal procedures, and physical structures. With continued decentralization, these institutions will be required to function at the sub-provincial, provincial, and national levels. Some institutions, most notably in the justice sector, barely exist after decades of underinvestment, 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 legal 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
- Support an ongoing 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 governance and democracy programs
- Strengthen an ongoing good governance program that seeks to support national and provincial assemblies and enable the decentralization process through technical assistance, training, and material support
- Continue 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

Investing in People

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 with an estimated 70 percent of the population that has little or no access to primary health care. Citizens of the DRC face serious health issues with an estimated life expectancy of 43 years and high infant and under-5 mortality rates. 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 SGBV and at-risk children, barely exist in most areas.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): U.S. assistance will support water and sanitation activities for health-related programs, investments in basic education, and programs that provide 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 SGBV through provision of care and treatment services to SGBV survivors 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 SGBV survivors and their families. Assistance will also build the capacity of local service providers and support community efforts to prevent rape and sexual violence.

Food for Peace Title II: Funds will be used to support maternal and child health activities through multiyear assistance programs in targeted geographic areas.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - State and USAID:

- **Linkages with Global Health Initiative (GHI):** Assistance provided through the GHCS accounts will support the principles of GHI, improving health outcomes by working with partner countries to build a sustainable response by investing in health systems and promoting innovation.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - State

Linkages with President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): 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.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - USAID: The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will use funding 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. A new 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.

- **TB:** Funds will be used to support TB prevention, detection, and treatment activities
- **Malaria:** The aim is to reach sufficiently high coverage of prevention and treatment measures among the general population (tailored to country needs) in support of the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) goal of reducing malaria-related mortality of children under 5 by 50 percent. The FY 2012 request level for DRC does not include the total projected funding for the PMI. Decisions on allocations of centrally managed funds will be made when the FY 2012 operating year budget is set.
- **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:** Funding will be used to expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and information and reproductive health care on a sustainable basis
- **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.

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): U.S. assistance programs will promote agricultural productivity and processing and will 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 a new agriculture production, processing, and marketing program that will assist the GDRC to improve the business environment and help private sector firms and farmers. 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.

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: In FY 2011, USAID is strengthening its performance management system and conducting a number of program evaluations. Part of this initiative will entail updating Performance Management Plans for each technical area, including democracy and governance, economic growth, education, peace and stability, health, and social protection.

In FY 2010, USAID conducted a number of evaluations to assess program and financial performance. Program evaluations included an assessment to inform a new media-sector development program, an evaluation of USAID's tuberculosis project, and an evaluation of three multi-year Food for Peace assistance programs.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: A number of assessments, impact evaluations, and internal performance evaluations will be conducted in FY 2011 to guide the design of future programming, identify lessons learned, establish best practices, and expand current programs. These efforts include a comprehensive assessment of programming in SGBV, as well as of USAID's community recovery and conflict mitigation programs located in eastern DRC.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: USAID expects to see large programmatic impacts in all sectors. FY 2012 funding for Peace and Security would contribute to professionalization training for the national army, and conflict mitigation over land and natural resources in eastern DRC.

Under the Governing Justly and Democratically Objective, funds will enable the United States to maintain support for justice reform, parliamentary strengthening, decentralization, and local and national elections. U.S. assistance also supports primary health care through a new flagship program that serves more than 11 million people in 80 health zones in 4 provinces. USAID will continue to scale up health activities with increased funds. A new education project launched in FY 2011 in multiple provinces will reach thousands of schoolchildren and demonstrate that the United States is committed to improving the quality of and access to basic education in DRC. Additional funding under social services to address SGBV enables the United States to expand service delivery to SGBV survivors and increase efforts to prevent future acts of rape and abuse. Lastly, because agriculture is the principal means of income for the majority of the population, funding for agricultural projects will assist the GDRC to improve the overall business environment, help private sector firms and farmers increase productivity, and develop local capacity to respond to agricultural production and marketing opportunities.

Djibouti

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Djibouti is an important strategic partner in supporting stability and combating terrorism in the Horn of Africa. The presence of Camp Lemonnier, the only U.S. military base on the African continent, enhances U.S. strategic interest in this small nation. High unemployment (60 percent), poor health indicators (including the third-highest tuberculosis prevalence rate in the world), low literacy rates (47 percent), food insecurity, and nascent political systems contribute to Djibouti's domestic challenges. In FY 2012, U.S. assistance will focus mainly on improving border and maritime security and providing food aid, basic health services, and education and job training opportunities.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	9,418	13,566	*	7,350
Development Assistance	6,542	6,542	*	2,450
Food for Peace Title II	0	2,129	*	0
Foreign Military Financing	2,000	2,000	*	2,000
Global Health and Child Survival - State	150	150	*	1,800
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	396	396	*	0
International Military Education and Training	330	379	*	350
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	0	0	*	750
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	0	1,970	*	0
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	9,418	13,566	*	7,350

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Djibouti	13,566	*	7,350
1 Peace and Security	4,349	*	3,100
Foreign Military Financing	2,000	*	2,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000	*	2,000
International Military Education and Training	379	*	350
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	379	*	350
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	0	*	750
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	*	750
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,970	*	0
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,970	*	0

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,542	*	600
Development Assistance	1,542	*	600
2.2 Good Governance	1,000	*	0
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	542	*	600
3 Investing in People	5,546	*	3,450
Development Assistance	5,000	*	1,650
3.2 Education	5,000	*	1,650
Global Health and Child Survival - State	150	*	1,800
3.1 Health	150	*	1,800
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	396	*	0
3.1 Health	396	*	0
5 Humanitarian Assistance	2,129	*	200
Development Assistance	0	*	200
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	0	*	200
Food for Peace Title II	2,129	*	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	2,129	*	0

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Djibouti	13,566	*	7,350
1 Peace and Security	4,349	*	3,100
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,970	*	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,379	*	3,100
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,542	*	600
2.2 Good Governance	1,000	*	0
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	542	*	600
3 Investing in People	5,546	*	3,450
3.1 Health	546	*	1,800
3.2 Education	5,000	*	1,650
5 Humanitarian Assistance	2,129	*	200
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	2,129	*	200
of which: Objective 6	1,182	*	493
6.1 Program Design and Learning	175	*	0
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,007	*	493

Peace and Security

Djibouti has played a vital role in advancing stability in a complex and turbulent region. The country is threatened by ongoing conflict in Somalia, strained relations after border incursions by Eritrea, its proximity to Yemen, and piracy outside of its territorial waters. U.S. assistance to Djibouti includes land and maritime border protection initiatives, as well as support for counter-piracy programs.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): U.S. security assistance seeks to ensure that Djibouti can protect its land and maritime borders and resist the spread of extremism and terrorism. FMF funding will modernize and maintain equipment for law enforcement and border protection professionals, including procuring communications equipment.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): IMET funding will enhance peace and security by providing training to military personnel to continue professionalization of the Djiboutian military and improve their ability to monitor Djibouti's land and maritime borders.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): With the implementation of a Qatar-brokered peace agreement and the presence of Qatari peacekeeping troops on the Djibouti-Eritrea border, the national police have refocused their efforts on law enforcement, including monitoring official border crossings. Funding for training and equipment will be used to enhance the professionalism and capacity of the national police, particularly in 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 remains fragile. In 2012, it is expected that Djibouti will hold its second regional council elections since independence in 1977. These elections are crucial to moving Djibouti toward a more pluralistic, broad-based, and representative political system. U.S. assistance will continue to support important election systems to strengthen this emerging democracy after Presidential elections in April 2011. Credible Presidential and regional council elections will improve public confidence and reverse a growing tendency of the public to disengage from formal political process.

Development Assistance (DA): During critical regional elections, DA funds will promote meaningful inclusion of Djibouti's multiethnic population in the electoral process. U.S. assistance will train Djibouti's electoral officials on the voter registration process, citizen documentation, and the designation of polling stations. Assistance will also support voter education programs as well as civil society and political party capacity building, which will improve communication with constituents.

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 the immunization coverage rate in rural areas by 300 percent in 4 years and reducing the child mortality rate by 27 percent. In the education sector, the primary school access rate increased from 49 percent in 2003 to 73 percent in 2009. Despite this progress, meeting the most basic needs of the Djiboutian population remains a challenge. To ensure continued internal stability, funding will support health and education programs that increase social equity and enhance workforce participation. In the health and education sectors, U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) efforts are complemented by support from the U.S. Africa 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, the Francophone International Organization, Middle Eastern countries, and the Arab Development Bank.

Development Assistance (DA):

- **Basic Education:** U.S. assistance will build on past achievements, including collaboration with the Ministry of Education to strengthen its education and management systems so that universal access to improved quality education is achieved by 2015. Technical assistance

and training will improve education systems through decentralized teacher training, strategic planning and budgeting, and community participation; strategic information capacity through support for Education Management Information Systems; and education for out-of-school youth.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - State:

- Linkages with the Global Health Initiative (GHI) - Assistance provided through the GHCS account will support the principles of the GHI, improving health outcomes by working with partner countries to build a sustainable response by investing in health systems and promoting innovation.
- Through 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.

Humanitarian Assistance

Years of drought and a recurrent food crisis in the Horn of Africa have had deleterious effects on nutrition and health.

Development Assistance (DA): The United States will continue to support the Government of Djibouti's community-based approach to the identification and management of malnutrition cases through technical assistance.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: The Mission conducted two evaluations over the past three years: one for the MCH program that ended in FY 2008 and another for the education program that ended in FY 2009. The Mission also participates in annual portfolio reviews hosted by the USAID/East Africa Regional Office to evaluate all programs and financial performance.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: The independent evaluation of USAID's four-year MCH program showed impressive progress in improving health service delivery and contributing to a decline in child mortality. Over a period of 4 years, the under-5 mortality rate per 1,000 live births fell from 127 to 94. A true partnership between the United States and Djibouti resulted in the Ministry of Health utilizing its human and financial resources to accelerate health programming. In FY 2012, in order to continue to build upon progress made to date, USAID will collaborate with the U.S. military and the Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA). OFDA will support the continuation of the Health Management Information System that collects data for improved planning, policymaking, and financial management. The U.S. military will continue to construct rural health clinics for hard to reach rural communities in desperate need of access to health care.

The evaluation of U.S. investments and achievements to date in the education sector showed an increase in the access rate to primary education 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 an out-of-school youth training that focuses on non-traditional fields such as truck driving and

computer maintenance, especially for women and girls. These findings led to 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. investments.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: With FY 2012 GHCS-State funding, Djibouti expects the largest programmatic impact to be on addressing HIV/AIDS in the Djibouti-Ethiopia transport corridor. Heavily travelled with more than 800 trucks per day, the corridor facilitates the transport of 85 percent of Ethiopia's imports from Djibouti's port back to Ethiopia. The epidemic affects truck drivers, sex workers, and communities that live along this corridor. The United States will provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs for the most vulnerable populations. This, combined with a better-educated and -informed citizenry through education and democracy programs, will help ensure that Djibouti is a healthier, more educated, and democratic nation.

Ethiopia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Ethiopia faces an array of development challenges, including rapid population growth, food insecurity, limited space for private sector development, and concerns about democratic governance following the 2010 elections. Despite these challenges, Ethiopia ranked 11th for best improvement in the United Nations 2010 Human Development Index because of the Government of Ethiopia (GOE)'s commitment to provide health, education, and poverty alleviation support to its people. U.S. assistance aims to support the sustainable development of a democratic, well-governed Ethiopia, capable of responding to the needs of its people and reducing widespread poverty. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)'s new Country Development Cooperation Strategy will ensure that USAID implements programs and activities in coordination with other U.S. Government agencies, donors, and the GOE.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	533,225	909,419	*	608,301
Development Assistance	80,803	82,177	*	84,724
Food for Peace Title II	40,000	450,782	*	75,000
Foreign Military Financing	843	0	*	843
Global Health and Child Survival - State	323,679	286,699	*	314,089
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	87,200	87,200	*	132,450
International Military Education and Training	700	336	*	695
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	0	0	*	500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	0	2,225	*	0
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	533,225	909,419	*	608,301

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Ethiopia	909,419	*	608,301
1 Peace and Security	7,311	*	7,324
Development Assistance	4,750	*	5,286
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	4,750	*	5,286
Foreign Military Financing	0	*	843
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	*	843
International Military Education and Training	336	*	695
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	336	*	695
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	0	*	500

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	*	500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,225	*	0
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,225	*	0
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	3,102	*	1,953
Development Assistance	3,102	*	1,953
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,034	*	350
2.2 Good Governance	1,034	*	563
2.4 Civil Society	1,034	*	1,040
3 Investing in People	414,553	*	481,639
Development Assistance	26,875	*	26,100
3.1 Health	7,500	*	5,100
3.2 Education	19,375	*	21,000
Food for Peace Title II	13,779	*	9,000
3.1 Health	9,186	*	6,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	4,593	*	3,000
Global Health and Child Survival - State	286,699	*	314,089
3.1 Health	286,699	*	314,089
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	87,200	*	132,450
3.1 Health	87,200	*	132,450
4 Economic Growth	93,911	*	116,385
Development Assistance	46,450	*	50,385
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,800	*	1,835
4.5 Agriculture	29,000	*	29,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	12,700	*	14,550
4.8 Environment	2,950	*	5,000
Food for Peace Title II	47,461	*	66,000
4.5 Agriculture	32,151	*	56,000
4.8 Environment	15,310	*	10,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	390,542	*	1,000
Development Assistance	1,000	*	1,000
5.2 Disaster Readiness	1,000	*	1,000
Food for Peace Title II	389,542	*	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	389,542	*	0

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Ethiopia	909,419	*	608,301
1 Peace and Security	7,311	*	7,324
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,225	*	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	336	*	2,038

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	4,750	*	5,286
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	3,102	*	1,953
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,034	*	350
2.2 Good Governance	1,034	*	563
2.4 Civil Society	1,034	*	1,040
3 Investing in People	414,553	*	481,639
3.1 Health	390,585	*	457,639
3.2 Education	19,375	*	21,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	4,593	*	3,000
4 Economic Growth	93,911	*	116,385
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,800	*	1,835
4.5 Agriculture	61,151	*	85,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	12,700	*	14,550
4.8 Environment	18,260	*	15,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	390,542	*	1,000
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	389,542	*	0
5.2 Disaster Readiness	1,000	*	1,000
of which: Objective 6	26,646	*	25,109
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,949	*	3,080
6.2 Administration and Oversight	24,697	*	22,029

Peace and Security

The highest United States priority in Ethiopia is to maintain peace and stability in the country and in the Horn of Africa. With Somalia, Sudan, and Eritrea as the country's neighbors, the region is volatile. The United States and Ethiopian interests in the Horn of Africa have produced a strong bilateral cooperation on regional security issues. U.S. conflict management and mitigation programs continue to receive strong support from the GOE and local communities.

Development Assistance (DA): FY 2012 DA funds will improve conflict management practices by supporting joint government and community efforts to build sustainable institutional capacity and to prevent local conflicts. Support to the Ministry of Federal Affairs will focus on establishing a nationwide conflict early warning and response system, and local-level, humanitarian, development, and livelihood activities. Students, faculty, and staff at selected universities will also receive support for interethnic and interreligious tolerance programs.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): Military professionalization and leadership is a key U.S. priority. FMF will support Ethiopia military professionalization by providing equipment and training. Funding will further Ethiopian and United States interests in the areas of peacekeeping operations and counterterrorism operations.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): Professional military officer education remains a high priority for the Ethiopian military. IMET funds in FY 2012 will support military training of Ethiopian military officers at U.S. military institutions, which will enable the military to become a more professional defense force. IMET-funded 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 skills needed to transform the Ethiopian Army into a professional force.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): INCLE will support criminal justice sector and police reform, which will build Ethiopia's capacity to address regional and organized crime, including counterterrorism and antitrafficking initiatives. These reforms will contribute to regional stability in the Horn of Africa.

Governing Justly and Democratically

Prior to the May 2010 elections, Ethiopian democracy was challenged by limited political space, restrictions on civil society and the media, and the ruling party's increasing penetration into government institutions. The Charities and Societies Proclamation (CSP), along with other GOE restrictions on civil society, have prompted a realignment of the Governing Justly and Democratically portfolio away from traditional programs of supporting government institutions toward more grassroots community engagement and empowerment activities. This approach will build the capacity of Ethiopian citizens to organize and hold their government accountable, and will be beneficial in key areas such as media and judicial strengthening.

Development Assistance (DA): Local governance and civic participation, in addition to conflict mitigation, will be more integrated into USAID's health, education, and economic growth activities. FY 2012 funds will be used to continue support for improving legal education at selected law schools and Judicial Training Centers. Assistance will also improve the lawmaking, representational, and oversight capacity of the National Parliament and Regional State Councils. Depending on the implementation of the CSP, and the limitations it places on the delivery of democracy and governance programs, the United States will support informed, inclusive dialogue on important national issues, as well as more accurate, nonpartisan media reporting. With the GOE continuing to devolve decision-making for service delivery to its regional states, programs that foster inclusive and participatory planning and execution of better service delivery are expected to continue.

Investing in People

Ethiopia has embarked on an ambitious program of universal access to healthcare and primary education. It has been selected as a Global Health Initiative (GHI) Plus country, and will receive additional technical and management support to implement GHI's approach quickly, focused on improved efficiencies, effectiveness, and sustainable health outcomes through better integration and leveraging of health investments. Specifically, in GHI Plus countries, the United States will pursue enhanced opportunities to build upon existing public health programs, improve program performance, and work in close collaboration with partner governments, across U.S. Government agencies, and with global partners.

The GOE has recently updated its strategies and approaches in health in its 2011-15 Health Sector Development Program IV. As a part of GHI, the United States took this as an opportunity to align its health strategy and program to support the GOE development program, giving highest priority to the GOE's effort to reduce maternal, neonatal, and child mortality. This will be accomplished by continuing support to HIV/AIDS, malaria, family planning, and child survival programs, while accelerating efforts to reduce maternal mortality through the introduction of proven interventions delivered at birth. By applying the principles of GHI, the United States will seek to improve the effectiveness of its programs by integrating and strengthening the health systems in Ethiopia to improve efficiency.

Development Assistance (DA):

- **Education:** U.S. assistance will increase access to quality primary education in Ethiopia by continuing to build the capacity of teachers by updating instructional content and methodologies; 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 the delivery of quality education; and increase access to quality basic education to children and adults in marginalized areas
- **Water and Sanitation:** U.S. assistance programs will continue to improve access to potable water and sanitation education, protect safe water sources, promote sanitation facility construction, strengthen Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) committees and community ownership, and develop linkages with other U.S. development programs. In addition, WASH activities will expand to remote areas. Beginning in FY 2011 and for the next 4 years, the United States will bring water and sanitation facilities to 300 basic education centers in the most remote areas of Ethiopia, impacting 90,000 children and 45,000 adults.

Food for Peace Title II:

- **Social Assistance:** FY 2012 resources will provide basic services to the most vulnerable populations, including orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) and hospice care for those suffering from HIV/AIDS. Support activities will include the provision of meals and shelter, psychosocial counseling, education, clinical care, medical refunds, and economic skills trainings in villages, homes, and hospices. Some OVCs also will receive school fees and supplies. Activities will also focus on community mobilization, stigma reduction, home-based care and support, institutional medical care for opportunistic infections, and end-of-life care.
- **Nutrition:** This support also provides for basic needs, including the provision of nutritious meals for most vulnerable populations

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - State and USAID:

- **Linkages with the Global Health Initiative (GHI) - Assistance provided through the GHCS accounts will support the principles of GHI, improving health outcomes by working with partner countries to build a sustainable response by investing in health systems and promoting innovation.**
- **Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS)-State:** Through 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.
- **Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS)-USAID:** Under GHI, the U.S. strategy is aligned with the GOE's new 2011-15 Health Sector Development Plan, and will build upon a solid foundation of nationwide healthcare service access and quality. 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. For FY 2012, GHI will respond to these causes by supporting the GOE's health system and strengthening services related to maternal and

child health and family planning, increasing prevention and control of infectious diseases (HIV/AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis), and increasing access to clean water and sanitation.

- **Maternal and Child Health (MCH):** U.S. assistance for MCH focuses on birth preparedness and maternity services; treatment of obstetric complication and disabilities, including fistula; newborn care and treatment; immunization; maternal and young child nutrition, including micronutrient supplementation; treatment of childhood illnesses; and household WASH improvement. Programming also addresses gender inequality by discouraging harmful traditional practices such as early marriage. It will also increase rural women's access to health services and behavioral change communication strategies. The United States coordinates with other donors through a national committee for the HSDP IV and other technical taskforces. Based on the lessons learned from program implementation to date, the new GHI strategy in Ethiopia will provide more integrated assistance programs for the GOE in family planning and maternal, newborn, and child health. MCH programming will assist the GOE in meeting the 2015 Millennium Development Goals of improving maternal health and reducing child mortality.
- **Family Planning (FP):** FY 2012 resources will continue to support the GOE in meeting the demand for contraceptives and increasing community access to comprehensive family planning services by scaling up the availability of various FP methods. Emphasis will be placed on greater integration of HIV/AIDS, voluntary family planning, and maternal, newborn, and child health programs, while also assisting the GOE to reach 2015 Millennium Development Goals of promoting gender equality, reducing child mortality, and improving maternal health.
- **Tuberculosis (TB):** Ethiopia is currently ranked seventh among the top 22 TB high-burden countries in the world. Poor laboratory capacity, drug supply, and TB program management, as well as a lack of community awareness, contribute to the continuously low detection rate. However, the Ethiopian treatment success rate is 84 percent. Based on lessons learned in prior years, GHI will continue to support four key components of the TB program through new and existing activities. In addition, support for health development and health care financing projects that incorporate TB prevention. With an expanding TB portfolio, U.S. efforts to prevent and control TB will further assist the GOE in reaching the 2015 Millennium Development Goals of combating HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases.
- **Nutrition:** Based on the lessons learned from program implementation in FY 2010, the United States will develop and implement comprehensive nutrition programs that are integrated with Feed the Future (FTF) and GHI. Nutrition efforts will help Ethiopia to reach its 2015 Millennium Development Goals of reducing child mortality and improving maternal health.
- **Malaria:** The aim is to reach sufficiently high coverage of prevention and treatment measures among the general population (tailored to country needs) in support of the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) goal of reducing malaria-related mortality of children under 5 by 50 percent. The FY 2012 request level for Ethiopia 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 2012 operating year budget is set.

Economic Growth

Agriculture is the mainstay of Ethiopia's economy, contributing to 46 percent of the GDP, over 90 percent of exports, and 83 percent of employment. Eight out of 10 Ethiopians live in rural areas and subsist principally on agriculture; however, the agricultural sector is constrained by low productivity, fragmented market linkages, low value added to products and services, and other impediments. In response to these challenges, U.S. assistance is helping farmers and pastoralists improve their agriculture and livestock productivity, obtain new technologies and modern inputs, access markets, increase household asset levels and diversify incomes, promote environmental conservation and land tenure security, and increase access to agriculture finance. The tremendous economic growth Ethiopia has experienced in the past 5 years (average GDP growth of 8 percent according to International Monetary Fund and World Bank statistics) has been complemented by USAID programs that promote Ethiopian agricultural exports by addressing a range of constraints to trade and investment in key areas such as quality, marketing, customs, land, financial services, commercial law, and World Trade Organization (WTO) accession.

Development Assistance (DA): As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, FTF, USAID will support the Government of Ethiopia to design and implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. FY 2012 resources will focus on improving agriculture productivity and marketing for six key crop and livestock products, as well as providing economic opportunities and links for the rural poor and improving overall nutrition. The goal is to increase food security and rural incomes while supporting the GOE's 5-year target for agriculture growth of 8 percent per annum under its multi-donor-funded Agriculture Growth Program, a core component of its Growth and Transformation Plan. U.S. assistance will promote the development of both public and private sector actors in the target reform areas of finance, trade, business capacity, and the crosscutting area of information and communication technologies. It will also incorporate Global Climate Change (GCC) initiative activities into the design and implementation of its new response strategy, closely linking these activities with those of FTF to help Ethiopian farmers adapt to and mitigate the effects of the country's changing climate. GCC programs will assist the GOE with the use of a Household Economy Analysis, an analytical tool that can measure the impact of climatic shocks on households based on their livelihood assets and thresholds for survival. FY 2012 funds will also support the multi-donor, GOE-led Productive Safety Net Program by promoting savings and providing technical assistance to 17,000 households for entry into commercial value chains and promote access to microfinance.

Food for Peace Title II: The United States continues to be the largest of the 9 donors to the GOE-led Productive Safety Net Project via annual Food for Peace Title II food-aid contributions that support one-third of the approximately 8 million vulnerable beneficiaries. Vulnerable farmers and pastoralists are provided with cash or food in exchange for labor to build market roads, water supplies, schools, clinics, and soil conserving terracing. These activities protect livelihoods against the downward spiral into poverty, and link beneficiaries with activities that promote diversification and agricultural growth.

Humanitarian Assistance

Ethiopia's economy continues to depend on seasonal rains, leaving the country vulnerable to famine conditions when these rains fail. Rapid population growth, rising inflation, and limited government capacity are some of the challenges the GOE seeks to address in order to combat chronic food insecurity in the country. USAID continues to work with the GOE's Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector, under the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, to address humanitarian assistance and food security issues. USAID actively supports this

department's new Early Warning Response Directorate with technical assistance to improve its capacity to better predict and respond to disasters.

Development Assistance (DA): To help the GOE improve its capacity to anticipate, prepare for, and respond to regularly occurring floods, droughts, and other disasters, U.S. assistance will continue to 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. As a result of this effort, the GOE expects to empower local authorities to anticipate and respond better to disasters.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: In FY 2010, performance data and information were gathered and analyzed from five evaluations including a WTO Accession Plus project evaluation, midterm evaluation of Community School Partnership Program, Fistula Program review, Integrated Family Health Program review, and an impact assessment of USAID's Basic Education Services Program in Ethiopia for the period 1994-2009, which provided critical information for the design of the new education strategy. In addition, USAID supported an early-grade reading assessment (EGRA). The EGRA showed that Ethiopian children are not reading at their grade level. USAID's evaluation of its education portfolio reiterated how critical USAID assistance has helped the GOE improve equity and quality of instruction.

USAID continues to refine and improve its FTF implementation strategy, which has been informed by USAID's evaluations of several existing agriculture projects including the Agribusiness and Trade and Expansion Program and the Pastoralist Livelihoods Initiative. In FY 2010, USAID conducted a dairy value-chain assessment on potential opportunities in the dairy sector. The findings of this assessment will inform the design and implementations of new livestock programs.

USAID's monitoring and evaluation activities will continue as management tools to improve program and project quality and performance. USAID will establish an online monitoring system, whereby implementing partners will report against all performance indicators. The system will ultimately replace the need for partners to send in separate quarterly or annual reports.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID 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.

For example, USAID evaluated its WTO project to assess progress and identify potential opportunities. The evaluation recommended the continuation of many of the activities undertaken through this project as well as increasing outreach and training activities to the private sector, refocusing government capacity-building efforts to only the WTO process, and increasing linkages with other donor activities for trade reform. Based on the evaluation's findings, a new one-year project was designed and procured.

The recommendations from the EGRA evaluations are informing USAID's education strategy and programs to focus on training teachers to teach reading in earlier grades, and continuing to provide educational opportunities for pastoral and other marginalized children.

In mid-FY 2011, a Democracy and Governance assessment will be finalized, which was conducted to inform the integration of democracy and governance programs into the FTF, GHI, and GCC Initiatives. In FY 2011, the GOE's Central Statistics Agency conducted its five-year Demographic and Health Survey with the United States as the principal funder. Data from the health survey will help all stakeholders make the best programmatic decisions in the health sector.

Relationship between Budget and Performance: While Food for Peace Title II emergency and development food aid will remain an important component of U.S. assistance to Ethiopia, long-term sustainable agricultural development must be undertaken to reduce Ethiopia's increasing dependency on food aid. With FY 2012 FTF funds, U.S. assistance will increase the scale of ongoing economic growth and agricultural programs. FTF will launch new activities to support the agriculture sector, increase household incomes, and promote private sector development. Previous efforts in health and education lay the foundation for a healthier and more educated Ethiopia. However, rapid population growth, which increases the population by 2 million people each year, seriously threatens progress toward achieving Millennium Development Goals, not only in the areas of health and education, but also in combating poverty, hunger, and malnutrition. U.S. assistance must continue to focus on family planning. FY 2012 democracy and governance programming will largely depend on the available political space following the 2010 elections and on whether the implementation of civil society legislation restricts the promotion of democratic and human rights. The Mission is undertaking various assessments in democracy and governance areas, which will inform FY 2012 democracy and governance programming.

Gabon

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Gabon is a key player in conflict resolution in Central Africa. The Government of Gabon diplomatically engages in conflict resolution efforts, provides peacekeeping forces in the Central African Republic, and acts as a driving force behind the Economic Community of Central African States, which is establishing a regional standby peacekeeping brigade under the auspices of the African Union's African Standby Force. U.S. assistance to 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 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	400	720	*	400
Foreign Military Financing	200	520	*	200
International Military Education and Training	200	200	*	200
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	400	720	*	400

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Gabon	720	*	400
1 Peace and Security	720	*	400
Foreign Military Financing	520	*	200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	520	*	200
International Military Education and Training	200	*	200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	200	*	200

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Gabon	720	*	400
1 Peace and Security	720	*	400
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	720	*	400

Peace and Security

U.S. assistance provided by the Department of State and implemented by the Department of Defense 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): Efforts will focus on providing C-130 training and spare parts, which will improve the capability of Gabonese forces to patrol their territory and provide airlift for humanitarian and possibly peacekeeping operations.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): Funds will support professionalization of the Gabonese military. Training will continue to focus on leadership development, equipment maintenance, effective logistics tracking, and maintenance systems. IMET programs will also assist the Gabonese in strengthening their maritime and border security efforts, a key U.S. priority in the resource-rich Gulf of Guinea.

Ghana

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States is committed to supporting the Government of Ghana (GOG)'s efforts to accelerate broad-based growth, sustain middle-income status, and serve as a model and catalyst for good governance and development in a region historically known for civil strife and economic stagnation. U.S. assistance will focus on consolidating democratic gains and sustaining the impact of U.S. investments and efforts under three Presidential Initiatives: Feed the Future (FTF), Global Health Initiative (GHI), and Global Climate Change, as well as through the Partnership for Growth and the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC). U.S. assistance will support activities that increase citizen participation in local government; improve Ghanaians' health status through improved nutrition, health systems strengthening, and prevention and treatment of malaria and HIV/AIDS; and improve quality of and access to primary education. U.S. assistance will also promote Ghana's economic growth and improve regional food security by increasing agricultural productivity and reducing barriers to trade. To maintain stability in Ghana and the broader West Africa region, U.S. assistance will support the GOG's efforts to decrease Ghana's role as a narcotics trafficking corridor and its efforts to maintain a strong international peacekeeping force.

Ghana is one of four countries selected for Partnerships for Growth, an effort flowing from the Presidential Policy Directive on Global Development. In these four countries, selected for their demonstrated commitment to democratic governance and economic freedom, we seek to intensify cooperation toward sustainable, broad-based economic growth through a whole-of-government approach leveraging a wide range of assistance and non-assistance tools. Our engagement has begun with an agreement to launch joint analysis of binding constraints to economic growth. Based on the results of this analysis and a robust bilateral dialogue, we will develop joint action plans with defined commitments for partner country policy reform and other actions in support of economic growth, and shared monitoring and evaluation frameworks to assess progress.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	139,872	141,441	*	204,543
Development Assistance	72,122	73,497	*	111,623
Foreign Military Financing	350	550	*	425
Global Health and Child Survival - State	7,000	7,000	*	9,270
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	59,100	59,100	*	82,400
International Military Education and Training	800	794	*	825
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	500	500	*	0
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	139,872	141,441	*	204,543

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Ghana	141,441	*	204,543
1 Peace and Security	1,844	*	1,250
Foreign Military Financing	550	*	425
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	550	*	425
International Military Education and Training	794	*	825
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	794	*	825
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	500	*	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	500	*	0
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	4,000	*	10,000
Development Assistance	4,000	*	10,000
2.2 Good Governance	3,000	*	6,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	0	*	1,000
2.4 Civil Society	1,000	*	3,000
3 Investing in People	97,475	*	124,667
Development Assistance	31,375	*	32,997
3.1 Health	5,000	*	3,570
3.2 Education	26,375	*	29,427
Global Health and Child Survival - State	7,000	*	9,270
3.1 Health	7,000	*	9,270
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	59,100	*	82,400
3.1 Health	59,100	*	82,400
4 Economic Growth	38,122	*	68,626
Development Assistance	38,122	*	68,626
4.4 Infrastructure	3,122	*	2,586
4.5 Agriculture	33,000	*	60,000
4.8 Environment	2,000	*	6,040

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Ghana	141,441	*	204,543
1 Peace and Security	1,844	*	1,250
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,844	*	1,250
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	0	*	0
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	4,000	*	10,000
2.2 Good Governance	3,000	*	6,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	0	*	1,000
2.4 Civil Society	1,000	*	3,000
3 Investing in People	97,475	*	124,667
3.1 Health	71,100	*	95,240
3.2 Education	26,375	*	29,427

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
4 Economic Growth	38,122	*	68,626
4.4 Infrastructure	3,122	*	2,586
4.5 Agriculture	33,000	*	60,000
4.8 Environment	2,000	*	6,040
of which: Objective 6	12,498	*	12,135
6.1 Program Design and Learning	4,965	*	3,880
6.2 Administration and Oversight	7,533	*	8,255

Peace and Security

Ghana faces a host of security challenges, both internally and regionally. United States assistance will support Ghanaian efforts to fight narcotics trafficking and maintain a professional and apolitical military that contributes to security in Ghana and the region.

Foreign Military Financing Account (FMF): In FY 2012, FMF will continue to support Ghana's efforts to promote regional stability and expand its peacekeeping role in the region. The Ghana Armed Forces (GAF) remain a strong supporter of United Nations peacekeeping efforts, with over 3,000 soldiers currently deployed on 5 worldwide missions and a 6th possible. U.S. assistance 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 AK-47 to the U.S. M16-A4. 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 2012, IMET funds will continue to enhance the professional, technical, and tactical proficiency of the GAF through U.S. professional military education courses. The courses provide senior leadership with a solid grasp of U.S. policy and priorities, the decision making cycle, and U.S. organizational structure, further strengthening the United States-Ghana military relationship. IMET funds will also promote efficient defense resource management and enhance Ghanaian professionalization in maritime security and peacekeeping operations.

Governing Justly and Democratically

Ghana, a stable democracy, benefits from 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 the rule of law, good governance, and civil society in order to protect and sustain the democratic gains made with prior U.S. assistance.

Development Assistance (DA): U.S. assistance will advance the decentralization process and reinforce the principles of accountability, transparency, and good governance in Ghana by strengthening social service delivery at the local government level, combating corruption through fiscal decentralization, and building the capacity of civil society organizations and parliamentary committees in oversight functions, particularly with respect to extractive industries. To maximize the impact and avoid duplication of development assistance efforts, the United States is working closely with other development partners and the GOG. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is coordinating its local government and civil society capacity building

programming with British, Canadian, and French partners and relevant GOG institutions. Funding will also support domestic election observers and civil society groups to promote free and fair Presidential and Parliamentary elections in December 2012.

Investing in People

U.S. assistance will help Ghana address key challenges that can impede growth and slow improvements in people's lives, including endemic malaria, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis (TB), poor maternal and child health, family planning and reproductive health, and low levels of literacy.

Development Assistance (DA):

- **Basic Education:** USAID will partner with the GOG in seeking to increase children's reading proficiency from 36 percent to 60 percent within 2 years, which will double the number of proficient school age readers from 200,000 to 400,000. The United States aims to meet this challenge through continued expansion of innovative reading programs on a national level, and strengthening system management and accountability. USAID is engaged in efforts to increase junior high school level enrollment, which is critical to achieving Millennium Development Goals and sustaining Ghana's middle-income status. Activities to address this challenge include teacher and headmaster training with a focus on quality and the provision of school infrastructure. U.S. assistance will continue to employ greater use of GOG systems in the delivery of U.S. programs, as this is essential to the efficiency, effectiveness, and sustainability of joint efforts. The GOG's 2010-20 Education Sector Plan, developed in FY 2009 with donor support and civil society participation, serves as the key planning document that continues to guide implementation of U.S. assistance in the education sector.
- **Water and Sanitation:** USAID will improve access to safe and adequate water supply and basic sanitation facilities for schools, clinics, and households, and promote complementary hygiene practices in order to maximize the health impact of improved infrastructure in five of the nine regions of Ghana. 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. Rotary International and the Coca-Cola Company are important partners in this sector.

Global Health Child Survival (GHCS) - State and USAID:

Linkages with Global Health Initiative (GHI): Assistance provided through the GHCS accounts will support the principles of GHI, improving health outcomes by working with partner countries to build a sustainable response by investing in health systems and promoting innovation.

Global Health Child Survival (GHCS) – State: Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief: Ghana 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 Child Survival (GHCS) - USAID:

- **Tuberculosis (TB):** The United States Government and the Government of the Netherlands are the two development partners providing assistance to TB control in Ghana. Through a program initiated in FY 2011, USAID will support the implementation of standard operating procedures for TB case detection. This program will build the capacity

of the GOG to implement active case identification and improve its reporting and data management system in order accurately to track and respond to this deadly epidemic. USAID will provide technical leadership as Ghana expands its TB program.

- **Malaria:** The aim is to reach sufficiently high coverage of prevention and treatment measures among the general population (tailored to country needs) in support of the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) goal of reducing malaria-related mortality of children under 5 by 50 percent. The FY 2012 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 2012 operating year budget is set.
- **Maternal and Child Health (MCH):** USAID will continue its work to improve MCH care in the western, greater Accra, and central regions of Ghana. U.S. assistance will provide training and supportive supervision to health care providers 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. programs will expand this support to an additional region to be determined based on need and U.S. comparative advantage. 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. The United States is one of the key development partners in Ghana that support decentralization in the health sector through systems strengthening and quality improvement at the regional and district level.
- **Nutrition:** USAID, through an activity initiated in FY 2011 under FTF and GHI, will work to prevent malnutrition in children. Programs will support families, communities, and local government bodies in the northern region to plan for and prevent food insecurity, and prioritize actions that positively impact child nutrition. On a national scale, funding will support USAID's ongoing behavior change activity, which educates parents on beneficial feeding practices and child nutrition. USAID will continue to coordinate with the United Nations Children's Fund to ensure national expansion of home-based management of moderate and severe child malnutrition. The program will ramp up the in-country production and distribution of ready-to-use therapeutic foods for severely malnourished children, strengthen the capacity of health staff through training and supportive supervision, and provide equipment, supplies, and support for improved counseling. USAID will also support operational research to identify and scale up the most effective interventions to combat child anemia. The World Bank and the Japan International Cooperation Agency are also active in nutrition interventions in the Northern and Upper West regions.
- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health:** U.S. assistance will help expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and information and reproductive health care on a sustainable basis. USAID's ongoing assistance will support the GOG to improve the quality and reliability of family planning services in densely populated urban areas and in rural, underserved areas, covering about one-third of Ghana's population. Building on the remarkable achievement of reaching over 17 million Ghanaians with family planning messages in FY 2010, USAID will market contraceptives socially to improve Ghanaians' access to a variety of contraceptive methods at affordable prices. U.S. assistance will also continue support for the GOG as it improves its commodity and

financial management systems, which decreases GOG's reliance on donor support for contraceptives.

Economic Growth

Enhancing food security is the primary objective of U.S. economic growth assistance to Ghana, highlighted by the country's selection as an FTF initiative country. By signing the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Program (CAADP) Compact in FY 2010, Ghana became one of the first countries in West Africa to commit to this formal set of goals and principles for achieving poverty reduction via accelerated agricultural investment and growth.

Implementation of the CAADP Compact was initiated by a 2011-15 Medium-Term Agriculture Sector Investment Plan, which provides an improved basis for coordinating public and private investment in the sector. USAID has played a leading role in building consensus around agricultural development and food security in Ghana, and has provided substantial assistance in strategy development, economic modeling, and agricultural sector analysis.

In coordination with the MCC program, USAID 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 and other business services. However, many challenges remain as Ghana seeks to fulfill its potential as a regional food provider while further reducing food insecurity within its borders. The GOG's policy statements recognize that notwithstanding two decades of sustained economic growth, nearly two million people remain vulnerable to food insecurity. Substantially increasing key staple food production and intraregional staple food exports will require concentrating actions and resources to increase food supply rapidly and develop an enabling environment for intraregional trade. U.S. programs will integrate efforts across agencies and with other donors to advance Ghana's agricultural sector development, aligned with FTF principles.

Development Assistance (DA): In FY 2010, over 21,000 farmers benefited from USAID assistance in agricultural productivity; business development; access to inputs, finance, and output markets; and meeting quality standards. This enabled small-scale farmers to meet household needs better, improve livelihoods, and increase incomes through sale to commercial markets. A total of 347 producer-, business-, and community-based organizations (including 26 women's organizations) and 104 agriculture-related firms benefited from improved organizational/business development, management skills, and market opportunities. By FY 2011, at least 7,000 hectares are expected to be farmed using improved technologies and over \$11 million in incremental farm-level sales facilitated through USAID assistance.

As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security, FTF, Ghana has been designated ready for Phase II, or accelerated investment. Ghana scores well on country performance indicators and has a strong agriculture country investment plan. To address high levels of chronic poverty and undernutrition particularly in Ghana's rural northern provinces, FY 2012 resources will be used to improve rice and maize commercial value chains, reducing small and medium farmers' pre- and post-harvest losses. In addition, technical assistance will be provided to the GOG to support policy reform efforts regarding land tenure and marine fisheries.

Marine fishery products provide the main source of animal protein for more than 60 percent of the Ghanaian population and the source of livelihood for several hundred thousand poor households, and are particularly important for women's livelihoods. Fisheries' stocks are being depleted, and the GOG has committed to improving the policy that governs the management of this critical resource. In FY 2012, USAID will continue to combine food security and environment funding to

protect and improve management of coastal resources, including marine fisheries and the land-based natural resources along the Western Coast.

Ghana's June 2007 discovery of oil in commercial quantities provides the country with a revenue stream that could rapidly accelerate growth and help sustain the country's middle-income status. If the revenue is managed wisely, Ghana will be able to make significant investments in its education and health systems, and provide the infrastructure needed to fuel growth across the country's economy. U.S. assistance has contributed to the creation of a gas master plan and alignment of Ghanaian oil and gas laws and regulations with international standards. Proposed FY 2012 activities under the Global Climate Change Initiative will support a lower emissions pathway for Ghana, while FY 2012 infrastructure funds will continue to focus on GOG capacity-building and advisory services, along with potential assistance to small and medium enterprises to provide services to the growing industry in the Western Region.

USAID collaborates closely with other donors to provide assistance. Agricultural and food security programs are coordinated through the Agricultural Sector Working Group, co-chaired by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, with active participation from international governments and nongovernmental organizations. In addition, the United States coordinates environment and natural resource management programs and policies with the United Nations Development Program, the European Union, and the Governments of the Netherlands, Canada, Germany, and the United Kingdom. In coordination with European governments and nongovernmental organizations, USAID supports private sector development, including the efforts of business associations to advocate more effectively. USAID and the Department of State collaborate closely on oil and gas sector issues with the World Bank and the Governments of France, Norway, Japan, Netherlands, and the United Kingdom.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

Ghana signed a 5-year, \$547 million Compact with the MCC on August 1, 2006, which is expected to run through early 2012; in January 2011, the MCC Board voted to confirm Ghana as eligible for a second Compact. Projects are designed to improve the lives of the rural poor by raising farmer incomes through agricultural development within the framework of Ghana's overall agricultural sector strategy. USAID is collaborating with the MCC to rehabilitate feeder roads in Ghana. These roads will support agricultural value chains by moving commodities efficiently from production through processing to the intended local and export markets. This assistance promotes sound market-based principles to ensure that staple food systems are working effectively. USAID programs complement the MCC Compact in assisting 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. Ghana's second Compact is contingent on successful completion of its first, continued good policy performance, development of proposals that have significant potential to promote economic growth and reduce poverty, and availability of funding.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: In FY 2010, USAID conducted semiannual portfolio reviews covering all the assistance Objectives. This forms a regular part of the Mission's performance monitoring and evaluation process. Pipeline analyses, a mandatory component of semiannual portfolio reviews, helps to 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. Assistance Objective teams track and report on the actions taken during the subsequent portfolio review.

Technical teams have Performance Management Plans (PMPs) that are regularly updated, especially to include new Presidential Initiatives. In addition, the technical teams work with implementing partners to develop individual activity PMPs. All data reported to Washington have undergone data quality assessments (DQAs). USAID will conduct additional DQAs during FY 2011 for new performance indicators. The Mission's activity review process also requires an analysis of how past performance and lessons learned are being incorporated into new activity design.

As of June 2010, USAID has set up a Geographic Information Systems platform for the collection, analysis, and dissemination of geospatial information, and for better monitoring and tracking of projects and their location. Maps have been used by technical teams for presentations and for decision-making, and are shared widely to encourage activity coordination with a range of partners as well as with host country entities.

In FY 2010, a number of baseline assessments, evaluations, and special studies were carried out to enable USAID to document the impact of U.S.-supported interventions in democracy and governance, economic growth, education, and health. In total, USAID and its partners conducted 7 baseline and feasibility studies, completed 10 monitoring and evaluation plans, carried out 8 sector assessments to better inform staff in revising plans, and documented best practices in managing for results. The combined effect has been improved performance by projects, greater accountability, and better decision making in designing follow-on projects.

USAID has 16 evaluations, including baselines and midterm and final evaluations, as well as other performance assessments and studies already planned for FY 2011.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: Portfolio reviews of the education sector have provided numerous lessons learned related to the use of country systems, a priority of the education team. As a result, the Mission has identified a need to provide increased technical assistance to the GOG to increase capacity related to public financial management. Activities are under development to address this need.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: FY 2012 funding will support comprehensive agriculture-led economic growth strategies, improve access to quality healthcare, increase reading proficiency in primary school, increase junior secondary school completion rates, improve local government service delivery, and support free and fair parliamentary and presidential elections.

Guinea

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Guinea's successful November 2010 elections marked the first time in 52 years that the country held peaceful elections to select its President democratically. The elections are seen by the international community as a turning point for Guinea's political stability and future development following the 2009 massacre of more than 150 Guineans peacefully demonstrating for democracy. The subsequent instability resulted in the ordered departure of the majority of U.S. direct hire staff, who returned to Guinea in April 2010. The United States - Guinea's largest bilateral donor, providing over 15 percent of electoral support - played a key role in coordinating with other international actors to help Guinea set up a transitional government and plan for the elections.

The new Government faces a myriad of development challenges. The average Guinean is marginalized by extreme poverty, regional and ethnic rivalries, major deficiencies in public services, widespread corruption, a largely dysfunctional public administration, a historically repressive military, and economic mismanagement. U.S. assistance to Guinea is focused on security sector reform, political consensus-building, good governance, and health interventions. With the return of a democratically elected government, the restrictions placed on foreign assistance during the previous military regime are expected to be lifted. If so, then the United States would review its programmatic engagement. Given Guinea's strategic location in the volatile West African region, U.S. assistance is not only important for reducing poverty in Guinea, but for enhancing peace and security across the region.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	22,018	23,618	*	13,600
Development Assistance	14,518	14,518	*	6,000
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	7,500	7,500	*	7,500
International Military Education and Training	0	0	*	100
Peacekeeping Operations	0	1,600	*	0
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	22,018	23,618	*	13,600

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Guinea	23,618	*	13,600
1 Peace and Security	1,600	*	100
International Military Education and Training	0	*	100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	*	100
Peacekeeping Operations	1,600	*	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,600	*	0

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	8,639	*	6,000
Development Assistance	8,639	*	6,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	*	1,500
2.2 Good Governance	3,842	*	2,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,741	*	2,100
2.4 Civil Society	2,056	*	400
3 Investing in People	7,500	*	7,500
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	7,500	*	7,500
3.1 Health	7,500	*	7,500
4 Economic Growth	5,879	*	0
Development Assistance	5,879	*	0
4.5 Agriculture	2,970	*	0
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,853	*	0
4.8 Environment	1,056	*	0

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Guinea	23,618	*	13,600
1 Peace and Security	1,600	*	100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,600	*	100
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	8,639	*	6,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	*	1,500
2.2 Good Governance	3,842	*	2,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,741	*	2,100
2.4 Civil Society	2,056	*	400
3 Investing in People	7,500	*	7,500
3.1 Health	7,500	*	7,500
4 Economic Growth	5,879	*	0
4.5 Agriculture	2,970	*	0
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	0	*	0
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,853	*	0
4.8 Environment	1,056	*	0
of which: Objective 6	2,203	*	2,700
6.1 Program Design and Learning	661	*	675
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,542	*	2,025

Peace and Security

Security Sector Reform (SSR) will be a key focus of U.S. foreign assistance. During the 2010 Presidential elections, the Guinean Armed Forces (GAF) stayed in the barracks and generally supported a transition to civilian rule. The new Government of Guinea (GOG) is determined to commit resources to enhance the professionalism of the services, including respect for civilian

authority. While limited SSR activities occurred in FY 2010, the resumption of assistance programs will allow support for the GOG in this vital area.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): FY 2012 activities will support civil-military programs, expand English language training, and target select exchange programs for junior leaders. Exposure of the GAF to more professional African militaries will result in greater professionalism and a higher regard for human rights.

Governing Justly and Democratically

Governance and political processes in Guinea have historically been beset by endemic corruption and a lack of transparency, accountability, and management capacity. Recognizing that improving democratic governance is a major factor in poverty reduction, U.S. assistance will continue support for a successful program that improves service delivery in various sectors, such as health, agriculture, natural resource management, and education.

Development Assistance (DA): The 2010 Presidential elections represent a new beginning for Guinea. The United States' primary development objective is to help the Guinean people capture peace dividends from the election and to foster greater national stability, poverty reduction, and economic development. U.S. assistance in FY 2012 will be crucial to ensuring that Guinea's new democracy results in the country becoming a stable U.S. partner, as well as a responsible regional and international actor. In FY 2012, U.S. assistance will focus on preparations for local elections and continued support for civil society and fiscal decentralization. In governance, funding will support the newly elected National Assembly, enabling it to become an effective legislative body, and facilitating the ability of national executive institutions to enact reforms designed to increase transparency and accountability, and reduce corruption.

Investing in People

Guinea's health sector continues to suffer from poor governance and corruption. The result has been a scarcity of essential drugs and a decline in quality health care 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. However, through U.S. assistance, this trend is being stabilized. FY 2012 funding will continue strengthening the GOG's health services by supporting programs in maternal and child health, family planning, and HIV/AIDS.

Global Health Child Survival (GHCS) - USAID:

- Linkages with Global Health Initiative (GHI): Assistance provided through the GHCS account will support the principles of GHI, improving health outcomes by working with partner countries to build a sustainable response by investing in health systems and promoting innovation.
- Family Planning and Reproductive Health: U.S. assistance for family planning and reproductive health programs will expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning services, 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.-provided contraceptive commodities.
- HIV/AIDS: Programs will increase public awareness of HIV/AIDS through theater and rural radio broadcast campaigns. U.S. assistance will also continue to strengthen civil society and the GOG's governance and technical capacity to manage the disease.

- **Maternal and Child Health:** In FY 2012, funds will be used to reduce maternal and child mortality rates. Assistance programs will not only support clinical care and general health education, but will also promote human rights advocacy to curb the practice of female genital cutting, which affects 96 percent of the female population. U.S. assistance will address the social marginalization caused by fistula and HIV/AIDS, as well as continue to support fistula repair and promote social reintegration of stigmatized women.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: In FY 2010, the U.S. Mission in Guinea performed a number of routine activities to evaluate programmatic and financial performance. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) conducted an annual portfolio review as well as regular performance and financial reviews. The ordered departure of Mission staff at the height of Guinea's instability and local travel restrictions meant that desired continuous field monitoring was not possible. However, when travel restrictions were lifted in early January 2011, USAID made a countrywide monitoring trip to field sites and verified project accomplishments. Programs will be formally evaluated in FY2011.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID used performance information to guide its programmatic choices during FY 2010. For example, due to the national Government's questionable commitment to improving health services, USAID shifted its health care system focus from the national level to the community level. This transition was accomplished by strengthening local government service-delivery capacity and promoting civil society's advocacy and oversight capabilities. Resumption of technical assistance to the national level will be predicated upon the GOG's demonstrated political will to implement health care reforms. USAID will conduct a democracy and governance assessment in FY 2011. Evaluation and assessment results will be used to inform strategic decision-making processes and guide future programming.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: The FY 2012 Budget request is based upon a needs analysis of the country, solid performance of ongoing assistance programs, and renewed U.S. commitment to Guinea. The request assumes that by FY 2012, the new Government will have consolidated gains and begun to develop credible institutions and systems. U.S. assistance programs will incorporate key developmental priorities of the country's new administration.

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 promoting peace and security through military education and security-sector reform.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	1,600	1,500	*	25
International Military Education and Training	100	0	*	25
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,500	1,500	*	0
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	1,600	1,500	*	25

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Guinea-Bissau	1,500	*	25
1 Peace and Security	1,500	*	25
International Military Education and Training	0	*	25
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	*	25
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,500	*	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,500	*	0

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Guinea-Bissau	1,500	*	25
1 Peace and Security	1,500	*	25
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,500	*	25
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	0	*	0

Peace and Security

The United States will train civilians and select (mostly new) soldiers and officers to enhance the military's understanding of its roles and responsibilities and instill professionalism and respect for human rights, civilian control of the military, and countering narcotics. The United States will coordinate closely with allies and international organizations to maximize these capacity-building efforts. The Department of State will work closely with the Department of Defense to provide specialized training and non-lethal material assistance.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): Programs will train members of the armed forces and civil servants in the Ministry of Defense on civilian control of the military, respect for human rights, counternarcotics, fiscal management, and professionalism.

Kenya

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

United States assistance in FY 2012 will support Kenya's critical role in East Africa and the Horn of Africa. The program focuses on health, education, economic growth, and advancing key political and governance reforms, including fighting corruption and impunity. The reforms, including full implementation of the new constitution, are key to Kenya's future stability and prosperity. With frequent drought conditions due to climate changes in the last three decades, Kenya is facing economic, health, and environmental challenges that threaten progress made in these sectors. Presidential Initiative funding in agriculture, climate change, and health will address many of these issues directly.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	687,665	797,889	*	751,414
Development Assistance	76,885	79,395	*	89,691
Economic Support Fund	0	4,000	*	0
Food for Peace Title II	0	101,975	*	0
Foreign Military Financing	1,000	1,500	*	2,200
Global Health and Child Survival - State	528,760	528,760	*	544,623
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	71,550	71,550	*	103,000
International Military Education and Training	970	959	*	1,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	0	0	*	2,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	8,500	9,750	*	8,900
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	687,665	797,889	*	751,414

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Kenya	797,889	*	751,414
1 Peace and Security	16,209	*	15,350
Development Assistance	0	*	2,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	0	*	2,000
Economic Support Fund	4,000	*	0
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	4,000	*	0
Foreign Military Financing	1,500	*	2,200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,500	*	2,200
International Military Education and Training	959	*	1,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	959	*	1,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	0	*	1,250
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	*	1,250
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	9,750	*	8,900
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	9,250	*	8,600
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	0	*	300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	500	*	0
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	15,490	*	22,050
Development Assistance	15,490	*	21,300
2.2 Good Governance	3,490	*	9,800
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	8,500	*	7,000
2.4 Civil Society	3,500	*	4,500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	0	*	750
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	*	750
3 Investing in People	620,320	*	666,123
Development Assistance	20,010	*	18,500
3.1 Health	7,500	*	7,500
3.2 Education	12,510	*	11,000
Global Health and Child Survival - State	528,760	*	544,623
3.1 Health	528,760	*	544,623
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	71,550	*	103,000
3.1 Health	71,550	*	103,000
4 Economic Growth	43,895	*	47,891
Development Assistance	43,895	*	47,891
4.5 Agriculture	29,000	*	29,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,000	*	1,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	3,900	*	4,100
4.8 Environment	9,995	*	13,791
5 Humanitarian Assistance	101,975	*	0
Food for Peace Title II	101,975	*	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	101,975	*	0

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Kenya	797,889	*	751,414
1 Peace and Security	16,209	*	15,350
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	13,250	*	8,600
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	0	*	300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,959	*	4,450
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	0	*	2,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	15,490	*	22,050

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	*	750
2.2 Good Governance	3,490	*	9,800
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	8,500	*	7,000
2.4 Civil Society	3,500	*	4,500
3 Investing in People	620,320	*	666,123
3.1 Health	607,810	*	655,123
3.2 Education	12,510	*	11,000
4 Economic Growth	43,895	*	47,891
4.5 Agriculture	29,000	*	29,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,000	*	1,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	3,900	*	4,100
4.8 Environment	9,995	*	13,791
5 Humanitarian Assistance	101,975	*	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	101,975	*	0
of which: Objective 6	27,494	*	24,837
6.1 Program Design and Learning	5,110	*	3,450
6.2 Administration and Oversight	22,384	*	21,387

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 including securing its porous borders, managing risks from unpredictable conflicts in Somalia and Sudan, and enhancing maritime security. Additionally, Kenya must continue major internal institutional reforms to avoid a reoccurrence of the 2007-08 post-election violence that threatened to destroy the country. These reforms and the implementation of the new constitution are essential for national peace and stability, and are closely linked to economic and political stability in the East Africa region.

Development Assistance (DA): U.S. assistance will focus on conflict mitigation to address manifestations of interethnic strife directly, and support longer-term peace and reconciliation programs.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): FMF programs will continue to improve professionalism in the Kenyan military. Specifically, FMF funding will provide training and equipment to strengthen military capability in countering terrorism, including sustaining prior investments in the Ranger Strike Force and helicopter maintenance. FMF resources will also support Kenyan military participation in international peacekeeping operations, to which Kenya is a major contributor of troops. U.S. assistance will procure equipment and sustain the use of prior-funded equipment in peacekeeping operations.

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 programs strengthen military professionalism, and 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 and criminal justice sector reform. INCLE resources will enable the United States to provide assistance for criminal justice sector reform in areas such as maritime security, women's justice and empowerment, and technical skills (including ethics and professionalism of the civilian police service).

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. Drug trafficking, ongoing chronic insecurity in several regions, and significant refugee flows from Somalia place competing demands on Kenya's national security resources and its 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 and conflict mitigation (small arms, natural resources, boundary disputes, and ethnic differences). U.S. programs will provide training and capacity building for coastal, port, aviation, and border security; cybercrime prevention and detection; professionalization of law enforcement officials with counterterrorism responsibilities; improved immigration controls; and combating domestic terrorism and violent crime. These issues will be addressed 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.

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 following the disputed December 2007 elections, and repercussions are still being felt. Full implementation of the political, institutional, and accountability reforms to align Kenyan institutions to the new constitution are essential to bring true democracy, prosperity, and stability to Kenya. The post-2012 election period presents important governance challenges in building new institutions, deepening reforms, and empowering citizens.

Development Assistance (DA): U.S. assistance will be used to support full implementation of the constitution as newly elected officials at the national and county levels assume newly created positions and responsibilities. Focused actions will target support to help establish these new government structures and ensure that they improve government accountability, reduce executive discretion and the culture of impunity, and consolidate justice and national reconciliation. Continued empowerment of civil society and youth to encourage reform will be a priority. FY 2012 funding will support reforms that address Kenya's governance; political and social deficits, including legal reform; the implementation of decentralization; and efforts to promote increased transparency and effectiveness of governance institutions. FY 2012 funding will also continue to support Parliament, the development of more internally democratic political parties, and programs to consolidate electoral reforms based on the results of the 2012 elections. Programs will also aim to increase the organizational and technical capacity of civil society organizations, especially youth and women groups. Additionally, funding will assist the media to serve as effective watchdogs and advocates for reform.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): U.S. funds will support the rule of law in Kenya through institutional capacity building, with a focus on the justice sector. INCLE

resources will focus on justice sector reform in areas such as maritime security and women's justice and empowerment.

Investing in People

Kenya has been selected as a GHI Plus country, and will receive additional technical and management support to implement GHI's approach quickly, focused on improved efficiencies, effectiveness, and sustainable health outcomes through better integration and leveraging of health investments. Specifically, in GHI Plus countries, the United States will pursue enhanced opportunities to build upon existing public health programs, improve program performance, and work in close collaboration with partner governments, across U.S. Government agencies, and with global partners.

As part of GHI, U.S. assistance will focus on reducing the high rates of HIV/AIDS, child mortality, malaria, and tuberculosis (TB). Investments in family planning and maternal child health will help build a more balanced and integrated approach to sustainable health services. 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. Programs will improve the quality and accessibility of education through intensive teacher-training, curriculum development, provision of educational materials, and girls' scholarship programs.

Development Assistance (DA):

- **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 2012 funds will be used to support pre-primary and primary education programs in informal urban settlements, which have not received adequate assistance from the Government of Kenya and other donors. FY 2012 basic education assistance objectives include improving the reading and mathematics abilities of young learners; strengthening partnerships among the community, school, and district; working closely with public and private partners to utilize information and communication technologies for more effective teaching and learning; improving educational management to ensure accountability and the maximization of scarce education resources; and improving pre-service teacher education. In partnership with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will lead the development of curricula and teaching materials for life skills and HIV/AIDS education. This program will equip 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 will provide over 2,000 orphans and vulnerable children with scholarships and other forms of support. USAID will support partnerships between United States and African higher education institutions to address critical development challenges. Out-of-school youth will also receive attention through vocational training programs linked to financial services to empower young entrepreneurs for new enterprise development.
- **Water Supply and Sanitation:** FY 2012 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

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - State and USAID:

- Linkages with Global Health Initiative (GHI): Assistance provided through the GHCS accounts will support the principles of GHI, improving health outcomes by working with partner countries to build a sustainable response by investing in health systems and promoting innovation.
- Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - State:
Linkages with 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.
- 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 47 counties 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, maternal and child mortality and morbidity, and mitigating the adverse effects of population dynamics on natural resources, economic growth and state stability.
- Malaria: Kenya became a President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) focus country in FY 2008. The aim is to reach sufficiently high coverage of the prevention and treatment measures among the general population (tailored to country needs) in support of the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related mortality of children under 5 by 50 percent. The FY 2012 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 2012 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.
- Nutrition: U.S.-supported nutrition programs will expand to target children among the very poor, utilizing integrated programming linked to the Feed the Future Initiative
- Tuberculosis (TB): TB funds will continue to complement PEPFAR funds by reaching most health facilities in Kenya and nearly all laboratories that provide smear microscopy services for detection. In FY 2012, all TB activities will continue through the Tuberculosis Control Assistance Program.

Economic Growth

Kenya is the economic powerhouse of East Africa, and an important commercial transportation gateway. The Kenyan economy grew by seven percent in 2007, the highest rate in 30 years. However, growth was only 2.1 percent in 2008 due to the impact of the post-election crisis. Furthermore, the impact of drought and the global financial crisis restrained growth to 2.3 percent in 2009. In 2010, the economy rebounded with a projected growth of over five percent, with 2011 and 2012 projected to be in the five- to six-percent range. Given that the population is growing at

a rate of around 2.6 percent, even stronger and sustained economic growth rates are critical if Kenya is to achieve its development and poverty-reduction goals.

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, as well as private sector investment.

As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, Feed the Future, USAID will support the Government of Kenya to design and implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. While USAID continues to work with Kenya on its country implementation plan, Kenya is expected to be ready for Phase II by the end of FY 2011.

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 (GCC) Initiative, resources will support the efforts of government, local communities, and the ecotourism industry to manage the environment and natural resources sustainably to benefit rural households and protect biodiversity. Proposed GCC funding will support development of a Low Emissions Development Strategy for Kenya. Resources will also focus on assisting 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

Kenya had a \$12.7 million Millennium Challenge Corporation Threshold Program that concluded in 2010. The program addressed public sector procurement reform with a particular emphasis on the healthcare sector.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: USAID performed comprehensive portfolio reviews during FY 2010, evaluating both programmatic and financial performance. Pipeline analyses were a component of these reviews, and it was generally acknowledged that 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 reviews conducted in FY 2010.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: For FY 2011, approximately 10 assessments of existing activities and overall sector evaluations are anticipated, encompassing each sector. The purpose of these exercises is to inform new activity designs and to support midterm adjustments in existing activities. For example, a democracy and governance sector assessment may lead to new programs to help mitigate conflict and improve the focus of U.S. assistance to accelerate reforms. USAID has developed Performance Management Plans for each of its activities, and will conduct a Mission-wide data quality assessment during FY 2011 (following a similar exercise in FY 2008). In FY 2010, an assessment of the entire health program revealed significant gains in fighting maternal and child mortality and showed that USAID's

innovative approach to integrated health service delivery produced efficiencies and results across the spectrum of health indicators. Evaluation of agriculture programs demonstrated significant increases in household incomes for small farmers.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: USAID expects to see substantial programmatic impacts with FY 2012 funding in multiple sectors. For example, in the health sector, the number of HIV/AIDS patients receiving antiretroviral therapy will continue to be significant under World Health Organization recommendations of reaching approximately 700,000 persons. In addition, PMI will continue 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 with 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 2012 funding.

In the education sector, basic education programs will continue in informal urban settlements in Kenya's two largest cities, Nairobi and Mombasa. FY 2012 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 2012 support for new Kenyan institutions outlined in the new constitution, USAID will achieve a significant impact as evidenced by USAID standard indicators that measure U.S. assistance for good governance and enhancing civil society capacity to improve democracy.

Through the Feed the Future 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 2012 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, 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, multiagency initiative, and complements a significant HIV/AIDS effort by the United States through the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC), the Government of Lesotho (GOL), and other donors, including many U.S. nongovernmental organizations and universities. The GOL has demonstrated substantial political will to fight HIV/AIDS and has undertaken many efforts to address the pandemic. 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 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	28,150	28,227	*	28,800
Global Health and Child Survival - State	21,650	21,650	*	22,300
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	6,400	6,400	*	6,400
International Military Education and Training	100	177	*	100
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	28,150	28,227	*	28,800

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Lesotho	28,227	*	28,800
1 Peace and Security	177	*	100
International Military Education and Training	177	*	100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	177	*	100
3 Investing in People	28,050	*	28,700
Global Health and Child Survival - State	21,650	*	22,300
3.1 Health	21,650	*	22,300
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	6,400	*	6,400
3.1 Health	6,400	*	6,400

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Lesotho	28,227	*	28,800
1 Peace and Security	177	*	100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	177	*	100
3 Investing in People	28,050	*	28,700
3.1 Health	28,050	*	28,700
of which: Objective 6	2,396	*	574
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,396	*	574

Peace and Security

The LDF is an integral part of Lesotho's democratic institutions, and has been reconstructed in accordance with the principle of respect for civilian rule. The LDF's strong support for the establishment of the new United States Africa Command marks Lesotho as an increasingly productive partner for U.S. security policy on the continent.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): U.S. assistance promotes ongoing professionalization of the LDF by supporting programs that emphasize leadership, management, civilian-military relations, and human rights. This training also serves to safeguard against anti-democratic behavior and to solidify civilian-military cooperation.

Investing in People

Lesotho is severely affected by HIV/AIDS, with 23.6 percent of the adult population infected. Lesotho has negative population growth due to its high infant mortality and HIV/AIDS rates, and 8 children out of every 100 do not reach the age of 5. It is estimated that up to 40 percent of all children in Lesotho have lost at least one parent due to the effects of HIV/AIDS. Food security is also a critical issue; 39 percent of Basotho children under the age of 5 are stunted due to malnutrition. Lesotho also suffers from one of the highest tuberculosis rates in the world and multiple-drug-resistant strains are present.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - State and GHCS-USAID:

- Linkages with Global Health Initiative (GHI): Assistance provided through the GHCS accounts will support the principles of GHI, improving health outcomes by working with partner countries to build a sustainable response by investing in health systems and promoting innovation.
- Through 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 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. The MCC Compact's largest focus on increasing water supply (\$164 million) contributes to overall improvements in health, while the private sector development component (\$36 million) aims at increasing participation of women and improving access to credit. The health programs supported by MCC focus on rehabilitating health center infrastructure, while

the programs supported by PEPFAR focus on recruitment, retention, and training of the staff working in the health centers. In this way, the work of MCC directly complements the work conducted by the U.S Agency for International Development and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to address the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Lesotho.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: Lesotho's Country Operational Plan (COP) development process and related budgetary allocations respond to the in-country PEPFAR interagency portfolio review. The portfolio review team consists of program managers, technical advisors from the Regional HIV/AIDS Program, and the Strategic Information Team. This team provides key qualitative and quantitative data, as well as an analysis of the accomplishments of all partners against targets, costs per target, costs per achievement, remaining pipeline, status of current work plans, absorptive capacity, and quality of the results being achieved.

Use of Performance Indicators to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: The GOL is fully engaged in planning and implementing programs in Lesotho. In 2009, the GOL and the U.S. Government signed a PEPFAR Partnership Framework. The interagency team allocates funds for the upcoming year by program sector and partner by assessing progress toward the goals and targets laid out in the strategic plan (as captured in the National Strategic Framework and PEPFAR Partnership Framework) and adjusting allocations based on quantitative and qualitative indicators. The resulting allocations are documented in the annual COP and submitted to the Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator for final approval.

IMET funding level determinations are made based on performance against the goals stated in the Commander's Intent and country-level projections for resources needed to further U.S. objectives.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: The FY 2012 budget request will allow the U.S. Government, in close collaboration with the GOL and other donors, to address key programmatic priorities in HIV/AIDS prevention, care, and treatment. These priorities include broad-based capacity building and systems strengthening to ensure sustainable approaches and long-term impact to investments in health services and health infrastructure. The request will also support military training and education that will both enhance LDF professional leadership and provide firsthand experience of American values and the respect for human rights and civilian rule.

Liberia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

United States assistance remains critical to Liberia's stability and that of the wider West Africa region. Investments are focused on fostering peace and security, strengthening democratic institutions, and rebuilding the economy in a country recovering from 14 years of civil war. In FY 2012, Liberia will have completed a transition from post-crisis activities to sustainable development programs. With this shift, U.S. support has transitioned from building the Liberian military to supporting police and justice sector reforms. Successful elections in 2011 and a peaceful transfer of power will enable U.S. assistance to focus on consolidating democratic progress, building the capacity and accountability of governance institutions, changing the culture of corruption, supporting sustainable economic growth, increasing access to quality educational and health services, and responding to the emerging problem of narcotics trafficking in West Africa.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	229,150	230,513	*	211,401
Development Assistance	0	1,375	*	0
Economic Support Fund	153,000	153,000	*	124,276
Food for Peace Title II	15,000	15,000	*	15,000
Foreign Military Financing	6,000	6,000	*	7,300
Global Health and Child Survival - State	800	800	*	2,800
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	34,850	34,850	*	39,500
International Military Education and Training	500	488	*	525
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	9,000	9,000	*	17,000
Peacekeeping Operations	10,000	10,000	*	5,000
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	229,150	230,513	*	211,401

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Liberia	230,513	*	211,401
1 Peace and Security	25,488	*	23,625
Foreign Military Financing	6,000	*	7,300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,000	*	7,300
International Military Education and Training	488	*	525
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	488	*	525
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	9,000	*	10,800
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	9,000	*	9,800

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
1.5 Transnational Crime	0	*	1,000
Peacekeeping Operations	10,000	*	5,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	10,000	*	5,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	39,268	*	43,200
Economic Support Fund	39,268	*	37,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	8,998	*	11,000
2.2 Good Governance	22,368	*	18,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,610	*	5,000
2.4 Civil Society	3,292	*	3,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	0	*	6,200
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	*	6,200
3 Investing in People	86,268	*	85,300
Development Assistance	1,375	*	0
3.2 Education	1,375	*	0
Economic Support Fund	43,243	*	37,000
3.1 Health	11,000	*	7,000
3.2 Education	32,243	*	30,000
Food for Peace Title II	6,000	*	6,000
3.1 Health	3,000	*	3,000
3.2 Education	0	*	3,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	3,000	*	0
Global Health and Child Survival - State	800	*	2,800
3.1 Health	800	*	2,800
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	34,850	*	39,500
3.1 Health	34,850	*	39,500
4 Economic Growth	79,489	*	59,276
Economic Support Fund	70,489	*	50,276
4.4 Infrastructure	17,502	*	18,000
4.5 Agriculture	28,066	*	17,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	15,643	*	7,500
4.7 Economic Opportunity	3,292	*	3,500
4.8 Environment	5,986	*	4,276
Food for Peace Title II	9,000	*	9,000
4.5 Agriculture	9,000	*	9,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Liberia	230,513	*	211,401
1 Peace and Security	25,488	*	23,625
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	25,488	*	22,625
1.5 Transnational Crime	0	*	1,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	39,268	*	43,200
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	8,998	*	17,200
2.2 Good Governance	22,368	*	18,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,610	*	5,000
2.4 Civil Society	3,292	*	3,000
3 Investing in People	86,268	*	85,300
3.1 Health	49,650	*	52,300
3.2 Education	33,618	*	33,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	3,000	*	0
4 Economic Growth	79,489	*	59,276
4.4 Infrastructure	17,502	*	18,000
4.5 Agriculture	37,066	*	26,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	15,643	*	7,500
4.7 Economic Opportunity	3,292	*	3,500
4.8 Environment	5,986	*	4,276
of which: Objective 6	11,574	*	18,765
6.1 Program Design and Learning	4,191	*	9,414
6.2 Administration and Oversight	7,383	*	9,351

Peace and Security

The United States will continue to play a leading role in supporting critical security-sector reform efforts in Liberia during FY 2012. The United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) will enter a new drawdown phase in early FY 2012, requiring Liberian security services to take over protection of Liberia's territory and borders. In response, the U.S.-funded Security Sector Reform Program, which has trained the core of the new 2,000 soldier Liberian army, is transitioning its approach. Assistance in FY 2012 reflects the continuing shift in focus from creating a new army to establishing professional, apolitical, and self-sustaining Liberian defense sector institutions, and strengthening the capacity of the police and justice sector. 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 respects the rule of law.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): Funds will continue to support the development of the Liberian Army and Coast Guard by providing training, equipment, advisory support, and infrastructure upgrades. 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. Funds will be used to support approximately 60 U.S.-uniformed mentors to the Armed Forces of Liberia (AFL) under the Liberian Defense Sector Reform program. The mentors will facilitate unit training, staff planning, and advise new leadership of the AFL.

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 in basic and intermediate operational skills, and leadership training.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): To ensure Liberia's continued stability following the expected drawdown of UNMIL, it will be critically important that the Liberia National Police (LNP) have the necessary skills and equipment to fulfill their 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. Resources for the Police and Justice Sector Reform program will be used to sustain and build capacity within the rule of law and justice sectors, provide basic policing and supervisor skills training, and strengthen the LNP's institutional capacity through counternarcotics training and expansion of its communications network. Funds will support police advisors who provide 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 form part of a broader strategy to 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): Funding will continue to support the Defense Sector Reform program for the AFL and the operations and maintenance of the AFL base camp.

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 help the National Elections Commission to manage future elections effectively, build the capacity and accountability of the national legislature and key ministries and Liberian Government agencies, and increase the effectiveness of the anticorruption commission. Civil society and the media will be assisted to exercise their advocacy and oversight roles.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): The highest priority is to rebuild public administration in Liberia. The United States will target key ministries and agencies, state-owned enterprises, independent commissions, and regulatory authorities to strengthen systems and support efficient and accountable public administration through an inclusive, consultative process. Key systems include budgeting and financial management, procurement, human resources, policymaking, information technology, and performance monitoring and evaluation.

Assistance will also focus on rule of law efforts that support justice sector reform, improve quality of legal education, broaden access to justice, and civic education on legal rights. 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.

Resources will also be used for continued professional training for the National Elections Commission in the post-election period, to ensure civil society and the media continue to enjoy the freedom to be partners in development by promoting transparent and accountable government.

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. INCLE funds will support an expanded rule of law program that provides 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 provide technical assistance, training, equipment, and physical infrastructure development to areas outside of the capital where it has previously been weak or nonexistent.

Investing in People

Despite improvements in some health indicators over the last few years, Liberia still has a dismal record with respect to maternal health, with about 994 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. Malaria is the major cause of death among children, and frequent bouts of pneumonia and other diseases contribute to worsening immunity and morbidity. U.S. assistance will increase access to quality healthcare and improve nutrition for mothers and children. Programs will help the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare provide basic services and emergency obstetric and neonatal care in rural and urban health facilities by instituting quality improvement systems, extending access through community volunteers who provide home-based care for common conditions, training health professionals, and developing management and monitoring systems to produce and track results. Emphasis will continue to be placed 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):

- **Basic Education:** U.S. education assistance is aimed at improving the access to and quality of education for all Liberians. Major investments in basic education will be used to address the key factors that directly influence the country's critical shortage of qualified teachers while rebuilding the supporting infrastructure of institutions, policies, processes, curriculum, and materials. Efforts to target effective math and reading approaches with early-grade students and to increase the recruitment, retention, and completion of girls at the primary school level will be linked to strengthening classroom instruction. Funding for work with out-of-school youth will continue to build literacy, numeracy, and life skills for the generations of Liberians who missed an education due to the country's prolonged conflict.
- **Higher Education:** Assistance will enhance the relevance of higher education programs in engineering, agriculture, health, and life sciences so that Liberia is better equipped to meet its key development challenges. Funds will also support increased educational access to and the quality of education at the tertiary level. Academic resources will be updated and upgraded at local universities to create Centers of Excellence that can serve the interests of the country, as well as serving as regional models.
- **Water and Sanitation:** Funds will be used to improve water supply and sanitation in communities, health facilities, and schools. Target areas are the same counties where the

U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is working to improve health care delivery services, and the three largest secondary cities in Liberia. Improvements in water supply include repair of boreholes and hand pumps and support for point-of-use water treatment and hygiene education.

Food for Peace Title II: U.S. assistance will continue to help reduce chronic malnutrition among children under five through the Multi-Year Assistance Program (MYAP), which began in FY 2010, and uses interventions that target 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. The MYAP will also continue to promote school attendance by providing food assistance to targeted primary and preschool children. The program will be integrated with ESF-funded education programming.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - State and USAID:

- Linkages with Global Health Initiative (GHI): Assistance provided through the GHCS accounts will support the principles of GHI, improving health outcomes by working with partner countries to build a sustainable response by investing in health systems and promoting innovation.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - State

- Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): Liberia will receive funding to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of PEPFAR. Programs include systems strengthening activities to leverage Global Fund resources and complement prevention activities targeting youth and high-risk populations, interventions to address the situation of orphans and other youth at high risk of HIV/AIDS or gender-based violence, and support for nongovernmental organizations working with local authorities to provide vital services and improve monitoring, incident follow up, and case tracking.

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.

- Tuberculosis (TB): Programs will focus on prevention, testing, and counseling services for TB patients in each 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 these health facilities. USAID programs will provide laboratory supplies and monitor lab results, promulgate infection control standards, and promote accurate record keeping.
- Malaria: The aim is to reach sufficiently high coverage of prevention and treatment measures among the general population (tailored to country needs) in support of the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) goal of reducing malaria-related mortality of children under 5 by 50 percent. The FY 2012 request level for Liberia does not include the total projected funding for the PMI. Decisions on allocation of centrally managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2012 operating year budget is set.

- **Maternal and Child Health:** U.S. resources will be used to reduce maternal and child mortality by increasing access to antenatal care, emergency obstetric services, lifesaving skills, and safe delivery; as well as improving provider skills, supporting routine immunization, and promoting the integrated management of childhood illness. Funding will also improve maternal and child micro- and macro-nutrition to prevent malnutrition, as well as provide therapeutic supplementation for those already severely malnourished.
- **Nutrition:** Funding will be used to expand and enhance community-level nutrition activities and support the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare to operationalize the national nutrition policy and strategy in coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture.
- **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 mitigating maternal and infant mortality and morbidity, which are enormous challenges in Liberia.

Economic Growth

Liberia's sustained development 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 leveraging financial and technical assistance from other multilateral and bilateral development partners, facilitating an enabling policy environment for greater private sector investment, building market infrastructure, promoting agricultural development 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 access to credit through a Development Credit Authority loan guarantee program for thousands of farmers; and improve commercial and economic policies that are the foundation for attracting investment in the country. As part of the Feed the Future (FTF) Initiative, the United States global hunger and food security initiative, the United States will support the GOL to design and implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. While USAID continues to work with Liberia on its country implementation plan, Liberia is expected to be ready for Phase II by the end of FY 2011.

Funds will also be used to increase green energy (renewal energy systems through micro-hydroelectric and environmentally sound biomass projects) for rural electrification. In addition, U.S. assistance will promote the expansion of energy services in Liberia, create new jobs in the sector, and address critical climate change concerns. In order to protect Liberia'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 program will continue to increase agricultural production and productivity by promoting cash crop integration, and increase access to credit through microfinance. Assistance will help train farmers to reduce post-harvest loss, improve farmer-to-farmer extension services, strengthen market linkages for vulnerable farmer households, improve access to markets through rehabilitated farm-to-market rural roads, and apply a value chain approach to farmer planning and management.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

In July 2010, the GOL signed a three-year Millennium Challenge Corporation Threshold Country Program assistance agreement. The program has three components: girls' education, trade policy, and land rights and access. The girls' education component, closely tied to the USAID basic education program, was launched in late November 2010. The work under the trade policy component, which supports U.S. efforts under the FTF initiative, should begin in mid-2011. The final component is designed to strengthen land rights and access in Liberia, and is implemented by USAID.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: In addition to regular monitoring through quarterly reports, site visits, and field monitoring, USAID conducts comprehensive and rigorous portfolio reviews twice a year. At the end of FY 2010, USAID awarded a five-year umbrella contract to provide monitoring and evaluation assistance to USAID and all implementing partners. USAID conducted six formal evaluations of project activities during FY 2010, and six more are planned for FY 2011. Findings of the evaluation of USAID's technical assistance to the GOL under the multi-donor Governance and Economic Management Assistance Program (GEMAP) concluded that the program was successful in building capacity, improving management, and boosting revenues in selected government ministries, agencies, and enterprises; and that it leveraged a high level of GOL support and buy-in. The evaluation recommended that future support to economic governance should be extended to institutions that have demonstrated a commitment to reform and the necessary political will to implement reforms, and should place greater emphasis on capacity building and build in measurable indicators of achievement. Midterm assessments of the community forestry and youth education activities and a final evaluation of Food for Peace programs were also conducted.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: Acting on the recommendations of the GEMAP evaluation, USAID is working closely with the Liberian Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs to design a new five-year program of technical support to selected Liberian Government institutions, including the Central Bank. The new Governance and Economic Management Support (GEMS) program will work with these reform-minded institutions to make the Liberian Institute of Public Administration a sustainable long-term provider of training

and capacity building support. Based on midterm assessments, community forestry and youth education activities were extended, and the findings of the Food for Peace evaluation were instrumental in the development of two innovative and results-focused Food for Peace Title II Multi-Year Assistance Programs.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: Continued progress in Liberia is dependent on citizens having confidence in their government. In FY 2012, good governance funding to support improved public sector executive function in Liberia is critical to building confidence and trust. Major economic governance challenges remain across GOL institutions. The new GEMS program will help Liberia secure its revenue base, ensure improved budgeting and expenditure management, improve procurement practices and granting of concessions, establish effective processes to control corruption, and strengthen the capacity that is so critical to ensuring Liberia's continuous democratic transition.

Madagascar

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

A political crisis in Madagascar stemming from a military coup in early 2009 continues to undermine political, social, and economic stability, and there has been limited progress toward installing a democratically elected government. Madagascar is experiencing negative economic growth and diminished government revenues. These conditions have adversely affected availability of basic social and economic services. Food insecurity is deepening, not only in the predominantly rural south, which is experiencing severe drought, but also in urban areas. Nearly two-thirds of Madagascar's 20 million people live below the national poverty line.

U.S. legislative and policy restrictions on foreign assistance imposed after the military coup resulted in suspension of direct assistance to the Government of Madagascar and non-humanitarian assistance in the areas of military cooperation, democracy and governance, basic education, and environment. In FY 2012, remaining U.S. programs will aim chiefly to improve health and help communities develop resilience to natural disasters, and to promote food security and livelihoods.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	86,432	91,023	*	78,800
Development Assistance	10,500	10,500	*	0
Food for Peace Title II	17,000	21,623	*	17,000
Global Health and Child Survival - State	500	500	*	500
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	58,400	58,400	*	61,300
International Military Education and Training	32	0	*	0
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	86,432	91,023	*	78,800

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Madagascar	91,023	*	78,800
3 Investing in People	72,359	*	70,207
Development Assistance	5,000	*	0
3.1 Health	5,000	*	0
Food for Peace Title II	8,459	*	8,407
3.1 Health	7,371	*	7,325
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	1,088	*	1,082
Global Health and Child Survival - State	500	*	500

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
3.1 Health	500	*	500
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	58,400	*	61,300
3.1 Health	58,400	*	61,300
4 Economic Growth	12,503	*	6,954
Development Assistance	5,500	*	0
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,000	*	0
4.8 Environment	4,500	*	0
Food for Peace Title II	7,003	*	6,954
4.4 Infrastructure	1,201	*	1,189
4.5 Agriculture	5,802	*	5,765
5 Humanitarian Assistance	6,161	*	1,639
Food for Peace Title II	6,161	*	1,639
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	5,054	*	0
5.2 Disaster Readiness	1,107	*	1,639

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Madagascar	91,023	*	78,800
1 Peace and Security	0	*	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	*	0
3 Investing in People	72,359	*	70,207
3.1 Health	71,271	*	69,125
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	1,088	*	1,082
4 Economic Growth	12,503	*	6,954
4.4 Infrastructure	1,201	*	1,189
4.5 Agriculture	5,802	*	5,765
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,000	*	0
4.8 Environment	4,500	*	0
5 Humanitarian Assistance	6,161	*	1,639
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	5,054	*	0
5.2 Disaster Readiness	1,107	*	1,639
of which: Objective 6	2,253	*	3,177
6.1 Program Design and Learning	0	*	575
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,253	*	2,602

Investing in People

Key challenges facing Madagascar in reaching its health goals 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. The health program will continue its strong focus on providing basic prevention and treatment services to hard-to-reach rural populations, especially mothers and children under five who live far from formal health centers. If the suspension of assistance to the government is lifted, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) would consider resuming support to the public sector at the national level through policy dialogue, institutional capacity development, mass education and communication, and technical assistance to strengthen systems for providing essential commodities and health information, following consultation with Congress.

Food for Peace Title II:

- **Nutrition:** U.S. health program interventions will aim primarily to protect 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.
- **Social and Economic Services:** Madagascar is highly vulnerable to the effects of severe cyclones and drought, as well as economic and social shocks. U.S. activities in this sector aim to reduce the chronic poverty that persists throughout much of Madagascar. Programs will focus on addressing immediate needs to reduce vulnerability to shocks from natural disasters in target populations. The program will improve food security for urban households, provide additional resources to social protection centers, and promote building strong support networks among beneficiary families.
- **Water Supply and Sanitation:** Disease resulting from lack of access to clean water and adequate sanitation is a leading cause of child mortality. U. S. assistance will expand access to improved drinking water supply and sanitation.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - State and USAID:

- **Linkages with the Global Health Initiative (GHI) - Assistance provided through the GHCS** accounts will support the principles of GHI, improving health outcomes by working with partner countries to build a sustainable response by investing in health systems and promoting innovation.

Global Health Child Survival (GHCS) - State: Madagascar will receive funding to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief.

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.

- **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:** The aim is to reach sufficiently high coverage of prevention and treatment measures among the general population (tailored to country needs) in support of the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) goal of reducing malaria-related mortality of children under-five by 50 percent. The FY 2012 request for Madagascar 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 2012 operating year budget is set.
- **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.

Economic Growth

The majority of Madagascar's population depends upon natural resources to meet basic needs; therefore, technologically sound and dynamic rural development is essential to protecting Madagascar's unique biodiversity. U.S. assistance in economic growth is limited to Food for Peace Title II funded interventions, which are coordinated closely with other donors. In spite of the current funding restrictions, the United States continues to participate regularly in sector-based donor working groups on rural development and environment.

Food for Peace Title II: U.S. assistance supports the efforts of the most vulnerable and food-insecure Malagasy farmers to improve agricultural practices and increase productivity; to plan and build supportive infrastructure, such as secondary roads and water systems; and to expand training to improve production techniques based on best practices. Activities that emphasize adoption of effective agricultural technologies will help increase livelihoods for farmers' families, increase adaptation and resilience to climate change, and improve food security.

Humanitarian Assistance

Natural disasters can occur frequently in Madagascar and cause significant damage. Building local capacity for disaster readiness is an important aspect of U.S. assistance. When equipped with relevant plans of action and necessary skills, communities are better prepared for disasters and are able to cope more effectively with threats to their health and well-being.

Food for Peace Title II: The U.S. assistance program will emphasize disaster readiness for vulnerable communities at risk of cyclones, floods, or drought. Planning preparedness and capacity building will address disaster prevention, mitigation, and response to help reduce loss of assets and crops.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: In FY 2010, the U.S. Mission in Madagascar conducted a number of evaluations, assessments, and special studies. These have focused on a range of issues, which include identifying best ways to reach beneficiaries with messages and products in social marketing programs, identifying training needs for private sector health providers, examining motivating factors for clients to seek health treatment, examining ways to scale up successful interventions, and examining ways to increase emphasis on safe pregnancy, delivery, and neonatal care through the private sector. Regular field visits monitor the status of implementation, and are used to identify emerging problems. Quarterly pipeline reviews monitor the 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. USAID also participates regularly in technical working groups with other donors and implementing partners. These provide additional information about conditions in the field and afford opportunities to share results of studies and analyses undertaken by other development partners.

During FY 2010, Performance Management Plans and Data Quality Analyses for the health and food security programs were reviewed and revised. In FY 2011, planned monitoring and evaluation will focus on assessing the effectiveness of PMI and the impact on child mortality. The effectiveness of community health services delivered through an extensive network of community health workers will also be assessed. The United States will also work with other donors to document overall successes of malaria programs. Food security will continue to be closely monitored and the information will be used better to target food security interventions.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: Results of monitoring and evaluation during FY 2010 have shown that U.S. assistance continues to have a positive effect on the health of the Malagasy people. For example, despite U.S. Government restrictions on providing assistance to the Government of Madagascar, health interventions effectively reached populations in over 800 communities through a network of over 9,300 community-health workers who provided maternal and child health services. U.S. assistance is vital considering the deteriorating economic conditions and decreasing resources available to support basic social services.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: FY 2012 resources will make it possible to target U.S. assistance to reach the goals for reducing easily preventable and treatable diseases more effectively and for reaching food insecure populations with interventions to improve nutrition, agricultural production, and mitigate the effects of natural disasters.

Malawi

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States seeks to build on its partnership with the Government of Malawi (GOM), civil society, and other donors to address weaknesses and gaps that constrain the Government's ability to meet the basic needs of its citizens and support regional stability. U.S. foreign assistance goals in Malawi include promoting food security and economic growth, reducing poverty, 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 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	145,944	148,199	*	201,630
Development Assistance	27,596	29,851	*	45,989
Food for Peace Title II	18,000	18,000	*	18,000
Global Health and Child Survival - State	36,448	36,448	*	47,841
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	63,600	63,600	*	89,500
International Military Education and Training	300	300	*	300
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	145,944	148,199	*	201,630

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Malawi	148,199	*	201,630
1 Peace and Security	300	*	300
International Military Education and Training	300	*	300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	300	*	300
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,926	*	3,000
Development Assistance	2,926	*	3,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	926	*	700
2.2 Good Governance	1,500	*	1,550
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	500	*	750
3 Investing in People	120,413	*	155,241
Development Assistance	10,155	*	8,000
3.2 Education	10,155	*	8,000
Food for Peace Title II	10,210	*	9,900
3.1 Health	6,059	*	5,400
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	4,151	*	4,500
Global Health and Child Survival - State	36,448	*	47,841

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
3.1 Health	36,448	*	47,841
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	63,600	*	89,500
3.1 Health	63,600	*	89,500
4 Economic Growth	24,390	*	42,919
Development Assistance	16,600	*	34,819
4.3 Financial Sector	100	*	0
4.5 Agriculture	12,000	*	19,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	750	*	1,019
4.7 Economic Opportunity	750	*	800
4.8 Environment	3,000	*	14,000
Food for Peace Title II	7,790	*	8,100
4.5 Agriculture	7,790	*	8,100
5 Humanitarian Assistance	170	*	170
Development Assistance	170	*	170
5.2 Disaster Readiness	170	*	170

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Malawi	148,199	*	201,630
1 Peace and Security	300	*	300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	300	*	300
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,926	*	3,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	926	*	700
2.2 Good Governance	1,500	*	1,550
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	500	*	750
3 Investing in People	120,413	*	155,241
3.1 Health	106,107	*	142,741
3.2 Education	10,155	*	8,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	4,151	*	4,500
4 Economic Growth	24,390	*	42,919
4.3 Financial Sector	100	*	0
4.5 Agriculture	19,790	*	27,100
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	750	*	1,019
4.7 Economic Opportunity	750	*	800
4.8 Environment	3,000	*	14,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	170	*	170
5.2 Disaster Readiness	170	*	170
of which: Objective 6	8,888	*	12,933
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,707	*	3,793
6.2 Administration and Oversight	7,181	*	9,140

Peace and Security

Regional instability represents a threat to Malawi's stability and economic growth. Malawi's national growth has been affected by instability in Mozambique and Zimbabwe, as Malawi is dependent on transportation routes through these countries. 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 will enhance Malawi's ability to play a stabilizing role in regional affairs. Security sector reform will focus on building the capacity of the Malawi Defense Force through training programs for senior and mid-level officers. In FY 2012, U.S. programs will help train approximately 15 military personnel in territorial integrity.

Governing Justly and Democratically

While governance has substantially improved since the establishment of Malawi's Constitution in 1995, the ineffectiveness of the legislative and judicial branches, as well as civil society, remain key issues to be addressed. Additionally, misalignment between the Constitution and related laws has led to public confusion about basic freedoms and human rights, and has challenged the Government's ability to be fully transparent and accountable. Governance at the local level is undeveloped, as local elections have not been held since 2000, and many officials at this level lack the skills needed to properly carry out their duties as education and health care services are devolved.

Development Assistance (DA): U.S. efforts will strengthen democratic institutions, promote peaceful political competition and consensus building, support decentralization, and increase civic participation and oversight. These efforts will enable the GOM to be more responsive and accountable to its people. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)'s Legislative Strengthening program will improve the capacity of Parliament to monitor GOM policies, programs, and budgets, as well as analyze and pass legislation. Efforts will also be made to improve the quality and effectiveness of constituency outreach and services, enhance the capacity of civil society to monitor and lobby Parliament on key public policy issues, reinforce the reliable and relatively independent judicial system in Malawi, and improve access to justice and increase human rights protection.

Investing in People

Malawi suffers from pervasive poverty, high HIV/AIDS prevalence rates (12 percent), and high rates of infant, child, and maternal mortality. These issues are exacerbated by a severe shortage of human resources for health, limited adoption of healthy behaviors, chronic malnutrition, frequent communicable disease outbreaks, and limited access to quality health services, especially for the most vulnerable groups. Malawi has been selected as a GHI Plus country, and will receive additional technical and management support to implement GHI's approach quickly, focused on improved efficiencies, effectiveness, and sustainable health outcomes through better integration and leveraging of health investments. Specifically, in GHI Plus countries, the United States will pursue enhanced opportunities to build upon existing public health programs, improve program performance, and work in close collaboration with partner governments, across U.S. Government agencies, and with global partners. In education, increases in primary school enrollments have left the majority of primary schools overcrowded and under resourced, with insufficient 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.

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 basic education, and encourage school attendance by disadvantaged children, including girls and orphans. USAID will improve the quality and management of primary education 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, which trains village mothers to provide basic health care to their peers. Activities include capacity building for health workers and mothers; increasing nutrition skills in food preparation, utilization, and preservation; rehabilitating moderately malnourished children; promoting community management of childhood illnesses; and establishing kitchen gardens.
- **Social Assistance:** USAID aims to provide a basic level of food security to the most vulnerable populations to mitigate suffering in cases of economic, political, or social shock. In collaboration with the GOM, other bilateral and multilateral institutions, and civil society, USAID seeks to enhance the nutritional status of households caring for orphans and vulnerable children or chronically ill members. Through MYAP programming, funding will support a monthly food distribution program that will include tutorials on food preparation, HIV/AIDS, and other health and nutrition topics. Program staff and home-based-care volunteers will provide the chronically ill with individual care and conduct other activities, such as village savings and loans groups, kitchen gardening, irrigation, and Care Group activities. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) funds complement FFP resources by helping to build the capacity of care volunteers and project staff.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - State and USAID:

- **Linkages with Global Health Initiative (GHI):** Assistance provided through the GHCS accounts will support the principles of GHI, improving health outcomes by working with partner countries to build a sustainable response by investing in health systems and promoting innovation.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - State:

- **Through PEPFAR:** Malawi 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 in the health sector targets four critical areas: reducing fertility and population growth; lowering the risk of HIV/AIDS; lowering infant, maternal, and under-five mortality rates; and reducing malaria.

There are several 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 treatment for multi-drug resistant TB and TB/HIV co-infected individuals. The goal is to reduce morbidity, mortality, and transmission.
- **Malaria:** The aim is to reach sufficiently high coverage of prevention and treatment measures among the general population (tailored to country needs) in support of the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) goal of reducing malaria-related mortality of children under 5 by 50 percent. The FY 2012 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 2012 operating year budget is set.
- **Maternal and Child Health:** USAID will continue to focus on quality of care in the provision of maternal health activities. Programs will ensure better coverage of services, train more nurses, strengthen emergency obstetric care, and support infrastructure improvements. Clinical mentoring, performance-based incentives, and a community-to-clinic electronic data system will be new and key tenets of the program. Other activities will improve emergency obstetrics, increase point-of-use water treatment products and safe water supply points, promote nutrition, increase immunization for vaccine-preventable childhood diseases, and support polio eradication. Other efforts will strengthen links between clinics and communities 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 be included.
- **Family Planning/Reproductive Health (FP/RH):** USAID/Malawi's FP/RH programs help to expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and information, and reproductive health care on a sustainable basis. The programs enhance the ability of couples to decide the number and spacing of births, including timing of first birth; 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. U.S. efforts will expand voluntary, quality family planning services within health facilities and through public outreach and community-based distribution. Other activities will promote an enabling environment for FP/RH and strengthen health-commodity logistics management to ensure availability of contraceptives and essential drugs at service delivery points.
- **Nutrition:** Efforts will support community-based programs that prevent chronic undernutrition in children under the age of 5, with special attention to those aged 9 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 undernutrition, USAID will continue to invest in community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) and support the integration of CMAM in existing health care services. USAID will also invest in improving nutrition information systems, which will include the recommissioning of the integrated food and nutrition-security surveillance system.

Economic Growth

Despite the gains of the recent Farm Input Subsidy Program, Malawi's food security is still threatened by erratic rainfall, land constraints, declining soil fertility, and the lack of livestock and credit to purchase inputs. Agriculture remains the key sector of the economy, employing 80 percent of the workforce, contributing 35 percent to GDP, and providing for 91 percent of foreign exchange earnings. However, 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 GOM and donor focus on coordination of agricultural development and food security activities is promising, but has been slow to materialize.

Development Assistance (DA):

- **Feed the Future (FTF):** As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, FTF, USAID will support the GOM to design and implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. USAID will continue to work with Malawi on its country implementation plan, which will help to determine whether Malawi is ready for Phase II by the end of FY 2011.
- **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 activities will focus on building the capacity of the GOM to develop evidence-based policies, and the capacity of civil society and farmers associations to advocate for them. USAID will also pursue collaboration with interagency partners such as the U.S. Department of Agriculture for technical assistance in aflatoxin (a type of fungus) abatement in the legume value chain, which is a major focus of USAID's FTF investments.
- **Financial Services:** Resources will build private sector capacity to provide safe and secure financial services for low-income households and micro-, small-, and medium-sized enterprises. These efforts will improve the capacity of businesses to compete in domestic and international markets, and improve the regulatory environment for microcredit activities.
- **Environment:** Biodiversity funds will support natural resources management and other activities that protect the natural environment by providing alternative livelihoods to rural populations whose existing livelihood activities threaten the environment. In addition, Global Climate Change initiative 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 promote food security and sustainable livelihoods by moving beneficiaries from subsistence towards commercial agricultural production while improving their nutritional and health practices. Title II activities include small-scale 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 collaboration 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 GOM 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 are key objectives.

Development Assistance (DA): To address chronic food insecurity and famine, USAID assistance will support early warning systems to deliver advance notice of hazards, food insecurity, vulnerability, and famine, and provide training and technical support to national partners working on vulnerability assessments and 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. A 5-year Compact for \$350.7 million to address key constraints in the energy sector, approved in January 2011, has the potential to be beneficial to USAID efforts under FTF and in the environment and governance sectors.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: USAID/Malawi conducted a number of external program evaluations, studies, and assessments in FY 2010. Evaluative work included a midterm evaluation of the integrated Basic Support to Institutionalizing Child Survival (BASICS) project, and a global evaluation of the Tuberculosis Control Assistance Program (TBCAP).

In addition, the Mission conducted substantial internal evaluative work in close collaboration with the Embassy, Peace Corps, and the Centers for Disease Control to inform the Mission's Global Health Initiative Plus strategy - an intensified effort for GHI countries to receive significant opportunities for impact, evaluation, and partnership with governments. This evaluative work was instrumental in setting programming priorities for FY 2011 and FY 2012 budget cycles. Similar internal evaluative work was conducted to prepare the FTF strategy. The Mission also conducted a thorough and comprehensive data quality assessment of all USAID standard indicators before submitting its FY 2010 Performance Plan and Report, which has informed programmatic changes across the entire portfolio.

The Mission is currently undertaking or planning for assessments in preparation for drafting a Country Development Cooperation Strategy in FY 2011. These assessments include but are not limited to gender, environmental threats, dairy, host country financial management capacity, democracy and governance, and nutrition.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: While the BASICS evaluation demonstrated success and cost-effective interventions, it also revealed that the model used in the nutrition sector was not cost-effective, and is difficult to scale up. As a result, the Mission has modified the program to address this challenge by substituting other essential nutrition actions such as a community therapeutic care approach, which is more cost-effective and sustainable, and is broader in reach. The TBCAP evaluation found that poor data quality produced

low case detection and notification rates. In response, the Mission has increased supervisory visits to districts to address shortfalls in capacity and knowledge of district officers, and is modifying the scope of work of the next TB program.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: Based upon the result of the host country financial management assessment, FY 2012 funding will help strengthen host-country financial management capacity through the provision of direct sector budget assistance and associated capacity support. This support will enable the GOM to gain experience with directly managing U.S. assistance funding, and will substantially improve standard indicators related to use of host country systems. Additionally, FY 2012 resources will fully implement GHI and FTF strategies, which should positively impact standard indicators in health, nutrition, and agriculture.

Mali

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Mali's stable democratic government has been in place for almost two decades. However, Mali remains near the bottom of the Human Development Index, notably in health and education. Despite its strong tradition of ethnic and religious tolerance and harmony, it faces major security challenges in the north. U.S. foreign assistance to Mali focuses on 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 Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP). Mali has also been selected as a participant in three Presidential Initiatives: the Feed the Future Initiative (FTF), the Global Health Initiative (GHI), and the Global Climate Change Initiative. Mali's engagement in FTF, the U.S. global hunger and food security initiative, offers an opportunity to support agriculture, Mali's most important economic sector, which is linked to improvements in poverty and health.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	117,871	120,336	*	171,772
Development Assistance	55,891	55,891	*	79,722
Economic Support Fund	0	1,000	*	0
Food for Peace Title II	10,000	10,241	*	10,000
Foreign Military Financing	200	200	*	200
Global Health and Child Survival - State	1,500	1,500	*	7,500
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	49,950	49,950	*	74,000
International Military Education and Training	330	411	*	350
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	0	1,143	*	0
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	117,871	120,336	*	171,772

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Mali	120,336	*	171,772
1 Peace and Security	6,754	*	4,550
Development Assistance	4,000	*	4,000
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	4,000	*	4,000
Economic Support Fund	1,000	*	0
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,000	*	0
Foreign Military Financing	200	*	200

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	200	*	200
International Military Education and Training	411	*	350
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	411	*	350
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,143	*	0
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,143	*	0
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	5,500	*	10,000
Development Assistance	5,500	*	10,000
2.2 Good Governance	4,750	*	7,500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	0	*	1,000
2.4 Civil Society	750	*	1,500
3 Investing in People	67,547	*	106,135
Development Assistance	12,000	*	20,635
3.1 Health	2,000	*	2,000
3.2 Education	10,000	*	18,635
Food for Peace Title II	4,097	*	4,000
3.1 Health	4,097	*	4,000
Global Health and Child Survival - State	1,500	*	7,500
3.1 Health	1,500	*	7,500
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	49,950	*	74,000
3.1 Health	49,950	*	74,000
4 Economic Growth	40,535	*	51,087
Development Assistance	34,391	*	45,087
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,500	*	2,500
4.3 Financial Sector	2,000	*	2,000
4.5 Agriculture	27,000	*	33,751
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,000	*	1,836
4.8 Environment	1,891	*	5,000
Food for Peace Title II	6,144	*	6,000
4.5 Agriculture	6,144	*	6,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Mali	120,336	*	171,772
1 Peace and Security	6,754	*	4,550
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	6,143	*	4,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	611	*	550
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	5,500	*	10,000
2.2 Good Governance	4,750	*	7,500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	0	*	1,000
2.4 Civil Society	750	*	1,500
3 Investing in People	67,547	*	106,135

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
3.1 Health	57,547	*	87,500
3.2 Education	10,000	*	18,635
4 Economic Growth	40,535	*	51,087
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,500	*	2,500
4.3 Financial Sector	2,000	*	2,000
4.5 Agriculture	33,144	*	39,751
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,000	*	1,836
4.8 Environment	1,891	*	5,000
of which: Objective 6	9,899	*	13,322
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,590	*	3,170
6.2 Administration and Oversight	8,309	*	10,152

Peace and Security

Funding for the Peace and Security Objective 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. Under the TSCTP, a range of activities will build upon efforts begun in 2008. Strategically focused in the north, these activities will strengthen ties between the GOM and citizenry by encouraging a more effective delivery of communications and services. Furthermore, U.S. security assistance provided through the Department of State will enhance the capacity of the GOM 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): Funds will be used to reduce acute poverty and weak institutional capacity that is exploited by extremist groups. Programs will continue to target out-of-school youth with civic education and livelihood training, and will directly engage them in service to their communities. These activities will decrease the likelihood that at-risk youth will engage in illicit activities or adopt extremist ideologies. The U.S. Government will also continue to support radio stations in vulnerable communes in the north to produce development-related content, 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.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): FMF funding will be used to provide essential spare parts for maintaining equipment that is critical to Malian counterterrorism capacity.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): IMET assistance will continue to focus on professionalizing the military forces to enhance their capacity to counter extremist threats, foster strong military-to-military relations, and develop an appreciation for democratic institutions.

Governing Justly and Democratically

In 1999, substantial authority under the newly adopted constitution was devolved to autonomous sub-national governments. The Ministry of Education has led the improvement of services through decentralization, but due to extremely low literacy levels and lack of administrative capacity across other sectors, the actual transfer of authority has been slow and uneven, thus undermining effective programming decisions and the management of social services delivery. Although recent national and local elections were carried out in a peaceful and transparent manner,

voter turnout was low, especially for women, and certain weaknesses have been noted by international and local election observers and the Constitutional Court, related to the poor management of voting procedures at polling stations.

Development Assistance (DA): U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) programs will provide training to mayors, communal council members, and civil society organizations (CSOs) to enable them to design and manage the delivery of services to constituents, improve the electoral system to ensure fair and transparent elections, and support civic education and anticorruption initiatives.

- USAID will provide technical support to 152 local governments in developing their 5-year development plans and annual budgets, implementing the planned activities, and reporting on results openly and transparently
- Election support will include voter education, technical training and assistance for the GOM, and capacity development for nongovernmental organizations
- USAID will provide new targeted support to bolster the capacity and reinforce the democratic culture of CSOs at both the local and national levels. This program will enhance civic participation by providing training to CSOs in policy analysis, advocacy, and coalition building; and disseminating information on important policy issues and legislation.
- Funds will be used to energize the network of community radio stations, which presently reaches 89 percent of Mali's population, or approximately 10.7 million people. USAID programs provide equipment and program content, as well as training to Malian journalists in news reporting.

Investing in People

Mali continues to face serious challenges in both the education and health sectors. Due to government leadership and coordinated donor support, primary school enrollment has increased significantly in the last five years. However, only 63.2 percent of primary school age children and 56.3 percent of girls are enrolled. Mali rates low in adult literacy on the United Nations Human Development Indicators with only 26 percent of the population over the age of 15 able to read and write, in any language. Malaria is the single biggest health problem, with nearly 100 percent of the population at risk of infection all year round, with particularly increased risk during the high transmission season. More than 90 percent of the population lives in the malaria endemic southern part, while around 10 percent live the epidemics prone northern Sahara part of the country. The maternal mortality rate during late stage pregnancy is intolerably high, at 464 per 100,000. HIV/AIDS prevalence, at 1.3 percent, is low compared with other countries in sub-Saharan Africa; however, the infection rate among female sex workers is 35 percent.

Development Assistance (DA):

- **Basic Education:** The USAID 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 changes in teacher behavior and student performance. Programs are closely aligned to priorities identified by the Ministry of Education in its proposal for catalytic funds under the Education for All-Fast Track Initiative.

- o A continued 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. A nationally implemented Early Grade Reading Assessment will evaluate progress in children's ability to read as a result of the program.
- o Another 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.
- o A recent out-of-school youth program (developed in partnership with USAID'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 socioeconomic communities
- o A new program 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
- Water Supply and Sanitation: Funds will be used to address potable water supply and sanitation at the household level using proven, evidence-based approaches.
 - o Funds will expand a point-of-use water treatment product launched via social marketing, as well as strong behavior change communication around safe drinking water
 - o Funds will support low-cost, community-led approaches to sanitation, such as holistic strategies, to increase access to household latrines, promote hand washing with soap, and improve community-level sanitation

Food for Peace Title II:

- Maternal and Child Health: Food for Peace Title II resources will focus on developing strategies for improved nutrition and feeding practices at the household, community, and health systems levels to support supplementary feeding for severe and moderate cases of acute childhood malnutrition

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - State and USAID:

- Linkages with the Global Health Initiative (GHI) - Assistance provided through the GHCS accounts will support the principles of GHI, improving health outcomes by working with partner countries to build a sustainable response by investing in health systems and promoting innovation.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - State:

- Through PEPFAR, Mali will receive funding to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of the PEPFAR.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - USAID: USAID will provide assistance to the Ministry of Health (MOH) and local communities to fight malaria and childhood diseases, and promote maternal and child health. USAID/Mali's health program balances capacity building

and system strengthening for the GOM at the central, regional, and district levels, and provides technical assistance to improve service delivery at the community and health facility level. Under GHI, USAID programs will focus on assisting the MOH with evaluating and restructuring its current health strategy to increase service delivery and improve overall health outcomes. USAID is a technical leader in the health sector in Mali, and the GOM is relying heavily on USAID/Mali to assist in bringing new programs to scale in the most underserved areas in the country.

- **Malaria:** The aim is to reach sufficiently high coverage of prevention and treatment measures among the general population (tailored to country needs) in support of the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) goal of reducing malaria-related mortality of children under 5 by 50 percent. The FY 2012 request level for Mali does not include the total projected funding for the PMI. Decisions on allocations of centrally managed funds will be made when the FY 2012 operating year budget is set.
- **Maternal and Child Health:** U.S. assistance is aimed at improving the overall quality and accessibility of key interventions, including essential newborn care, immunization, nutrition programs, birth preparedness, and prevention of postpartum hemorrhage. These improvements will only be achieved by building the capacity of the MOH and civil society organizations (CSOs) to assist the MOH in meeting its maternal and child health objectives. Under the GHI, innovative activities, such as improving service delivery through private sector providers, as well as increasing the availability of reproductive health products at a reduced price, will be taken to scale throughout the country.
- **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 be used to scale up evidence-based high-impact nutrition interventions, to reduce mortality and morbidity for women and children. Activities will focus on infant and young child feeding, improved screening efforts, home-based gardens, micronutrient supplementation, and food fortification. Funds will also be used to assist the Ministry of Health in implementing essential nutrition training modules in health centers, and to improve pre-service training of service providers in nutrition.

Economic Growth

An underdeveloped agricultural sector and unreliable food markets hinder Mali's ability to become food secure and benefit from more broad-based economic growth. Particular challenges and deficiencies include the following: only 7 percent of 43.7 million arable hectares of land are currently cultivated, while only 14 percent of 2.2 million potential irrigable lands are currently irrigated; and between 30 and 40 percent of crop production is lost before it reaches the market. The GOM and representatives from the private sector and civil society have demonstrated their commitment to addressing these issues, including signing a Compact for the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program that will serve as a guide to coordinate investment and provide a sector-wide strategy to improve agriculture productivity and growth. As part of FTF, USAID will support the GOM in designing and implementing a country-led comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural

development. USAID will continue to work with Mali on its country implementation plan, which will help to determine whether Mali is ready for Phase II by the end of FY 2011.

Development Assistance (DA): Funding Economic Growth initiatives 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.

- Funding will be used for a targeted value-chain approach to help farmers improve the production and productivity, storage, processing, and marketing of agricultural commodities. Infrastructure investments in small irrigation systems, storage facilities, and water access points will allow smallholders and agricultural cooperatives to increase yields and realize better prices for their products.
- Funding will promote small private enterprise development by increasing access to credit to purchase agricultural inputs and processing equipment, facilitating contracts between producers and processors of agricultural commodities, and improving market information systems
- Regional trade promotion will include work with the regional economic community and other trade policy-making authorities to improve trade and customs policies and expand policy enforcement
- Funding will lend support to the public sector in several key areas to improve the efficiency of government planning, implementation, and oversight processes, and build institutional capacity. Programs will advocate for reduced non-tariff barriers, support the implementation of ECOWAS norms and standards, and build capacity in the Commission of Statistics and Planning within the Ministry of Agriculture.
- Adaptation to climate change will be stressed in agriculture production activities. Building more water gates, small irrigation systems, and water access points will increase the amount of water available to farmers and herders, while the dissemination of best agricultural practices and animal husbandry methods will boost the efficiency of water management techniques. Programs will 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: Funding will be used for multi-year assistance programs that will reach approximately 150,000 beneficiaries in 20 communes in the Mopti, Gao, and Timbuktu regions. These programs promote sustainable development and resiliency in the face of natural disasters. They feed vulnerable groups (malnourished children under five years of age and pregnant and lactating mothers) and provide food-for-work options for infrastructure projects such as irrigation perimeters, storage warehouses, flood protection dykes, and soil and water retention structures.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

The Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) and its Malian counterpart entered a 5-year, \$461 million Compact on September 17, 2007. The Compact is aimed at increasing agricultural production and productivity by developing 5,200 hectares of irrigated rice fields in the Alatona zone of northern Mali, and by expanding Mali's access to markets by rebuilding the airport runway and construction of a new terminal and related infrastructure in Bamako. 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 with a strong emphasis on infrastructure, other U.S.-funded programming will continue to reinforce the governance capacity and policy/regulatory framework that surround it. USAID is working with the MCC to advance work in land tenure and administration, particularly among smallholder farmers, and hopes to leverage MCC's work in the Altona region to create a model for other parts of the country. With the FTF Initiative, USAID and MCC will work in complementary ways to strengthen local membership-based organizations for adoption of agricultural best practices and appropriate water management that aim to transform the agricultural sector in Mali. Both MCC and USAID continue to monitor progress of the compact and Mali's performance on the MCC indicators and USAID's activities.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: USAID conducted two performance implementation reviews and quarterly financial reviews of all its programs in FY 2010. An evaluation of the Radio for Peace Building in Northern Mali program concluded that youth play a critical role in regional peace and stability, projects in the north are feasible despite the challenges posed by travel restrictions, and activities should continue and potentially expand. Based on input from implementing partners and a thorough review of program indicators, the health program's performance monitoring plan was updated. As the lead United States agency in the GHI, USAID collaborated with the Centers for Disease Control, National Institutes of Health, Department of Defense, Peace Corps, and Department of State to work with the GOM on a strategy to support attainment of Millennium Development Goals four and five. The education program strengthened its performance measurement system in response to weaknesses identified in a 2009 audit. To achieve higher rates of economic growth, food security, and poverty reduction, USAID concluded that it will concentrate efforts in select technical and geographic areas that correspond with GOM and donor priorities and investments.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID is conducting an assessment of TSCTP and other programs in the north developed. A TSCTP II strategy that includes specific programming recommendations will be developed in FY 2011. Based on a streamlining process, the health program reduced its coverage from 59 districts to 35 districts, with the exception of a few interventions requiring national coverage. As a result of an Early Grade Reading Assessment, USAID is realigning its education programs to provide additional teacher training to overcome the huge challenges in teaching practices. This will help incorporate priorities identified by the Ministry of Education in its proposal for catalytic funds under the Education for All-Fast Track Initiative. Fourteen analytic studies are either underway or to be conducted in the near future in order to complete the Mission's FTF strategy.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: Integrated, whole-of-government strategies under the GHI, FTF, and TSCTP are expected to leverage the technical expertise of various U.S. Government agencies, the GOM, and the donor community to improve health outcomes and livelihoods, enhance civic engagement, increase levels of food security, and facilitate agricultural drivers of economic growth.

Mauritania

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Current U.S. Government foreign assistance to Mauritania is targeted to lend support to the Mauritanian Government's ongoing and substantial counterterrorism and counter-radicalization efforts, as well as to promote food security and health.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	6,312	7,902	*	5,680
Development Assistance	1,199	1,199	*	0
Food for Peace Title II	5,000	5,000	*	5,000
Foreign Military Financing	0	0	*	200
International Military Education and Training	113	147	*	150
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	0	0	*	330
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	0	1,556	*	0
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	6,312	7,902	*	5,680

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Mauritania	7,902	*	5,680
1 Peace and Security	1,903	*	680
Development Assistance	200	*	0
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	200	*	0
Foreign Military Financing	0	*	200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	*	200
International Military Education and Training	147	*	150
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	147	*	150
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	0	*	330
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	*	330
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,556	*	0
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,556	*	0
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	999	*	0
Development Assistance	999	*	0
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	699	*	0
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	300	*	0

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
3 Investing in People	4,000	*	2,750
Food for Peace Title II	4,000	*	2,750
3.1 Health	4,000	*	2,750
4 Economic Growth	1,000	*	2,250
Food for Peace Title II	1,000	*	2,250
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,000	*	2,250

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Mauritania	7,902	*	5,680
1 Peace and Security	1,903	*	680
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,756	*	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	147	*	680
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	999	*	0
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	699	*	0
2.2 Good Governance	0	*	0
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	300	*	0
3 Investing in People	4,000	*	2,750
3.1 Health	4,000	*	2,750
4 Economic Growth	1,000	*	2,250
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	0	*	0
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,000	*	2,250
of which: Objective 6	149	*	170
6.2 Administration and Oversight	149	*	170

Peace and Security

The attacks and recruitment efforts by al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) in Mauritania throughout 2010, as well as recent AQIM activity across the Sahel, have caused the Government of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania (GIRM) to bolster its counterterrorism and counter-radicalization efforts. These efforts include collaborating regionally and with Maghreb nations, as well as making security their top domestic concern. U.S.-funded assistance programs address the issues of border security and military professionalization by providing training and equipment for police officers, as well as support for Department of Defense counter-extremism programs.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): To enhance security against the regional AQIM threat, U.S. assistance will support FMF programs that provide sustainment for counterterrorism equipment to include aircraft.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): Funding will provide professional military education and technical and English language training to Mauritanian officers in the United States. 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 support ongoing training and technical assistance to Mauritanian Government law-enforcement organizations to build their capacity. This basic capacity building will reap benefits in the areas of border security, counterterrorism, and efforts to combat crime and illegal trafficking.

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 of 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 United States is one of the largest donor partners in the areas of mother and child health, as well as in food security and nutrition.

Food for Peace Title II: Non-emergency funding is used to address the root causes of food insecurity and to contribute to longer term impacts, such as enhancing community and household resilience to shocks and helping people build more durable livelihood bases. The specific program activities and areas for investment of Title II funds in FY 2012 have yet to be determined.

Economic Growth

The Mauritanian economy is highly dependent on imports, which 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 food access is quite marked in most regions, and the purchasing power of rural populations has declined.

Food for Peace Title II: Non-emergency funding is used to increase economic productivity and enhance the economic environment of vulnerable populations through programs that promote and sustain income generation. The specific program activities and areas for investment of Title II funds in FY 2012 have yet to be determined.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: As a U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) non-presence country, Embassy Nouakchott has taken on much of the responsibility for overseeing U.S. assistance programs, and has prioritized projects to reflect this limitation. USAID assigned a Food for Peace contractor to the Embassy in December 2010 to strengthen future efforts to monitor and plan USAID-funded programs in Mauritania. Embassy Nouakchott staff, in close coordination with local partners and with support from USAID regional staff, carry out close supervision of U.S.-funded activities. Regular site visits are planned and dispatched as frequently as possible, given the constraints of the security situation, to ensure that assistance projects are properly monitored. All proposals for U.S. assistance must include a detailed plan for project monitoring and evaluation. USAID expects to assign an additional contract program manager to Embassy Nouakchott to support youth projects in FY 2011.

Use of Performance to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: In carrying out site visits and field monitoring activities, Embassy Nouakchott uses specialized monitoring tools, including "Lot Quality Assessment," sample data, and a yearly Data Quality Assessment, conducted jointly with USAID/Dakar, to make crucial recommendations regarding ongoing food security programs. These regular reviews and the subsequent program recommendations and updates make U.S. assistance efforts more sustainable, and facilitate an eventual exit strategy from food assistance.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: Embassy Nouakchott has the flexibility to reallocate funds based on the results of site visits. Previous site visits and monitoring activities have demonstrated that support of income generating activities is a more effective strategy to create more resilient communities in vulnerable regions of Mauritania. Those communities with successful income generating activity projects were better able to sustain independently ongoing maternal and child health and nutrition programs. As a result of these assessments, Embassy Nouakchott worked with local implementing partners to transfer a greater share of Title II resources from maternal health programs into programs encouraging income-generating activities.

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 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 prosperous and democratic nation in the region.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	300	600	*	150
Development Assistance	150	150	*	0
International Military Education and Training	150	150	*	150
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	0	300	*	0
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	300	600	*	150

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Mauritius	600	*	150
1 Peace and Security	450	*	150
International Military Education and Training	150	*	150
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	150	*	150
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	300	*	0
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	300	*	0
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	150	*	0
Development Assistance	150	*	0
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	150	*	0

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Mauritius	600	*	150
1 Peace and Security	450	*	150
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	300	*	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	150	*	150
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	150	*	0

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	150	*	0

Peace and Security

Mauritius features an open, transparent, and democratic polity; a robust, developing economy; and a capable and professional military. 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. United States-funded programs will help Mauritius respond effectively to transnational threats such as terrorism or piracy, and will improve Mauritius' capacity to participate in peacekeeping efforts that foster regional stability and maritime security.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): IMET programs will support professionalization of security forces. In particular, IMET funds will provide military training in a variety of areas, including antitrafficking, peacekeeping, civil-military interaction, maritime security, and military leadership.

Mozambique

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

United States assistance seeks to stimulate private sector growth, improve agricultural productivity and food security, strengthen civil society's participation in political processes, reduce corruption, improve capacity to respond to immediate health needs, expand opportunities for quality education, and build Mozambican capacity to address national and regional security issues.

Riots in September 2010, sparked by price increases in staple foods, fuel, and public utilities, highlighted the people's frustration with the status quo. While civil society typically plays a critical role in strengthening democratic local governance, Mozambican civil society still lacks capacity to educate citizens, advocate on their behalf, and serve as a government watchdog. Economic growth rates have been consistently high, but half the population survives on less than 1 dollar a day; 11 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. Strengthening political participation, ensuring transparency, and developing capacity in the security sectors are major challenges for democratic governance.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	386,915	386,335	*	424,571
Development Assistance	38,107	38,107	*	43,460
Food for Peace Title II	20,000	19,415	*	20,000
Global Health and Child Survival - State	261,953	261,953	*	269,811
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	64,175	64,175	*	88,300
International Military Education and Training	380	385	*	400
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	300	300	*	600
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,000	2,000	*	2,000
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	386,915	386,335	*	424,571

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Mozambique	386,335	*	424,571
1 Peace and Security	2,685	*	3,000
International Military Education and Training	385	*	400
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	385	*	400
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	300	*	600
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	300	*	300

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
1.5 Transnational Crime	0	*	300
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,000	*	2,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000	*	2,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	7,000	*	11,000
Development Assistance	7,000	*	11,000
2.2 Good Governance	4,275	*	6,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	500	*	2,000
2.4 Civil Society	2,225	*	3,000
3 Investing in People	341,952	*	380,571
Development Assistance	10,000	*	12,460
3.1 Health	3,000	*	2,460
3.2 Education	7,000	*	10,000
Food for Peace Title II	5,824	*	10,000
3.1 Health	5,824	*	10,000
Global Health and Child Survival - State	261,953	*	269,811
3.1 Health	261,953	*	269,811
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	64,175	*	88,300
3.1 Health	64,175	*	88,300
4 Economic Growth	34,698	*	30,000
Development Assistance	21,107	*	20,000
4.5 Agriculture	11,557	*	10,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,550	*	3,000
4.8 Environment	8,000	*	7,000
Food for Peace Title II	13,591	*	10,000
4.5 Agriculture	13,591	*	10,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Mozambique	386,335	*	424,571
1 Peace and Security	2,685	*	3,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,685	*	2,700
1.5 Transnational Crime	0	*	300
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	7,000	*	11,000
2.2 Good Governance	4,275	*	6,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	500	*	2,000
2.4 Civil Society	2,225	*	3,000
3 Investing in People	341,952	*	380,571
3.1 Health	334,952	*	370,571
3.2 Education	7,000	*	10,000
4 Economic Growth	34,698	*	30,000
4.5 Agriculture	25,148	*	20,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,550	*	3,000
4.8 Environment	8,000	*	7,000
of which: Objective 6	21,544	*	30,515
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,431	*	10,225
6.2 Administration and Oversight	19,113	*	20,290

Peace and Security

Mozambique's limited capacity to patrol its extensive land and sea borders raises national and regional security issues. Mozambique is a transit country for terrorists, smugglers, and drug and human traffickers. To address this, foreign assistance resources will continue to equip and train border security forces, peacekeeping units, and coastal security efforts, and will provide counterterrorism training to Mozambique's military.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): Funds will enhance regional security efforts by improving the Mozambican military's capacity to control ungoverned spaces, particularly maritime spaces; and providing training in the English language, leadership, and staff planning. The program will also support the Government of Mozambique (GRM)'s efforts to participate in regional and multinational peacekeeping operations in Africa.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): Resources will enhance security sector reforms and address transnational crime. Training for Mozambican border guards will increase their knowledge and border-monitoring skills. Funding will also be used to design further legal and law-enforcement training programs so that police and other criminal justice officials and border guards can improve their ability to detect traffickers of contraband and people, interdict contraband, and identify drugs and fraudulent documents, among other law enforcement skills.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): The program will support security sector reform by continuing to assist Mozambique in reaching its objective of being totally demined by 2014, and by supporting humanitarian demining efforts in agricultural and population centers. In addition to support for international demining nongovernmental organizations and efforts to coordinate with Mozambique's National Institute of Demining, the program will also include advocacy and safety awareness.

Governing Justly and Democratically

In Mozambique, systemic corruption and a lack of government capacity continue to undermine government accountability and effectiveness. U.S. Government 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 U.S. assistance strategy 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 improve governance, increase political competition and consensus building, and strengthen civil society. Programs will improve the accountability and capacity of officials at various levels of government, encourage civil society's participation in the political process, improve transparency, reduce corruption, and support a free

and independent media and civil society. A coordinated interagency approach to security sector assistance will improve the capacity and professionalism of the police and foster linkages with the Attorney General's Office. New programming will nurture emerging political and economic leaders. All U.S. foreign assistance will seek to improve governance by including anticorruption and civil society components in 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 disease, and tuberculosis. One hundred out of every 1,000 Mozambican children will die before their first birthday. Mozambique has only 3 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, and 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 adequate sanitation, and Mozambique has one of the lowest levels of per capita water consumption in the world, at an average of less than 10 liters per day of water. U.S. support for the health sector is a high priority for the GRM, and the focus of the U.S. Government health portfolio is on systems strengthening, integration of services, human capacity development, and infrastructure. Health programs represent the largest portion of U.S. assistance to Mozambique.

Between 2003 and 2010, the number of children in Mozambique's primary schools (grades 1-7) grew from 3.3 million to 5.3 million, with an average growth rate of 8 percent per year. However, the GRM's capacity to enhance school quality has not kept up with its ability to expand access and address the subsequent mounting and intense pressure on infrastructure, classroom space, school management, teaching personnel, and the quantity and quality of classroom instruction. This has resulted in a large number of multi-shift schools, growing student-to-teacher ratios, plummeting reading and math test scores, and children attending school in conditions that can only be described as unsafe and unhealthy (52 percent of Mozambique's 50,354 classrooms are constructed of mud, thatch, or other local materials). In addition, 350,000 children between the years of 6-12 are not attending school at all; less than half of the population finishes primary school; and of those who finish, only 8 percent go on to secondary school. Mozambique's literacy rate is 47 percent, and female literacy (28 percent) lags far behind that of males (60 percent).

To complicate matters further, access to water and basic sanitation remains a serious development concern in Mozambique. Despite significant investment by donors over the past 10 years, improvements in water supply have been modest.

Development Assistance (DA):

- **Basic Education:** A new education program will improve the quality and relevance of basic education. Activities will increase access to child-safe and healthy schools, improve school management, and augment and improve both the quantity and quality of classroom instruction. Assistance will improve the overall management of basic education, and will include building central-level capacity to measure learning outcomes in reading and math, and decentralized capacity at the provincial and district levels to plan and manage human and material resources. The program will support improved training and supervision of teachers, crosscutting activities in school health and life skills, and basic education services for the large population of orphans and vulnerable children.
- **Water Supply and Sanitation:** New and ongoing water and sanitation programs will ensure the integration of water, sanitation, and hygiene into all relevant programs in the

President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), health, and nutrition. Water and sanitation resources will mitigate water-related diseases, such as diarrhea and cholera.

Food for Peace Title II: Resources will be used for 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.

Global Health and Child Survival - State and USAID:

- Linkages with the Global Health Initiative (GHI) - Assistance provided through the GHCS accounts will support the principles of GHI, improving health outcomes by working with partner countries to build a sustainable response by investing in health systems and promoting innovation.

Global Health and Child Survival - State: Through 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 - USAID:

- Tuberculosis: The program will reduce TB prevalence and increase overall case detection. Resources 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 access to quality laboratory diagnosis, training health facility staff, and improving monitoring and quality assurance systems. To increase access of rural Mozambicans to these services, assistance will expand the community-based DOTS programs, and increase the number of health personnel through training of community health workers in case detection, referrals for treatment, and provision of DOTS. Funding will also continue to strengthen TB laboratory capacity and increased access to quality TB laboratory diagnosis.
- Malaria: The aim is to reach sufficiently high coverage of prevention and treatment measures among the general population (tailored to country needs) in support of the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) goal of reducing malaria-related mortality of children under 5 by 50 percent. The FY 2012 request level for Mozambique does not include the total projected funding for the PMI. Decisions on allocations of centrally managed funds will be made when the FY 2012 operating year budget is set.
- Maternal and Child Health: The program will increase the access of Mozambicans to key interventions aimed primarily at reducing child and maternal mortality through the expansion of immunization coverage and child survival services at the community level. Resources will focus on reducing maternal mortality by increasing 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 three key curative functions, including 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. Assistance will improve the capacity of communities to protect their own health and participate more effectively in

community health and development projects, train health providers, produce health education materials, and help harness the media to deliver key health messages. Assistance will also be used to distribute food to selected 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.

- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health:** A redesigned program will assist the GRM through new initiatives in the family planning and reproductive health sector. Resources 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 will 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:** Interventions will include nutrition education to improve maternal diets, infant and young child feeding practices, fortified or bio-fortified staple foods, and community management of acute malnutrition. Programming will be directed in coordination and agreement with the GRM's needs and priorities to strengthen host country capacity by advancing supportive nutrition and food security policies and improving nutrition information systems. U.S. assistance in Mozambique will continue to support activities that improve the nutritional status of pregnant and lactating women, as well as children under five with special attention for children under two years old.

Economic Growth

Mozambique's gross domestic product grew at 6.3 percent in FY 2009, and is projected at 6.5 percent or higher in FY 2010. Agriculture is the largest sector of the economy, and growing faster than the average, although productivity for smallholders appears stagnant, and poverty reduction has faltered. Key economic sectors in which Mozambique demonstrates strong potential are neither well developed nor sufficiently competitive in the global economy. U.S. assistance will increase agricultural productivity and stimulate market opportunities through access to agribusiness development and financial services and help smallholder farmers respond to economic opportunities, primarily on transport corridors that provide access to regional and international markets for maximum impact.

Development Assistance (DA): As part of Feed the Future, the U.S. Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, the United States will support the GRM to design and implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. Poverty alleviation through broad-based economic growth remains a stated priority of the GRM. Assistance will continue to address constraints to smallholder agriculture and rural enterprise development, create job opportunities, and improve the Mozambican investment climate. The U.S. Government will work with the private sector to advocate for a better business environment, promote policy change and good economic governance, mobilize financial resources, strengthen human capacity development, and promote high-impact value chains, including support for the commercialization of agriculture and expansion of "green growth" investments, including tourism. Funding will be used for development of income-generation activities on the border of ecologically-sensitive zones; business development services to small and medium enterprises in agriculture, tourism, and forestry; provision and

multipurpose use of water; and loan guarantees for business lending to small and medium enterprises in agriculture, tourism, and forestry. As part of the Global Climate Change Initiative, resources will also address Mozambicans' vulnerability to the impacts of climate change and climate-related risks.

- Planned interventions include activities to promote productivity-enhancing technologies, deepen rural marketing networks, and address the root causes of chronic malnutrition. Activities to improve the trade and investment climate and agricultural sector productivity 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.
- Resources 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 U.S. Government will support the conservation of key natural areas, promote investment in renewable energy with a particular focus on contributing to meeting the energy needs of the agriculture and tourism sectors, and promote private investments in plantation forestry.

Food for Peace Title II: Assistance will raise rural incomes, increase nutrition levels among children, and decrease the rate of malnutrition in children under five. Programs will focus on crop production, natural resource management, improved storage, farmer association building, marketing, village savings schemes, animal traction, business training, seed multiplication, nutrition training of trainers and messaging, nutrition home-based visits, growth monitoring, latrine construction, water management committees, enriched porridge with local ingredients, messaging to pregnant and lactating women, linkages with nearby health posts, and community-based risk management.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) will continue to be strengthened. The GRM and MCC signed a 5-year, \$506.9 million Compact in July 2007, which entered into force in September 2008. This five-year program will reduce poverty, increase household incomes, and reduce chronic malnutrition by targeting assistance in water and sanitation, transportation, land tenure, and farmer income activities. Interventions will continue to foster investment and stimulate economic opportunities in four northern provinces of the country. Compact funding will continue providing access to safe, reliable water supplies and sanitation services in cities in three provinces, complementing ongoing programming and ensuring that other programs focusing on food security and nutrition, as well as water supply and sanitation, are well-integrated and leveraged to enhance economic and health programs.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: Working under the framework of the Country Assistance Strategy and subsequent assistance objective agreements, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)'s Mozambique Mission developed a new Performance

Management Plan (PMP) and Results Frameworks (RF) for all of its programs. Activity-level Performance Monitoring Plans will also be aligned with these new overarching PMPs and RFs. New data quality assessments will be completed, and indicators will be adjusted for consistency across documents and reports. This process has already started across the Mission.

In FY 2010, USAID/Mozambique completed its annual Portfolio Implementation Reviews (PIR) for each Program Area. The management team reviewed performance, progress toward results, financial issues, and management concerns. PIRs for each program looked at the strategic vision and progress toward reaching the assistance objectives, management issues, activity achievements, and implementation issues; the program's upcoming procurement plan at the activity level; and a financial analysis based on quarterly pipeline analyses. Management decisions from the PIRs were agreed upon by those present and documented, so that they can be monitored quarterly until resolved or completed. These reviews helped USAID management make informed decisions regarding future funding, programmatic emphasis, and use of Development Credit Authority and Public-Private Partnerships in USAID programming. In addition, the PEPFAR interagency team completed its interagency portfolio review as preparation for COPII. Representatives of all agencies at post met together as Technical Working Groups and the PEPFAR Management Team to review each activity, analyze the performance of each partner, and look at overall program results and issues.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: Data collected during site visits has proven to be of good quality, and has enabled managers to make informed decisions. Site monitoring has been improved over the past year through planning calendars, new guidance for site visit reporting, and internal distributions of these reports. The U.S. Mission also encouraged interagency teams to carry out joint site monitoring trips to explore possibilities for integration and information sharing across agencies. In addition, the health team has established a geographical monitoring team that will improve monitoring and project coordination, and it will enable the development of working relationships with local government officials and implementing partners.

During the development of the Country Assistance Strategy for 2009-14, analysis of program performance pointed to lack of Mozambican 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. The outcome of the Democracy and Governance (DG) assessment led the Mission to make DG the highest U.S. foreign assistance priority and to increase its attention to these issues, budgeting for stronger programming in the sector.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: While new programming will take time to show significant results for both the Education and the DG programs, funding in these sectors should lead to long-term impacts in improved education levels, governance, and transparency in Mozambique. Specific indicators to measure significant impact are being defined during the completion of PMP and RFs and will be reflected in the detailed program design.

Namibia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States will focus its support on Namibia's long-term stability and prosperity, a goal shared with the Government of the Republic of Namibia (GRN). U.S. assistance will strengthen Namibian capacity in the fight against HIV/AIDS and strengthen military-to-military relations through capacity building.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	102,899	102,899	*	99,650
Global Health and Child Survival - State	100,809	100,809	*	99,500
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	1,950	1,950	*	0
International Military Education and Training	140	140	*	150
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	102,899	102,899	*	99,650

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Namibia	102,899	*	99,650
1 Peace and Security	140	*	150
International Military Education and Training	140	*	150
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	140	*	150
3 Investing in People	102,759	*	99,500
Global Health and Child Survival - State	100,809	*	99,500
3.1 Health	100,809	*	99,500
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	1,950	*	0
3.1 Health	1,950	*	0

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Namibia	102,899	*	99,650
1 Peace and Security	140	*	150
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	140	*	150
3 Investing in People	102,759	*	99,500
3.1 Health	102,759	*	99,500
of which: Objective 6	8,311	*	8,896
6.1 Program Design and Learning	0	*	0

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
6.2 Administration and Oversight	8,311	*	8,896

Peace and Security

The United States seeks to strengthen its ongoing military cooperation with the GRN, including support to the Namibia Defense Force (NDF) in its quest to transform from a threat-based to a capabilities-based military that is responsive to the emerging security needs of Namibia. The NDF remains committed to participating in peacekeeping operations.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): U.S. assistance will deepen United States-Namibian military relations through U.S.-based leadership training for NDF warrant officers and noncommissioned officers, and one staff course per year for the officer corps. Training and education will both enhance professional leadership and provide firsthand experience with American values and institutions.

Investing in People

The United States is committed to supporting the prevention, care, and treatment of HIV/AIDS in Namibia.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - State:

- Linkages with the Global Health Initiative (GHI) - Assistance provided through the GHCS accounts will support the principles of GHI, improving health outcomes by working with partner countries to build a sustainable response by investing in health systems and promoting innovation.
- Through the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): Namibia will receive significant support to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

In September 2009, the 5-year, \$304.5 million Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Compact with the GRN entered into force. The MCC Compact aims to reduce poverty and income distribution disparities in Namibia through economic growth in the tourism and agriculture sectors, as well as through improved educational outcomes. It builds on and complements recently completed U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) programs. Although USAID and MCC are working in different sectors, the organizations continue to seek opportunities to collaborate where possible to ensure maximum impact of U.S. assistance funds.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluations: USAID/Namibia conducted 10 project evaluations under PEPFAR in FY 2010. In addition, USAID/Namibia conducted a portfolio review of all of its health programs, including reviewing the programmatic and financial performance for some programs. As mandated, USAID conducted partner performance reviews. Performance monitoring plans aided in the portfolio review. There are three ongoing public health evaluations of USAID/Namibia projects and two multi-country public health evaluations that involve USAID/Namibia.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: Based on findings from the USAID/Namibia health program portfolio review including pipeline analysis, strengthening multi-drug-resistant tuberculosis control and management to reduce the current burden and risk to people living with HIV/AIDS and to reduce the high cost associated with treatment was identified for increased focus in FY 2011. It is expected that the treatment success rate in U.S.-assisted programs will reach and/or maintain at least 87 percent, in line with the Millennium Development Goals.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: Based on the portfolio review, which showed significant progress towards achieving targets and impact, the Mission will use FY 2012 funds to strengthen the GRN's capacity to combat the country HIV/AIDS epidemic and intensify efforts to strengthen United States-Namibian military relations. Specifically, FY2012 funds will promote greater country ownership through increased financial investment by the GRN and health systems strengthening technical assistance.

Niger

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Niger has been ranked among the bottom five countries on the United Nations Development Program Human Development Index since 1990. U.S. foreign assistance to Niger plays a critical role in preserving stability in a country vulnerable to political volatility and food insecurity. Events over the past two years, including a devastating agricultural harvest in 2009, a record harvest in 2010, suspension of non-humanitarian U.S. assistance, and terrorist activity, impact U.S. plans and programs in Niger for FY 2012.

Former President Tandja's refusal to step down from power after his constitutional mandate expired in December 2009 led to the U.S. decision to cut off non-humanitarian aid, including the shuttering of the Millennium Challenge Corporation threshold program. In February 2010, a military group seized power, capturing Tandja, his prime minister and cabinet, and stood up a transitional government with the pledge to return Niger to a civilian-led multi-party democratic government in the first half of 2011. Resumption of non-humanitarian assistance is largely predicated upon the holding of credible democratic elections. Increased terrorist activity (kidnapping and murder) by al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb continues to hamper development and relief programs in the northern and western parts of the country.

U.S. assistance in FY 2012 will focus on continuing to improve food security, strengthening reproductive health and child nutrition services, supporting productive agricultural enterprises, and strengthening military education and training.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	16,973	66,551	*	15,025
Development Assistance	1,973	1,973	*	0
Food for Peace Title II	15,000	63,736	*	15,000
International Military Education and Training	0	0	*	25
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	0	842	*	0
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	16,973	66,551	*	15,025

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Niger	66,551	*	15,025
1 Peace and Security	842	*	25
International Military Education and Training	0	*	25
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	*	25

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	842	*	0
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	842	*	0
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,973	*	0
Development Assistance	1,973	*	0
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,973	*	0
3 Investing in People	4,500	*	9,000
Food for Peace Title II	4,500	*	9,000
3.1 Health	4,500	*	9,000
4 Economic Growth	10,500	*	6,000
Food for Peace Title II	10,500	*	6,000
4.5 Agriculture	10,500	*	6,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	48,736	*	0
Food for Peace Title II	48,736	*	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	48,736	*	0

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Niger	66,551	*	15,025
1 Peace and Security	842	*	25
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	842	*	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	*	25
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,973	*	0
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,973	*	0
3 Investing in People	4,500	*	9,000
3.1 Health	4,500	*	9,000
4 Economic Growth	10,500	*	6,000
4.5 Agriculture	10,500	*	6,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	48,736	*	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	48,736	*	0
of which: Objective 6	997	*	800
6.2 Administration and Oversight	997	*	800

Peace and Security

U.S. regional counterterrorism efforts under the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) are important, but their effectiveness continues to be restricted because of the suspension of military training activities and other TSCTP activities due to allegations of human rights violations against the Nigerien military that the U.S. Government imposed in 2008.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): IMET funding supports the Nigerien military's U.S.-funded English language laboratory. English language training will allow Nigerien military members to meet minimum language requirements for future training opportunities and to participate in international peacekeeping operations. Other priorities for

IMET funding include the professional development of Nigerien commissioned and non-commissioned officers, and targeted counterterrorism and intelligence training.

Investing in People

The high level of poverty endured by most of Niger's people on a daily basis presents huge development challenges. Niger continues to have one of the highest infant and maternal mortality rates in the world, with 148 deaths per 1,000 live births. In addition, 40 percent of children under 5 years old are malnourished, and less than 50 percent of the population has access to an improved water source. These statistics were negatively impacted by the poor harvest in 2009, and continue despite the record harvest of 2010; malnutrition rates exceed 15 percent in some parts of the country.

Food for Peace Title II:

- **Maternal and Child Health:** Funds will be used to improve the health of pregnant and lactating mothers and of children less than 24 months of age in chronically food insecure areas. Special effort will be taken to assist the most vulnerable populations with targeted food assistance in addition to technical assistance and training.

Economic Growth

Niger suffers from a chronic child nutritional crisis, and is one of the least economically developed countries in the world. U.S. assistance in this area is intended to increase the food security of Niger's most vulnerable populations and address persistent nutritional deficiencies. Funding focuses on increasing the agricultural productivity of local farmers in some of Niger's most food insecure regions. Funds will support the launch of a new phase of Food for Peace, targeting specific geographic regions of Niger to be identified.

Food for Peace Title II: Funds will be used to enhance community resilience and human capacity to deal with food insecurity. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will enhance and protect livelihood strategies by making 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 Threshold Program started in 2008 with two components: Girls' Education and Democracy/Anticorruption. The program was suspended in December 2009 due to restrictions on non-humanitarian assistance. The schools constructed under this program were turned over to the Transitional Government of Niger in December 2010. As of this writing, no resumption of this program or any other program with MCC support is planned.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: Every activity implemented by USAID is required to have an approved performance monitoring and evaluation plan. Each 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. This information is documented in Data Quality Assessments, which are completed by USAID personnel for all funded activities.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: 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. Final evaluations of two multi-year Food for Peace programs will take place during the latter part of 2011. The findings and recommendations from these activities will be incorporated into design parameters of the new phase of programming to start during FY 2012. An Inspector General audit of the multi-year Food for Peace program was completed during FY 2011. The findings and recommendations from this audit will be used to improve program monitoring and management during FY 2012.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: New awards to be made during FY 2012 will include Food for Peace funding to be determined after a competitive procurement by implementing partners. Previous performance in similar programs will be one criterion for new awards. Other ongoing activities will be monitored by USAID staff, and the results of these field efforts will inform future funding decisions as required.

Nigeria

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Nigeria is preparing to conduct its third democratically held general elections in April 2011. A successful election will help Nigeria become a more stable, democratic anchor state in West Africa. On the other hand, if the elections are not perceived to be credible, many of the country's social and economic vulnerabilities may be exacerbated. In FY 2012, U.S. assistance will continue to help Nigeria build a more sustainable, well-governed democracy; a more diversified economy; and a healthier, more educated population. Funding will help respond to the continued problem of corruption and conflict. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will continue to implement projects in health, education, and democracy in two states: Bauchi and Sokoto. Activities in other sectors that have a nationwide impact, such as HIV/AIDS, will also be sustained. In addition, activities by USAID, the World Bank, the United Kingdom Department for International Development, and African Development Bank Country Partnership Strategy II will continue with a focus on improved governance, non-oil growth, and human development. The partnership will help ensure greater impact, more effective support, and closer coordination of donor activities.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	614,159	616,180	*	660,453
Development Assistance	70,967	70,967	*	70,276
Foreign Military Financing	1,350	1,850	*	1,000
Global Health and Child Survival - State	471,227	471,227	*	471,227
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	69,100	69,100	*	117,000
International Military Education and Training	965	1,016	*	950
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	500	500	*	0
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	50	1,520	*	0
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	614,159	616,180	*	660,453

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Nigeria	616,180	*	660,453
1 Peace and Security	7,486	*	6,030
Development Assistance	2,600	*	4,080
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	2,600	*	4,080
Foreign Military Financing	1,850	*	1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,850	*	1,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
International Military Education and Training	1,016	*	950
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,016	*	950
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	500	*	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	500	*	0
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,520	*	0
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,520	*	0
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	21,367	*	27,796
Development Assistance	21,367	*	27,796
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,167	*	5,796
2.2 Good Governance	8,000	*	10,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	9,000	*	4,000
2.4 Civil Society	3,200	*	8,000
3 Investing in People	557,827	*	604,547
Development Assistance	17,500	*	16,320
3.1 Health	3,500	*	1,020
3.2 Education	14,000	*	15,300
Global Health and Child Survival - State	471,227	*	471,227
3.1 Health	471,227	*	471,227
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	69,100	*	117,000
3.1 Health	69,100	*	117,000
4 Economic Growth	29,500	*	22,080
Development Assistance	29,500	*	22,080
4.2 Trade and Investment	3,000	*	3,060
4.4 Infrastructure	1,500	*	0
4.5 Agriculture	25,000	*	15,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	0	*	1,020
4.8 Environment	0	*	3,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Nigeria	616,180	*	660,453
1 Peace and Security	7,486	*	6,030
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,520	*	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,366	*	1,950
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	0	*	0
1.5 Transnational Crime	0	*	0
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	2,600	*	4,080
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	21,367	*	27,796
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,167	*	5,796
2.2 Good Governance	8,000	*	10,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	9,000	*	4,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
2.4 Civil Society	3,200	*	8,000
3 Investing in People	557,827	*	604,547
3.1 Health	543,827	*	589,247
3.2 Education	14,000	*	15,300
4 Economic Growth	29,500	*	22,080
4.2 Trade and Investment	3,000	*	3,060
4.4 Infrastructure	1,500	*	0
4.5 Agriculture	25,000	*	15,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	0	*	1,020
4.8 Environment	0	*	3,000
of which: Objective 6	36,805	*	37,503
6.1 Program Design and Learning	4,061	*	1,300
6.2 Administration and Oversight	32,744	*	36,203

Peace and Security

Decades of military rule have had a negative effect on the professional development of the Nigerian armed forces, and the country's military is still in need of reform. Continuing violent outbreaks in Jos and parts of northern Nigeria disrupt development and highlight continued fragility in Nigeria. The country's police and military forces have weak capacities, and a culture of impunity persists. U.S. assistance is focused on implementing activities to professionalize Nigeria's military and police. A recent antiterrorism capabilities assessment deemed Nigeria at high or critical risk of terrorist threat in more than a dozen categories, including land and maritime border security, critical infrastructure security, and explosive incident countermeasures. Therefore, U.S. assistance will be provided to strengthen Nigeria's capacity to deal with these threats. Two new conflict mitigation projects will be launched to respond to the conflict in the Niger Delta and the increasing extremism in northern Nigeria. The first project will work to increase stability by mitigating extremism, thereby increasing the legitimacy and capacity of governance structures to defend religious freedom. The second project will be a crosscutting activity focusing on promoting a stronger and broader collaboration between the Government of Nigeria (GON) and civil society to reduce sources of communal tension and violence in selected states.

Development Assistance (DA): Funding will be used to implement activities to strengthen Nigeria's 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, communal violence, and political conflicts.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): Nigeria is a major contributor to peacekeeping operations and a partner in the Africa Contingency Operations Training and Assistance program, which provides training for Nigerian peacekeeping forces deploying to missions throughout the continent, including Darfur and Liberia. FMF funds will be used to procure and maintain equipment that will enhance Nigeria's capability to deploy to peacekeeping missions and to address threats to maritime security.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): In FY 2012, IMET funding will be used to professionalize Nigeria's officer and noncommissioned officer corps, and promote effective civilian oversight and respect for human rights and the rule of law.

Governing Justly and Democratically

Although Nigeria has yet to recover from a generation of military rule, civil society organizations (CSOs) have significantly influenced policy reform and processes. The efforts of U.S.-supported CSOs have resulted in the passage of key transparency and accountability laws, including the Fiscal Responsibility Law, the Public Procurement Law, and the Nigerian Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative Law. Given this success, and the possibility that Nigeria's 2011 general elections could result in an 80 percent turnover of elected officials in USAID's focus states, United States FY 2012 assistance will continue to target civil society and permanent government staff. Assistance will likely expand to other states in FY 2012, including states in the Niger Delta.

Development Assistance (DA):

- **Good Governance:** Good governance activities will focus on promoting increased transparency and accountability at state and local levels by providing technical assistance to improve budget development and fiscal responsibility. Technical assistance will help citizens to better understand the roles and responsibilities of state and local government, and establish mechanisms for citizen participation in the government's decision-making processes. Through its local government program, the U.S. Government will continue to train state and local officials, promote increased transparency and accountability, and improve health and education services, water and sanitation, and related rural infrastructure.
- **Political Competition and Consensus Building:** Prominent political figures from the United States, Africa, and Europe will help train members of political parties on code of conduct, conflict management, party-platform development, and financing. Assistance to the elections commission will continue, and will focus on maintaining voter registry, organizing and conducting national and state elections, and resolving election disputes more effectively. Additionally, the strength and efficiency of the judicial system will be improved with U.S. assistance.
- **Civil Society:** Funds will be used to continue training civil society and the media to work with key government officials on development issues and to advocate for policy reform. U.S. assistance will target nongovernmental organizations and private sector players, including women's and faith-based organizations, that have demonstrated commitment to reform, and a willingness to work with government to foster greater transparency in the use of resources for the public good.

Investing in People

Access to a quality education basic and health care is very low in Nigeria, with the greatest need for assistance in the predominantly Muslim north. Nigeria has an extremely high number of out-of-school children and young adults with limited literacy and numeracy skills. There are 30 million primary school-aged children in the country, of whom an estimated 7 million are 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.

Nigeria's maternal mortality rate is among the highest in the world. In the northern states, where childbearing starts very early and births are closely spaced, the total fertility rate averages over seven births per woman. In Nigeria, infant and child mortality rates are extremely high, with about one million children that die each year before their fifth birthday. Contraceptive prevalence is low, and an estimated 3.6 percent of the population is infected with HIV/AIDS. The Millennium Development Goals (MDG) to reduce maternal and child mortality in Africa cannot be

achieved without major improvements in Nigeria, and yet Nigeria has been making much slower progress on maternal and child health indicators than most other African countries.

Development Assistance (DA):

- **Basic Education:** FY 2012 resources will be used to focus on strengthening state and local government capacity to deliver basic education services by addressing key issues in the management, sustainability, and oversight of basic education in two northern Nigerian states. This approach will address policy development and implementation, strengthen information management and use of data for decision-making, and increase accountability. Programs will increase the access to education and other services for orphans and vulnerable children. Education sector plans will be evaluated and implemented, existing education management information systems will be enhanced, and new teacher management information systems will be developed. Civil society and community participation in educational planning, decision-making, and monitoring will be increased. 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. Programs will improve teacher training for primary and early childhood education, focusing on numeracy and literacy skill development and active-learning methodologies. Preschool activities will continue with additional support from the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). These activities 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:** USAID will use FY 2012 funds 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. Funding will support programs to reduce illness and death from water-borne disease through support for water sources and latrines in USAID's focus states and other areas. Activities will support increased availability of water treatment products in rural areas, and incorporate communications activities to promote improved hygiene.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - State and USAID:

- Linkages with the Global Health Initiative (GHI) - Assistance provided through the GHCS accounts will support the principles of GHI, improving health outcomes by working with partner countries to build a sustainable response by investing in health systems and promoting innovation.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - State:

- Through 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.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - USAID: Funding will improve the quality of maternal, newborn, and child health services, as well as prevention, care, and treatment services. These activities will build on accomplishments in which the United States played a major role, such as in the reduction of polio cases to the lowest level in Nigeria's history.

- **Tuberculosis (TB):** To reduce the rates of death and disability, especially among the 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. Assistance will support the

GON in pursuing high quality and enhanced “Directly Observed Therapy Short-course” therapies, so that patients are monitored 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.

- **Malaria:** The aim is to reach sufficiently high coverage of prevention and treatment measures among the general population (tailored to country needs) in support of the President’s Malaria Initiative (PMI) goal of reducing malaria-related mortality of children under 5 by 50 percent. The FY 2012 request level for Nigeria does not include the total projected funding for the PMI. Decisions on allocations of centrally managed funds will be made when the FY 2012 operating year budget is set.
- **Maternal and Child Health (MCH):** 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. Activities will strengthen the GON’s capacity to deliver, manage, and supervise primary health care services effectively; upgrade technical skills of health care providers; renovate facilities; provide contraceptives, drugs, insecticide-treated bed nets, and equipment; and improve health systems, including data collection, for more appropriate operational decision-making at service delivery sites. Additionally, assistance will initiate a strategic approach to the prevention and treatment of fistulas.
- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH):** In select states in the north, where the lowest contraceptive prevalence rate and the most social resistance to family planning exists, U.S. assistance will support integrated FP/RH and MCH strategies to foster a more accepting environment for these services. FP/RH activities will increase the demand for these services through an expansive communication program. In addition, the United States will work with private sector providers to expand access and quality of services. The U.S. Government will work with the state and local governments to focus on high-impact interventions at the primary health care and referral hospital levels. Promoting synergy, the United States’ maternal health and obstetric fistula care programs will continue to provide family planning services in portions of three northern states’ health facilities. FP/RH interventions will continue to address issues related to gender inequality. To strengthen the enabling environment and acceptance of FP/RH programs, community members will continue to be trained to reach out to men through the “Men as Partners” program. These programs work to eliminate cultural and religious barriers preventing women from accessing health services.

Economic Growth

Nigeria has enjoyed relatively strong economic growth over the past seven years, but poverty is still a major concern. While oil accounts for 95 percent of export earnings and 85 percent of government revenues, agriculture employs 70 percent of the population and accounts for only 2.6 percent of exports. Economic growth in Nigeria is constrained by inadequate infrastructure, unreliable power supply, lack of incentives and policies that promote private sector development, and poor access to quality education. Sustained broad-based economic growth and poverty reduction are critical to Nigeria’s economic stability.

Development Assistance (DA):

- **Trade and Investment:** Customs regulation, trade facilitation, and trade policy reforms 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 through microfinance.
- **Agriculture:** Programs will be aligned with the Feed the Future Initiative, the U.S. Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, to address policy constraints at the local and national level, as well as support the harmonization of Nigeria's economic policies within the wider region of West Africa. Technical assistance will help build Nigeria's capacity to participate more fully in the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program. Activities will continue to support the timely distribution of inputs such as fertilizer, seeds, and pesticides. In order to help Nigeria make further progress towards meeting the MDGs, U.S. assistance will support the GON's food security activities, improve trade policy and transportation corridor development, support agricultural policy and irrigation, and increase farmer training, seed development, fertilizer supply, and technology development.
- **Economic Opportunity:** Funds will be used to support the GON's poverty-alleviation efforts with a focus on improving agricultural productivity and expanding jobs in the rural sector where the majority of poor people are concentrated
- **Environment:** USAID will continue its assistance to Nigeria's Presidential Task Force on Power. Support to the Bureau of Public Enterprises and the Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission is helping to ensure that the energy sector is fully liberalized and effectively regulated, and will be continued. USAID supports the Independent Power Providers Association of Nigeria and others to reduce gas flaring and to increase electricity production and the use of renewable energy sources.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: In FY 2010, USAID Nigeria undertook several program evaluations and assessments to measure programmatic and financial performance. The Mission conducted its annual comprehensive portfolio review of all activities. 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 and needed financial and administrative controls in the management of project funds. Where identified, the Mission requested corrective actions, set target dates for action completion, and then conducted follow-up.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: Assessments and evaluation key findings were used as building blocks for new programs that were designed during the fiscal year. For example, the economic growth and environment sector conducted two major assessments of its agriculture portfolio. The assessments recommended a strong emphasis on sustainability and the need to work more closely with state and local governments, as well as the importance of the value chain as a model for sustainable outcomes. These recommendations were incorporated into the follow-on activity design.

The Mission's health office worked with the GON, other donors, and implementing partners to carry out a strategic review of the Nigerian fistula-care program that led to revisions for USAID fistula project planning. In addition, operations research on the distribution of treated bed nets for malaria control informed improvements to anti-malaria projects.

The education program funded the Nigeria Education Data Survey, in which household-level data will be used to inform education program management and decision-making by providing stakeholders with accurate and current data to influence education policy reforms.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: FY 2012 funds will support critical programs to improve governance, education, and agriculture. U.S. assistance will foster increased transparency and accountability of state and local government operations.

Republic of the Congo

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

United States assistance to the Republic of Congo 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 management) and training are vital to supporting the country's ability to prevent conflict and preserve the security it has developed over the past 10 years.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	125	4,926	*	125
Food for Peace Title II	0	4,794	*	0
International Military Education and Training	125	132	*	125
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	125	4,926	*	125

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Republic of the Congo	4,926	*	125
1 Peace and Security	132	*	125
International Military Education and Training	132	*	125
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	132	*	125
5 Humanitarian Assistance	4,794	*	0
Food for Peace Title II	4,794	*	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	4,794	*	0

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Republic of the Congo	4,926	*	125
1 Peace and Security	132	*	125
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	132	*	125
5 Humanitarian Assistance	4,794	*	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	4,794	*	0

Peace and Security

Programming priorities under this Objective are geared towards transforming the Congolese military into a force that is respectful of civilian control of the military and supports human rights

and democracy. A professional military force is necessary for stability within the country and for effective border and coastal protection.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): IMET funds will support professionalization of the Congolese military. In particular, IMET courses will focus on civil-military relations, maritime and port security, leader development, and human rights.

Rwanda

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States continues 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, promote a professional military, and improve democratic institutions and the rule of law.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	208,172	212,351	*	241,383
Development Assistance	45,900	45,900	*	65,983
Food for Peace Title II	0	4,167	*	0
Foreign Military Financing	200	200	*	200
Global Health and Child Survival - State	124,072	124,072	*	120,000
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	37,500	37,500	*	54,700
International Military Education and Training	500	512	*	500
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	208,172	212,351	*	241,383

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Rwanda	212,351	*	241,383
1 Peace and Security	712	*	700
Foreign Military Financing	200	*	200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	200	*	200
International Military Education and Training	512	*	500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	512	*	500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	5,000	*	6,586
Development Assistance	5,000	*	6,586
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	500	*	1,050
2.2 Good Governance	4,000	*	4,500
2.4 Civil Society	500	*	1,036
3 Investing in People	168,572	*	179,700
Development Assistance	7,000	*	5,000
3.1 Health	2,000	*	0
3.2 Education	5,000	*	5,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Global Health and Child Survival - State	124,072	*	120,000
3.1 Health	124,072	*	120,000
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	37,500	*	54,700
3.1 Health	37,500	*	54,700
4 Economic Growth	33,900	*	54,397
Development Assistance	33,900	*	54,397
4.4 Infrastructure	10,000	*	0
4.5 Agriculture	12,500	*	47,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	3,400	*	1,397
4.7 Economic Opportunity	4,500	*	1,000
4.8 Environment	3,500	*	5,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	4,167	*	0
Food for Peace Title II	4,167	*	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	4,167	*	0

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Rwanda	212,351	*	241,383
1 Peace and Security	712	*	700
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	712	*	700
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	5,000	*	6,586
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	500	*	1,050
2.2 Good Governance	4,000	*	4,500
2.4 Civil Society	500	*	1,036
3 Investing in People	168,572	*	179,700
3.1 Health	163,572	*	174,700
3.2 Education	5,000	*	5,000
4 Economic Growth	33,900	*	54,397
4.4 Infrastructure	10,000	*	0
4.5 Agriculture	12,500	*	47,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	3,400	*	1,397
4.7 Economic Opportunity	4,500	*	1,000
4.8 Environment	3,500	*	5,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	4,167	*	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	4,167	*	0
of which: Objective 6	13,790	*	15,154
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,961	*	2,126
6.2 Administration and Oversight	10,829	*	13,028

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 training focused on professionalization of the Rwandan officer and noncommissioned officer (NCO) corps, and to develop their NCO academy.

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. Programs will include training to strengthen the capacity of the Rwandan military to participate in peacekeeping operations and 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 focuses on building capacity within the GOR to improve democracy and governance, and on supporting the capacity of civil society to advocate more effectively on rule-of-law- and human-rights-related issues. Programs will seek to sustain and build upon the gains made under the Millennium Challenge Corporation Threshold Country Program.

Development Assistance (DA):

- To support rule of law and human rights, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will fund programs to strengthen the justice system and increase access to justice; build the human and institutional capacity of targeted government institutions and civil society organizations; promote national reconciliation; enhance political pluralism and consensus-building; provide education, training, and support services for youth; and enhance the capacity of government and civil society to address land-related issues holistically as a means of mitigating potential conflict
- To support good governance, U.S. assistance will strengthen public institutions, support increased government decentralization, develop more vibrant political parties through youth training, and continue to contribute to professionalizing print and radio media. Assistance will also strengthen GOR financial management and external oversight capacity so that an increasing share of U.S. assistance can be channeled through GOR systems.
- U.S. assistance will strengthen the capacity of national and local civil society organizations to affect local and national government policies and decision-making, which will also promote the rule of law and human rights.

Investing in People

Rwandans have realized significant improvements in education and health, and the GOR has embarked on innovative reforms to capitalize on and accelerate those achievements. Rwanda has also shown commitment to basic education by eliminating primary and lower-secondary school fees, expanding free education from 6 to 9 years, and increasing net enrollment in primary schools to 94 percent, with equal attendance for boys and girls. However, the Rwandan education system needs continued support to prepare children sufficiently to participate in a knowledge-based economy. 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 been selected as a Global Health Initiative (GHI) Plus country, and will receive additional technical and management support to implement GHI's approach quickly, focused on improved efficiencies, effectiveness, and sustainable health outcomes through better integration and leveraging of health investments. Specifically, in GHI Plus countries, the United States will pursue enhanced opportunities to build upon existing public health programs, improve program performance, and work in close collaboration with partner governments, across U.S. Government agencies, and with global partners.

Development Assistance (DA):

- **Basic Education:** Assistance will strengthen teaching and learning so that Rwandan children leave primary school with solid skills in literacy and numeracy, giving them the foundation needed for developing the analytical, critical thinking, and communication skills necessary to thrive in a knowledge-based economy. Working in close partnership with the GOR, USAID will improve the teaching of reading and math, the availability and use of instructional materials, the use of English instruction, and teacher motivation. Funding will also help out-of-school youth acquire the necessary literacy and numeracy skills to seek employment, qualify for continued job training, or re-enter the formal school system.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - State and USAID:

Linkages with the Global Health Initiative (GHI) - Assistance provided through the GHCS accounts will support the principles of GHI, improving health outcomes by working with partner countries to build a sustainable response by investing in health systems and promoting innovation.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - State: Through PEPFAR, Rwanda will receive significant support to build partnerships for integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country, and to support orphans and vulnerable children.

Global Health Child Survival (GHCS) - USAID: USAID will continue to support programs for malaria prevention and treatment, improved maternal and child health, family planning and reproductive health, and nutrition, as part of the Global Health Initiative. USAID assistance will help build the capacity of governmental and nongovernmental partners, including human resources.

- **Malaria:** The aim is to reach sufficiently high coverage of prevention and treatment measures among the general population (tailored to country needs) in support of the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) goal of reducing malaria-related mortality of children under 5 by 50 percent. The FY 2012 request level for Rwanda does not include the total projected funding for the PMI. Decisions on allocations of centrally managed funds will be made when the FY 2012 operating year budget is set.
- **Maternal and Child Health (MCH):** 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 and Reproductive Health:** USAID will further expand access to voluntary family planning services and support nutrition interventions to ensure improved pregnancy outcomes and to reduce high rates of malnutrition among young children.

USAID assistance will also strengthen the capacity of the overall health system to implement and manage these types of services and programs.

- **Nutrition:** Activities will support the implementation of the GOR's National Multi-Sectoral Strategy to Eliminate Malnutrition in Rwanda 2010-13. These activities will build upon lessons learned from the 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. Malnutrition prevention activities will focus on behavior change, strengthening community-based nutrition services to identify and respond to all forms of malnutrition, and multi-sectoral district-planning processes. These activities will complement efforts using Development Assistance funds under the Feed the Future (FTF) initiative, the U.S. Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative.

Economic Growth

U.S. assistance will continue to focus on expanding economic opportunities in rural areas, principally by transforming the agriculture sector from its current subsistence nature to market-led, commercial agriculture. In particular, U.S. assistance will develop sustainable market linkages in targeted staple and export-crop value chains, deliver innovations to enable sustainable agricultural growth, and advocate for improved policy. The United States will also expand economic opportunities through ecotourism, helping to protect Rwanda's rich biodiversity.

Development Assistance (DA): In March 2007, Rwanda became the first country to sign a Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Program (CAADP) compact, committing itself to generate sustained agricultural growth of six percent per year. USAID will support implementation of the GOR's Strategic Plan for the Transformation of Agriculture, which reflects Rwanda's CAADP commitments. 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:** As part of FTF, Rwanda was the first country to sign a CAADP compact in 2007 and complete an agriculture country investment plan. Its strong performance on economic indicators and numerous measures of country commitment to the Initiative's goals indicate that deep levels of investment will effectively accelerate rural economic growth and enhance stability in this post-genocide country. FY 2012 resources will assist the GOR to privatize the fertilizer market gradually and minimize post-harvest losses in the bean and maize value chains. Programs will also build on investments made to date in selected export crops, coffee and pyrethrum, as well as improve dairy quality. Complementary investments in rural feeder roads and information and communications technology will provide farmers with greater access to markets, and U.S. assistance will help strengthen Rwanda's limited agricultural research capacity. The program will assist the Rwandan Agriculture Research Institute to produce actionable, demand-driven research and develop systems to ensure its results are disseminated to the field through an improved extension network. Drawing on extensive U.S. experience with higher education partnerships in Africa, the program will also provide cost-effective, long-term degree training by forging partnerships between United States and Rwandan universities so that the country begins to produce a steady stream of qualified agricultural researchers and extension agents.

- **Private Sector Competitiveness and Economic Opportunity:** USAID will continue to improve economic opportunity for Rwandans by supporting key business-sector reforms and interventions in the financial sector, agricultural sector, and tourism. USAID will work directly with the GOR to promote private sector competitiveness by advancing business-friendly policies and strengthening local industry associations. U.S. assistance will continue to engage youth in workforce development by linking them with new employment opportunities created by the private sector.
- **Environment:** Global Climate Change (GCC) initiative assistance will improve the sustainable management of water resources - the GOR's highest climate change adaptation priority - to impact positively human health, food security, and resiliency to climate change for vulnerable populations in targeted watersheds, thereby simultaneously addressing FTF, GCC, and Water for the Poor Act objectives. Continued investments in sustainable ecotourism and improving the livelihoods of populations living near targeted biodiversity hotspots will promote conservation of Rwanda's rich biodiversity.

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 voice and accountability, civil liberties, and political rights indicators by strengthening the judicial sector, civic participation, and the media to promote civil rights and liberties. Implementation began in FY 2009, and will conclude in FY 2012. FY 2012 Development Assistance funding for the Governing Justly and Democratically Objective will sustain and build upon the gains made by the Threshold Program.

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 and during program implementation and review. Several tools are used at different stages, 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 semiannual basis, reviewing implementation progress and performance monitoring to ensure that targets are being met and, if they are not, to revise program design. Performance Management Plans are in place for each foreign assistance Objective - Investing in People, Governing Justly and Democratically, and Economic Growth - ensuring that performance information is being used to inform the planning process.

In FY 2010, the Mission focused on developing a web-based, partner-reporting performance-data management system so that USAID partners can enter data locally (by district, then by either sector or project site, depending on the activity). The system will facilitate performance monitoring against targets and timely compliance with reporting requirements, such as the annual Performance Plan and Report. USAID can use the system to report on data pertaining to USAID alone, avoid attribution error in reporting, and reflect each partner's contribution more accurately. This facilitates more effective program management and oversight, including timely and credible data-quality assessments. It also makes possible accurate Geographic Information Services mapping. All partners entered performance data and targets into the web-based system for the first time in 2010.

In FY 2010, USAID also performed several key evaluations, assessments, and studies to inform project and program design, best practices, and lessons learned. These studies are shaping the direction of the FTF and GHI. USAID also commissioned a strategic assessment to inform its new basic education strategy.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID used a recent impact evaluation of the U.S. Government's investment in the coffee sector over the past decade to decide whether continued support to the sector was warranted under FTF. The evaluation showed that USAID could effectively implement the same approach to develop other high-value crops. An evaluation of USAID's dairy competitiveness program, planned for early 2011, will inform a decision about whether to extend or redirect the existing program. Finally, an improved livelihoods program will incorporate a rigorous impact evaluation to test the program's central hypothesis that integrating microfinance with non-financial services, such as health and education, can address the needs of the poor more effectively.

Despite significant achievements in the area of maternal and child health, on average, one Rwandan woman dies every three hours due to pregnancy-related causes, approximately half of all children are chronically malnourished, and there is high incidence of fistula. Given this need, in FY 2010, USAID continued to support communities, the central government, district authorities, and civil-society organizations to provide an integrated package of quality high-impact maternal, neonatal, and child health services in a sustainable manner, promoting good governance and decentralization.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: FY 2012 funding is expected to make significant contributions to agricultural growth in Rwanda. Through its investments in staple crops, the Feed the Future strategy for Rwanda can be expected to raise the incomes of 280,000 to 318,000 households by \$41 to \$203 annually, depending on the GOR's success in improving yields. The investment will also bring 75,000 of Rwanda's poorest, particularly women, into priority value chains. By FY 2012, the number of tourists to targeted national parks will more than triple over FY 2010 levels, generating income for households that otherwise might earn their living through the unsustainable exploitation of Rwanda's biodiversity.

FY 2012 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

United States assistance to São Tomé and Príncipe (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 off the coast of West and Central Africa in the oil-rich, strategically significant Gulf of Guinea, STP is a member of the Economic Community of Central African States, which is the focus of an increasing number of regional security initiatives.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	180	501	*	180
Foreign Military Financing	0	330	*	0
International Military Education and Training	180	171	*	180
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	180	501	*	180

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Sao Tome and Principe	501	*	180
1 Peace and Security	501	*	180
Foreign Military Financing	330	*	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	330	*	0
International Military Education and Training	171	*	180
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	171	*	180

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Sao Tome and Principe	501	*	180
1 Peace and Security	501	*	180
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	501	*	180

Peace and Security

U.S. assistance supports the professionalization of the country's armed forces, with a particular emphasis on enhanced civil-military relations and improved maritime security capabilities to interdict illicit shipments of people and goods, including arms, and deter unregulated fishing and other illegal activities.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): IMET funds will continue to support professionalization of the military in STP. In particular, IMET training will focus on leader development, port security, the maintenance of small patrol boats, and effective maritime boarding and interdiction techniques.

Senegal

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Senegal, a predominantly Muslim country, has historically played a positive and stabilizing role in the sub-region of West Africa and within the Islamic community, due to its long democratic tradition and its ethnic and religious tolerance. However, like many developing countries, Senegal faces internal threats to its stability due to a growing youth population, limited employment prospects, increasing urbanization, limited supply of public and social services, and limited private sector investment, which is critical to job creation. These internal pressures have been coupled with the gradual erosion of good governance and transparency. U.S. assistance will encourage democracy, good governance, and national reconciliation while promoting economic growth, agriculture, and natural-resource-management-led development in rural areas. U.S. assistance also promotes improvements in health care, access to voluntary family planning, malaria reduction, promotion of middle school education, and increased professionalism and capacity of security forces.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	106,338	109,480	*	119,860
Development Assistance	55,153	56,528	*	56,250
Economic Support Fund	0	400	*	0
Foreign Military Financing	300	300	*	325
Global Health and Child Survival - State	1,535	1,768	*	1,535
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	48,350	48,350	*	60,800
International Military Education and Training	1,000	991	*	950
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	0	1,143	*	0
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	106,338	109,480	*	119,860

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Senegal	109,480	*	119,860
1 Peace and Security	3,834	*	2,275
Development Assistance	1,000	*	1,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,000	*	1,000
Economic Support Fund	400	*	0
1.5 Transnational Crime	400	*	0
Foreign Military Financing	300	*	325
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	300	*	325
International Military Education and Training	991	*	950

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	991	*	950
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,143	*	0
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,143	*	0
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	4,391	*	5,000
Development Assistance	4,391	*	5,000
2.2 Good Governance	3,841	*	3,500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	550	*	1,500
3 Investing in People	68,493	*	79,435
Development Assistance	18,375	*	17,100
3.1 Health	5,000	*	5,100
3.2 Education	13,375	*	12,000
Global Health and Child Survival - State	1,768	*	1,535
3.1 Health	1,768	*	1,535
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	48,350	*	60,800
3.1 Health	48,350	*	60,800
4 Economic Growth	32,762	*	33,150
Development Assistance	32,762	*	33,150
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,500	*	2,150
4.5 Agriculture	28,262	*	28,000
4.8 Environment	2,000	*	3,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Senegal	109,480	*	119,860
1 Peace and Security	3,834	*	2,275
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,143	*	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,291	*	1,275
1.5 Transnational Crime	400	*	0
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,000	*	1,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	4,391	*	5,000
2.2 Good Governance	3,841	*	3,500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	550	*	1,500
2.4 Civil Society	0	*	0
3 Investing in People	68,493	*	79,435
3.1 Health	55,118	*	67,435
3.2 Education	13,375	*	12,000
4 Economic Growth	32,762	*	33,150
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,500	*	2,150
4.5 Agriculture	28,262	*	28,000
4.8 Environment	2,000	*	3,000
of which: Objective 6	6,526	*	7,435

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
6.1 Program Design and Learning	871	*	1,015
6.2 Administration and Oversight	5,655	*	6,420

Peace and Security

Promoting improved security in the Casamance region to ensure stability within Senegal continues to be a top U.S. priority. In response to a resurgence of al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb, and in order to maintain internal and regional stability, the Senegalese military will be trained in peacekeeping and counterinsurgency operations and narcotics control.

Development Assistance (DA): Funds will support capacity building of the Government of Senegal (GOS) and civil society to promote peace and resolution to the 29-year conflict with the Movement of Democratic Forces of the Casamance (MFDC) rebel forces. 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 promote reconciliation, reduce criminality, and promote the ultimate goal of a concluded and implemented peace agreement. The U.S. Government, in partnership with other donors, will encourage the GOS to develop and implement a regional strategy for peace and development in the Casamance and to reach a negotiated settlement. The United States will encourage peace and reconciliation through relationship-building activities such as workshops, facilitated dialogues, and technical assistance.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): Funds will be used to enable the military's continued participation in collective response to peace threats in Africa.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): In order to achieve regional security goals, IMET funds will 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.

Governing Justly and Democratically

While Senegal remains one of the few stable democracies in West Africa, U.S. assistance will expand efforts to promote greater transparency and accountability, strengthen fiscal decentralization, and support free, fair, and credible elections in 2012.

Development Assistance (DA): The United States will launch a robust strategy to achieve accountability and transparency in key public institutions at both national and local levels. U.S. programs 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 necessary. 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.

With increased support for decentralization at the local level, programs will also build interest and momentum within civil society to advocate for improved transparency and accountability. For example, activities will support fiscal decentralization, which is needed to improve good governance across Senegal. U.S. Government-funded activities in good governance and decentralization complement the European Union's support to the non-state actors' platform of the GOS's National Program for Good Governance. Additionally, the German Development Agency

focuses on decentralization. The United Nations Development Program will continue to support an e-governance program to ensure and promote transparent government processes that are accessible to the public.

By strengthening the GOS's electoral process and autonomous electoral body, funds will help Senegal prepare and hold free, fair, and credible elections in 2012. U.S. assistance will support political parties to increase the participation of women and youth in the political process, utilize democratic procedures for candidate selection, and implement voter-oriented effective campaigns, thereby promoting a transparent political process. The United States participates in a donor working group on elections and political processes to ensure harmonization of efforts.

Investing in People

Senegal continues to work toward achieving the Millennium Development Goals in both the health and education sectors. In an effort to continue achieving results and to meet the GOS's long-term economic growth objectives, Senegal requires critical investments to enhance access to quality education and health services.

Development Assistance (DA):

- **Basic Education:** Quality education in Senegal is inhibited by the lack of trained teachers, low math and French skills, and an unsupportive school environment. The goal is to improve educational outcomes and productivity to increase job skills for Senegalese youth. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is currently and will likely remain the only donor investing in Senegal's middle schools. To improve the quality of education, USAID will continue training teachers to utilize new curriculum to teach reading and math, promote faculty development, support teacher-training centers, and improve school management and governance. In addition, USAID will promote the delivery of internet service to middle and secondary schools, support educational opportunities to more than 10,000 vulnerable children currently excluded from the formal school system, and encourage greater involvement and investment in education on the part of the Senegalese private sector. The U.S. Government's work in education has already yielded notable results with middle school exam pass rates jumping from 35 percent to 53 percent in USAID-supported regions. Pilot efforts will continue to expand opportunities for out-of-school youth education, community service, and employment. USAID will continue working with the GOS 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, such as the World Bank and Japan International Cooperation Agency, work together under the coordination of a rotating lead donor agency.
- **Water Supply and Sanitation:** U.S. assistance will continue to pursue comprehensively the goals of the Water for the Poor Act. Although Senegal is making progress on urban water supply, it has been less successful in the development of the rural water sector and both the rural and urban sanitation sectors. The United States will scale up its water activities by addressing the interrelated social, governance, economic, ecological, sustainability, and capacity challenges. Activities will build capacity for water and sanitation governance and provide small grants for water and sanitation infrastructure. Programs will focus 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.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - State and USAID:

- Linkages with the Global Health Initiative (GHI) - Assistance provided through the GHCS accounts will support the principles of GHI, improving health outcomes by working with partner countries to build a sustainable response by investing in health systems and promoting innovation.
- Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - State: Through the Department of Defense HIV/AIDS Prevention Program, funds will be used to support the Senegalese Armed Forces' HIV/AIDS Program, which provides soldiers, gendarmes, and their families with counseling and testing services. GHCS - State funds will also support HIV education and testing of all troops and gendarmes deployed on peacekeeping missions throughout the continent and beyond.

This funding will allow the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) to continue the expansion of existing HIV surveillance activities in Senegal, as well as enhancing data management and analytic support for the National HIV Strategic Information Program within the National AIDS Control Program.

- Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - USAID: U.S. assistance provided will work to decrease maternal and child mortality, and prevent infectious diseases and other illnesses.
- HIV/AIDS: Senegal has one of the lowest HIV rates in sub-Saharan Africa, but behaviors of vulnerable populations such as commercial sex workers and men who have sex with men create the risk for a more widely spread epidemic. The U.S. Government, through USAID and Department of Defense, will focus assistance on these vulnerable groups as well as the military to ensure they have access to a comprehensive package of HIV/AIDS health services. The CDC will also work to strengthen HIV strategic information in the country through design and implementation of a national HIV case-reporting system and other surveillance activities. USAID will support prevention activities including behavior change communication, management of sexually transmitted infections, voluntary counseling and testing, and condom provision and promotion. For people living with HIV/AIDS, USAID will support the provision of psychosocial and nutritional counseling services, TB/HIV co-infection management, and income generating activities to afford access to drugs that treat opportunistic infections.
- Malaria: The aim is to reach sufficiently high coverage of prevention and treatment measures among the general population (tailored to country needs) in support of the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) goal of reducing malaria-related mortality of children under 5 by 50 percent. The FY 2012 request level for Senegal does not include the total projected funding for the PMI. Decisions on allocations of centrally managed funds will be made when the FY 2012 operating year budget is set.
- Maternal and Child Health (MCH): USAID assistance will build upon the extensive community-based network of providers that also implement PMI activities to increase access to an essential package of MCH services. In addition, at the clinic level, funds will ensure a nationwide package of MCH interventions to make pregnancy and childbirth safer, build capacity for effective service delivery and outreach services, and expand the availability of essential services.

- **Family Planning (FP) and Reproductive Health:** USAID will use this funding to assist the GOS to increase the contraceptive prevalence rate by addressing the current unmet need for voluntary family planning products and services. Specific program activities will include public information and education campaigns, expanding the availability of FP methods, and improving FP counseling.
- **Nutrition:** Nutrition activities will be implemented as part of the Feed the Future and Global Health initiatives. Interventions will promote community-based nutrition programs, with a focus on enhancing the quality and diversity of the diet of malnourished children. Funds will 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.

Economic Growth

Economic development remains one of the United States' highest priorities in Senegal. Poor infrastructure, a weak and unnecessarily complex business environment, and low growth rates 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):

- **Trade and Investment:** The lack of a labor code favorable to investment, poor infrastructure, difficult access to land, 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, 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.
- **Agriculture:** As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), USAID will support the GOS to design and implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. Activities will also be geared to ensuring that the extremely poor in Senegal benefit from greater access to affordable and healthy foods. Feeder roads will be developed in key corridors to ensure produce can be brought to market. Nutritional status will be improved by supporting nutritional programs and education about nutrition-rich foods. 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 will be taken in West 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 nongovernmental organizations, foundations, farmer organizations, and national and regional agricultural research and trade organizations to

increase agricultural productivity and production through the deployment of improved technologies and management practices. Regional trade in food staples will be increased by strengthening food staple market structures and the operation of key trade and transport corridors. Sound market-based principles will help to ensure that staple food systems are working effectively.

- **Environment:** The U.S. Government will complement FTF interventions with activities to ensure that Senegal's natural resources are managed in a sustainable manner, and the necessary policies are enacted to promote a sound business environment. 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. Funds will also be devoted toward improving the management of natural forests located in Senegal's underprotected dry land forests, and in the management of targeted coastal resources.

USAID is the chair of the donor working groups on agriculture and on the private sector, and participates in working groups centered on agriculture and fisheries.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

Senegal benefits from a Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Compact worth \$540 million to work on infrastructure projects (roads and irrigation schemes) in the northern and southern parts of the country. The Compact officially entered into force in September 2010, and activities are expected to be complete in 2015. MCC will build 376 kilometers of national road network, open 10,500 hectares of new irrigated land, and rehabilitate 26,000 hectares in the northern and southern parts of Senegal. Given the importance of Senegal River Valley rice to addressing Senegal's food security challenges and the high potential of the Southern Senegal Zone, these investments provide USAID with a unique opportunity to leverage and complement the MCC effort. MCC will begin rehabilitating roads in late 2011, which will coincide with the implementation of USAID's agriculture productivity interventions under FTF.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: USAID conducts biannual portfolio reviews to measure progress toward achieving key results, analyze funding pipeline levels, and determine future resource requirements. USAID also uses field visits as a management tool of day-to-day implementation of specific activities or projects. The purpose of site visits is to ensure project implementation is following the agreed-upon annual work plan, and to identify any areas for improvement or coordination. In addition, in FY 2010, USAID conducted two midterm program evaluations: the HIV/TB program and the Health Financing program. USAID also conducted a crosscutting gender assessment and an urban assessment to inform implementation and future program direction. To provide sound data for all donor and GOS activities, USAID funded important GOS nationwide assessments: the Demographic and Health Survey and a vulnerability assessment, which was implemented by the World Food Program. In FY 2011, USAID plans to conduct an assessment of working with youth, a midterm review of effective school construction mechanisms, as well as final evaluations of the community health program and the social marketing program.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID is currently developing a Country Development Cooperation Strategy, a Health strategy, and a FTF

strategy that will take into account the findings of the abovementioned assessments. The vulnerability assessment, in particular, will provide national-level data for determining areas of intervention for nutrition and FTF activities to ensure that the poorest of the poor are reached. Findings during the regular portfolio reviews directly impact USAID budget requests. In addition, USAID conducts an annual Joint Portfolio Review with the GOS to assess progress achieved against indicators and any obstacles that have impeded implementation.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: FY 2012 funds will allow the United States to train 26,000 farmers to improve agricultural productivity and access markets, enable a 70-percent increase in the value of intraregional exports of agriculture products, and increase the gross margins per hectare of rice, maize, and millet by about 15 percent. Additionally, with FY 2012 assistance, it is expected that every domestic sleeping area in the 14 regions of Senegal will be covered by a long-lasting insecticide treated net, which can decrease malaria cases by an estimated 50 percent from FY 2011 levels. This, in conjunction with other MCH interventions, could lead to an estimated 19-percent decrease in all cause mortality for children under age 5. USAID/Senegal also anticipates a two-percent increase over FY 2010 levels in the contraceptive prevalence rate, indicative of a stronger national reproductive health program.

Seychelles

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Enhancing maritime security and maintaining a strong bilateral relationship with Seychelles are important to the United States, as these actions will ensure a more stable Indian Ocean region. United States foreign assistance to the Seychelles focuses on maritime defense, border security, and reform. These activities help to strengthen coastal maritime security capacity - a key factor given the piracy issues in the region - and promote democratic institutions in Seychelles.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	100	118	*	100
International Military Education and Training	100	118	*	100
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	100	118	*	100

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Seychelles	118	*	100
1 Peace and Security	118	*	100
International Military Education and Training	118	*	100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	118	*	100

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Seychelles	118	*	100
1 Peace and Security	118	*	100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	118	*	100

Peace and Security

United States-funded programs will help to educate Seychellois military leaders about United States democratic ideals, including the apolitical role of a military organization that is responsive to a civilian-controlled government. In order to support ongoing efforts to counter violent extremism in the region while promoting self-sufficiency and self-management, these programs will integrate courses on coastal security with a counterterrorism focus.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): IMET funds will support professionalization of the military. In particular, IMET funds will support military training in maritime security, defense resource management, civil-military relations, military justice, and professional military education. Activities will also include development courses for junior officers in the Army and the Coast Guard to help professionalize the military.

Sierra Leone

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Sierra Leone has made considerable progress in achieving peace and political stability after an 11-year civil war that ended in 2002. However, many serious development challenges remain. These include entrenched corruption, weak governmental institutions that do not 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. U.S. assistance in FY 2012 will focus on continuing efforts to help the Sierra Leonean military 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 activities in FY 2012 will seek to improve law enforcement's capacity to support the electoral process.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	31,150	31,353	*	22,724
Economic Support Fund	18,000	18,000	*	9,824
Food for Peace Title II	12,000	12,000	*	12,000
Foreign Military Financing	0	200	*	0
Global Health and Child Survival - State	500	500	*	500
International Military Education and Training	400	403	*	400
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	250	250	*	0
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	31,150	31,353	*	22,724

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Sierra Leone	31,353	*	22,724
1 Peace and Security	853	*	400
Foreign Military Financing	200	*	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	200	*	0
International Military Education and Training	403	*	400
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	403	*	400
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	250	*	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	250	*	0
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	9,500	*	8,000
Economic Support Fund	9,500	*	8,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	7,500	*	2,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
2.2 Good Governance	2,000	*	3,500
2.4 Civil Society	0	*	2,500
3 Investing in People	6,500	*	6,500
Food for Peace Title II	6,000	*	6,000
3.1 Health	6,000	*	6,000
Global Health and Child Survival - State	500	*	500
3.1 Health	500	*	500
4 Economic Growth	14,500	*	7,824
Economic Support Fund	8,500	*	1,824
4.5 Agriculture	5,690	*	1,824
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,000	*	0
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,100	*	0
4.8 Environment	710	*	0
Food for Peace Title II	6,000	*	6,000
4.5 Agriculture	6,000	*	6,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Sierra Leone	31,353	*	22,724
1 Peace and Security	853	*	400
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	853	*	400
1.5 Transnational Crime	0	*	0
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	9,500	*	8,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	7,500	*	2,000
2.2 Good Governance	2,000	*	3,500
2.4 Civil Society	0	*	2,500
3 Investing in People	6,500	*	6,500
3.1 Health	6,500	*	6,500
4 Economic Growth	14,500	*	7,824
4.5 Agriculture	11,690	*	7,824
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,000	*	0
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,100	*	0
4.8 Environment	710	*	0
of which: Objective 6	1,200	*	1,600
6.1 Program Design and Learning	330	*	400
6.2 Administration and Oversight	870	*	1,200

Peace and Security

United States assistance will continue activities 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 to help professionalize the

military and allow more effective participation in peacekeeping operations, and conduct maritime security operations.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): In FY 2012, the United States will continue to work with the Republic of Sierra Leone Armed Forces (RSLAF) to help professionalize its operations by improving leadership and management skills, and to develop conflict resolution strategies and maritime law enforcement capacity.

U.S. assistance will also continue support for the RSLAF's training-of-trainers program for noncommissioned officers. This program helps ensure that leadership and management concepts, doctrine, and strategies become part of military culture through regular training of military personnel at all levels, from new recruits to enlisted soldiers and senior officers. Funding will support conflict resolution strategies that help to resolve community disputes before they escalate into violence. These skills will assist the Sierra Leone military in working with civil society to overcome its negative perceptions of the RSLAF following numerous military coups and the violence of the civil war of 1991-2001. U.S. support will also assist the RSLAF Maritime Wing in building its capacity to enforce fishing laws. Revenue raised through fines on illegal fishing would help maintain Sierra Leone's coast guard patrol boats, thereby reducing dependency on international donor assistance. Additional support through IMET funds will help the Maritime Wing combat smuggling and piracy, enhance civil-military cooperation, and improve defense resource management.

Governing Justly and Democratically

Sierra Leone faces significant challenges in democracy and governance, including corruption, weak government institutions, gender inequalities, uninformed and ineffective civil society, and inadequate media services to support the process of decentralization.

Economic Support Funds (ESF): In FY 2012, U.S. assistance will continue advancing democratic principles and practices in Sierra Leone. This will include supporting efforts to decentralize the central government's authority and help local governments become increasingly responsive to their citizens. Funding will promote dialogue among civil society, communities, and the local district councils, as well as help civil society coalitions advocate for improved service delivery. State democratic institutions and independent media will be engaged to increase access to accurate information and improve dialogue. These activities will result in more transparent and accountable systems and a more peaceful, democratic and pluralistic society. Support to the Special Court of Sierra Leone will continue for a final year, ending in FY 2012.

Investing in People

Sierra Leone has one of the world's highest child and maternal mortality rates. Reducing these rates is the highest health-sector priority of the Government of Sierra Leone (GOSL), a goal that is also supported by the United States.

Food for Peace Title II: The 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.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - State:

- Linkages with the Global Health Initiative (GHI) - Assistance provided through the GHCS account will support the principles of GHI, improving health outcomes by working with partner countries to build a sustainable response by investing in health systems and promoting innovation.
- Sierra Leone will receive funding to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR).

Economic Growth

Agriculture accounts for 45 percent of Sierra Leone's 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 objectives 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. In the agriculture sector, programs will provide technical assistance, agribusiness training, farming inputs, and improved agricultural technologies. Additionally, U.S. assistance will establish and strengthen producer and market associations, develop value-added agricultural products, and improve standards and regulations that impact agricultural market and services. Farmers' access to agricultural market information will also be improved resulting in increased food security; more employment opportunities, particularly for unemployed youth; increased income; and an expanded private sector involvement and investment.

Food for Peace Title II: The 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 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 populations, 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 program 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 2010, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) conducted an annual portfolio review, as well as regular performance and financial reviews. Performance was measured principally through each project's Performance Management Plan, which tracks progress through indicators and annual targets. In addition, USAID staff conducted regular field visits, shared their findings and recommendations with implementing partners, and followed up on the implementation of recommendations.

In FY 2011, USAID will conduct an end-of-program evaluation of its multi-sector project, the Program on Promoting Agriculture, Governance, and the Environment (PAGE), which was

initiated in FY 2008. USAID will also conduct a situational study of its priority sectors to inform future program direction.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: In FY 2010, the smallholder commercialization program helped to strengthen agricultural productivity and marketing, increase farmer incomes, and promote economic growth. Over 10,000 farmers (46 percent women) participated in field training on agricultural productivity, farming as a business, and basic business management skills, helping them to identify economic opportunities and negotiate with market actors. In FY 2011, USAID will work closely with the GOSL better to align programs to the agricultural commercialization strategy adopted by the government.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: The FY 2012 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.

Somalia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign policy objectives in Somalia are to promote political and economic stability, deny the use of Somalia as a haven for international terrorism, and alleviate the humanitarian crisis caused by years of conflict, drought, flooding, and poor governance. While the mandate of Somalia's Transitional Federal Government (TFG) expires in August 2011, the Djibouti Peace Process will continue, and U.S. assistance will target post-transitional governing arrangements.

U.S. development assistance will also focus on the more stable areas of Somaliland, Puntland, and areas of central Somalia. 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 the justice sector, while supporting ongoing African Union peacekeeping efforts.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	133,820	152,176	*	82,371
Economic Support Fund	28,270	31,270	*	25,821
Food for Peace Title II	0	15,003	*	0
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	1,550	1,550	*	1,550
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	0	0	*	2,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,000	2,353	*	2,000
Peacekeeping Operations	102,000	102,000	*	51,000
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	133,820	152,176	*	82,371

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Somalia	152,176	*	82,371
1 Peace and Security	116,353	*	64,000
Economic Support Fund	12,000	*	9,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	12,000	*	9,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	0	*	2,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	*	2,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,353	*	2,000
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	353	*	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000	*	2,000
Peacekeeping Operations	102,000	*	51,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	102,000	*	51,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	11,270	*	8,721
Economic Support Fund	11,270	*	8,721
2.2 Good Governance	3,757	*	5,241
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	6,433	*	2,480
2.4 Civil Society	1,080	*	1,000
3 Investing in People	6,550	*	6,650
Economic Support Fund	5,000	*	5,100
3.2 Education	5,000	*	5,100
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	1,550	*	1,550
3.1 Health	1,550	*	1,550
4 Economic Growth	3,000	*	3,000
Economic Support Fund	3,000	*	3,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	3,000	*	3,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	15,003	*	0
Food for Peace Title II	15,003	*	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	15,003	*	0

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Somalia	152,176	*	82,371
1 Peace and Security	116,353	*	64,000
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	353	*	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	104,000	*	55,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	12,000	*	9,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	11,270	*	8,721
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	*	0
2.2 Good Governance	3,757	*	5,241
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	6,433	*	2,480
2.4 Civil Society	1,080	*	1,000
3 Investing in People	6,550	*	6,650
3.1 Health	1,550	*	1,550
3.2 Education	5,000	*	5,100
4 Economic Growth	3,000	*	3,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	3,000	*	3,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	15,003	*	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	15,003	*	0
of which: Objective 6	2,683	*	3,779
6.1 Program Design and Learning	300	*	1,200
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,383	*	2,579

Peace and Security

Terrorist operatives continue their efforts to disrupt the political process through attacks against Somalia's TFG, the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), and civilian targets, including humanitarian aid workers, journalists, and civil society organizations. Chronic insecurity and worsening drought conditions are the most critical challenges facing Somalia today.

U.S. assistance will support critical capacity-building efforts for the Somalia National Security Force (NSF), as well as the peacekeeping efforts of AMISOM in close coordination with other international donors. Funds will also provide economic opportunities for youth at risk of recruitment into antigovernment militias.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): ESF will support projects that generate rapid employment with a focus on vocational skills training and creating employment opportunities for disadvantaged youth. Community-driven 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 in the long term. U.S. assistance will train government and civic leaders in conflict mitigation and reconciliation, and will support national- and regional-level peace and reconciliation processes that facilitate dialogue.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): U.S. assistance will support the international community's ongoing Security Sector Reform effort in Somalia by building the capacity of civilian authorities to oversee the new security institutions. Specifically, the United States will help to establish civilian policing and develop the skills of the criminal justice sector to provide internal security and combat violent extremism.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): U.S. assistance will provide operational support to and develop local capacity for conventional weapons destruction programs (humanitarian mine action and small arms and light weapons destruction, including destruction of any man-portable air defense systems), including the destruction of abandoned munitions caches or the contents of poorly maintained ammunition storage points in Puntland and Somaliland. In addition, the United States will fund the operations of the TFG Police Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) unit in Mogadishu. To the degree that the security situation on the ground permits, funding will also enable the TFG Police EOD unit to conduct EOD activities in Galguduud and Mudug.

The United States also will provide antiterrorism training and assistance through the Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) program. Due to the non-permissive training environment in Somalia, the training will be conducted in Kenya. ATA will assist the Somali TFG and law enforcement entities in Somaliland and Puntland in improving their leadership skills, strengthening law enforcement institutions, enhancing investigative capabilities, and improving the security of the country's porous land, air, and maritime borders. These programs will help local authorities to solidify and expand the rule of law in Somalia and ultimately counter terrorist operations in the country.

Peacekeeping Operations (PKO): The United States seeks to bolster AMISOM's operational effectiveness by facilitating the deployment of battalions, providing 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 for AMISOM to operate effectively in Mogadishu.

U.S. assistance will also support training activities for the NSF conducted by regional states and other organizations by providing training, equipment, and logistical support. Funding may also support direct provision of training and advisors to the NSF by the U.S. Government. 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. U.S. support will also continue to emphasize the importance of civilian protection and accountability as a critical factor in enabling AMISOM to meet its mandate successfully. Funds to pay the United States portion of the UN assessment for support of the UN Support Office for the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) are being requested in the Contributions to International Peacekeeping Activities account.

Governing Justly and Democratically

The achievement of lasting political stability in Somalia requires promoting and strengthening governance, political competition, and consensus building. Somalia's political transition faces formidable challenges. Assisting Somalia to develop stable, legitimate, and durable government institutions is a critical element of the U.S. strategy. The United States will support an incremental approach to democratic processes based on the differing realities of each region.

Economic Support Fund (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. Assistance will support post-transition governing arrangements in order to build an effective, representative government. Specifically, programs will support the provision of experts from the Somalia diaspora to transfer skills, knowledge, and experience to colleagues in specific ministries to build capacity within government institutions.

Programs will promote peaceful agreement on democratic reform, rules, and frameworks, and enhance civil society engagement in democratic processes. 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 arrangement of the post-transition governance structures. ESF will also support ongoing capacity-building programs for the regional and local administrations in Somalia, with an emphasis in Somaliland and Puntland.

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, as evidenced by 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, and will help boost confidence in the post-transition government and credible regional authorities.

Economic Support Fund (ESF):

- **Basic Education:** By supporting basic education, the United States expects to increase the number of educated Somalis, help develop life skills in students, and advance messages of tolerance. Funds 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 improve both access to and the quality of education services 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, nongovernmental, and religious sectors on these programs.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - USAID:

- Linkages with the Global Health Initiative (GHI) - Assistance provided through the GHCS account will support the principles of GHI, improving health outcomes by working with partner countries to build a sustainable response by investing in health systems and promoting innovation.
- Maternal and Child Health: To help improve the health of Somalis, activities will focus on basic maternal and child health interventions at the health facility and community levels. FY 2012 resources will build upon prior-year activities to support maternal and newborn health in targeted areas that will align with other health donor resources and activities conducted through the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)'s Transition Initiative for Somalia. Support will be provided in FY 2012 to strengthen the health sector to address challenges in maternal and newborn care, including access to quality care, community support and services, and referral services and skilled outreach. U.S. support will focus on antenatal, postnatal, and newborn care for vulnerable rural and urban populations. Funding will be provided to train community midwives and female community health workers.

In addition, the United States will continue to fund the World Health Organization's Somalia Polio Eradication Initiative to support countrywide polio campaigns and the polio surveillance system. Since routine childhood immunization in Somalia is reported to be about 30 percent, polio immunization campaigns are essential for maintaining high levels of immunity against poliovirus. Active surveillance is critical to ensure the rapid detection and response to any imported case of poliovirus.

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 the security and governance institutions at the national level and south-central regions are reestablished, there are opportunities to support the economic recovery process, which is crucial to long term stability in Somalia. This is a critical time to work to expand business and livelihood opportunities in order to build confidence in the peace process and in emerging governing institutions. Broad-based growth to generate employment and income is crucial to effective consolidation of peace and reduction of poverty in Somalia. Somalia's private sector has led the economic recovery by building schools and medical facilities, and establishing one of the most sophisticated cellular networks in Africa.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): U.S. assistance will support local authorities and private sector groups to improve the enabling environment for investment, generate more productive employment, and improve livelihoods in the targeted regions. Providing Somalis with jobs and other economic opportunities may reduce their likelihood of joining extremist groups and piracy networks or engaging in antigovernment and criminal operations. By assisting Somali authorities and other institutions that are committed to peaceful political processes, the United States expects to help create an enabling environment for business and long-term development. U.S. assistance will support two specific areas that are the engines for economic growth in Somalia: private sector development, including women's business development; and livestock and other productive sectors (fisheries, gums and resins, and natural resource management). The United States will

mitigate risks posed by the dynamic security situation by operating in areas of relative peace and security and adopting a community-based flexible approach.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: Somalia is a uniquely challenging operating environment, given the difficulty for U.S. personnel to access the country and conduct effective oversight. Nonetheless, the United States continues to pilot innovative programs to monitor and evaluate the impact of U.S. assistance. In FY 2010, USAID/East Africa engaged a contractor under a pilot program to assist in periodic monitoring of its Somalia programs. The current contractor is testing its ability to operate in a high-threat environment. This one-year pilot activity is examining specific activities in south-central Somalia and other programs throughout Somaliland and Puntland. A longer-term third-party contract will begin in FY 2011 to provide monitoring, evaluation, and verification inspection for the U.S. Government to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of its aid delivery in Somalia. USAID will continue to conduct quarterly strategic review sessions to monitor and assess the impact of the program, given the ever-changing dynamics.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: In FY 2010, USAID conducted an evaluation of the Somalia Interactive Radio Instruction Program (SIRIP). The evaluation of the SIRIP program concluded that the program is improving teaching and learning in formal school and learning centers, and is providing access to basic education for 35,000 out-of-school learners in internally displaced persons camps and in marginalized communities. In order to strengthen the program, the evaluation recommended an increase in capacity development activities for Ministry of Education officials, particularly at mid-management levels, to better their understanding of Interactive Radio Instruction (IRI) programming. This would increase the sustainability of these investments. The evaluation also recommended that SIRIP make every effort to integrate IRI into the formal curriculum for sustainability purposes. Finally, the evaluation also suggested that SIRIP strengthen its teacher-training component and continue its outreach to Quranic schools.

As a result of the evaluation of the SIRIP education project, Ministry of Education officials are better engaged and have increased their participation in key trainings, technical discussions, and monitoring missions. USAID has initiated discussions with Ministry officials on the possible integration of IRI into the formal curriculum. SIRIP is also reviewing the teacher-training component and working closely with Ministry officials and other partners who are engaged in teacher training to improve their own training curriculum. Lastly, SIRIP is continuing its outreach to Quranic schools and has partnered with the Ministry of Religion to conduct a study on the learning environment.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: New funds programmed under the Peace and Security objective will be directed towards the development and implementation of activities that promote political reconciliation. It is expected that community-driven programs in targeted areas will increase economic opportunities in the short term, and will build confidence in the peace process and contribute to the development of a comprehensive recovery plan in the long term.

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 HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis (TB) infection rates in the world. U.S. assistance will focus on improving education standards and teacher training, strengthening governance and judicial sector capabilities, building capacity in agriculture to address regional food security, and developing clean energy to adapt to global climate changes. 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. 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, Madagascar, Sudan, and Cote d'Ivoire. Improving aid effectiveness is a joint goal of the United States and South African Governments.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	577,560	579,930	*	561,936
Development Assistance	13,941	16,316	*	29,842
Foreign Military Financing	800	800	*	700
Global Health and Child Survival - State	545,969	545,969	*	509,969
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	14,500	14,500	*	16,500
International Military Education and Training	850	845	*	875
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	0	0	*	3,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,500	1,500	*	1,050
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	577,560	579,930	*	561,936

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
South Africa	579,930	*	561,936
1 Peace and Security	5,145	*	7,155

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Development Assistance	2,000	*	1,530
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	2,000	*	1,530
Foreign Military Financing	800	*	700
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	800	*	700
International Military Education and Training	845	*	875
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	845	*	875
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	0	*	3,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	*	2,500
1.5 Transnational Crime	0	*	500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,500	*	1,050
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,500	*	750
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	0	*	300
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	0	*	3,000
Development Assistance	0	*	3,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	*	1,500
2.2 Good Governance	0	*	1,500
3 Investing in People	562,844	*	531,469
Development Assistance	2,375	*	5,000
3.2 Education	2,375	*	5,000
Global Health and Child Survival - State	545,969	*	509,969
3.1 Health	545,969	*	509,969
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	14,500	*	16,500
3.1 Health	14,500	*	16,500
4 Economic Growth	11,941	*	20,312
Development Assistance	11,941	*	20,312
4.2 Trade and Investment	0	*	1,020
4.3 Financial Sector	3,500	*	4,590
4.5 Agriculture	2,000	*	2,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	6,441	*	7,702
4.8 Environment	0	*	5,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
South Africa	579,930	*	561,936
1 Peace and Security	5,145	*	7,155
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,500	*	750
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	0	*	300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,645	*	4,075
1.5 Transnational Crime	0	*	500
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	2,000	*	1,530
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	0	*	3,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	*	1,500
2.2 Good Governance	0	*	1,500
3 Investing in People	562,844	*	531,469
3.1 Health	560,469	*	526,469
3.2 Education	2,375	*	5,000
4 Economic Growth	11,941	*	20,312
4.2 Trade and Investment	0	*	1,020
4.3 Financial Sector	3,500	*	4,590
4.5 Agriculture	2,000	*	2,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	6,441	*	7,702
4.8 Environment	0	*	5,000
of which: Objective 6	18,775	*	20,466
6.1 Program Design and Learning	140	*	1,622
6.2 Administration and Oversight	18,635	*	18,844

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 U.S. partner, South Africa is well placed to help mediate conflicts and consolidate peace across the continent. The United States will also support South Africa's efforts to fight organized crime and terrorism.

Development Assistance (DA): As a continental leader and a strategic U.S. partner, South Africa is well placed to help fellow African states address development challenges and promote sustainability, directly serving the United States and South African Governments' (SAG) mutual political, economic, and commercial interests. Furthermore, as a nascent donor, the SAG seeks partnerships with seasoned donors to build its capacity and leverage outside resources.

In FY 2010, the United States continued its Trilateral Assistance program, a groundbreaking project implementation model that is consistent with the principles of aid effectiveness by design. The projects supported are demand-driven, based on SAG-determined priorities and sectors, and all project activities are being implemented and managed by the SAG. Seven trilateral activities were implemented in FY 2010, including agricultural activities in Malawi, training for civil servants in Southern Sudan, regional policy making on gender justice, and completion of an integrated tourism development plan.

With FY 2012 funds, the United States will continue to help build SAG capacity to assist African countries in addressing their economic and social development needs. FY 2012 funds will also be used to support the SAG's growing efforts to establish an international development agency. This will include direct technical assistance as well as planned support for assessment and evaluations.

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's officer corps, which in turn will improve SANDF's 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 help increase local capacity by providing training in basic policing skills and forensics. 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, the Department's Diplomatic Security Antiterrorism Assistance program, and the Regional Security Office. The NLEA position will also have regional responsibilities to include Mozambique. The Department of State's Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs through the International Law Enforcement Academy in Botswana will also continue to ensure that law enforcement training is extended to various offices within the South African law enforcement community, which in turn benefits South Africa's six bordering countries.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): As the region's predominant economic and military force, South Africa is positioned to contribute significantly to counterterrorism activities. NADR funds will enhance the South African Police Service's ability to deny terrorist sponsorship, support, and sanctuary 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 United States 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 a military-to-military relationship that engenders trust and a stronger sense of partnership. Domestically, helping South Africa combat its high rates of violent crime is a key U.S. priority. Opportunities are opening up for greater law enforcement cooperation with the SAG.

Governing Justly and Democratically

The United States will support two new activities in the area of Governing Justly and Democratically: providing technical assistance to South African judicial training institutes to increase their capacity, and support for local governments 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. FY 2012 resources will support a justice sector strengthening program that 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. With one of the highest incidences of rape in a country not experiencing significant conflict, South Africa suffers from high rates of gender-based violence. U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) programs help increase access to justice and integrated support services (medical, legal, and psychosocial

counseling) for rape and sexual assault survivors through expansion of and support to the Thuthuzela Care Centre network.

Over the last few years, local governments have provided poor or nonexistent services resulting in protests that often turn violent, harming both public and private property and resulting in personal injury. The protests are fueled by the widespread perception of corruption at the local level. In FY 2012, the United States will establish a good governance program aimed at assisting local governments to improve basic service delivery. This program will also address issues of transparency and open procurement of services.

Investing in People

An estimated 5.24 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 (TB), 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. FY 2012 funds will address these and other health challenges in an integrated and country-led manner, as a part of the Global Health Initiative. In FY 2010, the SAG and the United States signed a new Partnership Framework agreement, providing a path for transition from emergency assistance to sustainable care activities under the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) program.

Development Assistance (DA): In education, South African students are falling short on standardized tests, failing to graduate from secondary school, and often unprepared for university or the job market upon completion of their studies despite higher spending per pupil than many other middle-income countries. Few pursue the technical degrees that are sorely in demand by the business sector. Teacher standards are also deficient, leading to a serious shortage of properly trained teachers. Through a new education program, U.S. assistance in FY 2012 will strengthen education policies, in-service teacher and administrator training, and literacy programs, and provide technical assistance to promote marketable skills for students.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - State:

- Linkages with the Global Health Initiative (GHI) - Assistance provided through the GHCS accounts will support the principles of GHI, improving health outcomes by working with partner countries to build a sustainable response by investing in health systems and promoting innovation.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - State:

- Through PEPFAR South Africa will receive significant support to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - USAID:

- Tuberculosis (TB): 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 and enhancements to diagnostics. Ongoing programs will enhance the SAG's capacity to implement TB Directly Observed Treatment Short-course at local and national levels. Funding will also support surveillance system improvement to aid in early detection of multi-drug-resistant TB and address other TB service delivery

challenges. 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):** In line with the South African Health Ministry priorities and in support of the Millennium Development Goals, FP/RH funding will contribute to the reduction of maternal mortality. These funds will continue support for integrated service provisions for reproductive health services at points of HIV service delivery. Assistance will also enhance programs that seek to prevent the transmission of HIV from mothers to children and other prevention initiatives.

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. Under the Feed the Future Initiative (FTF), USAID will work with South Africa's private sector and research institutions to support regional food security.

Development Assistance (DA): Although South Africa is the United States' largest non-oil-exporting trading partner in Africa and the largest investor in Africa, black-owned SMEs have remained unable to capture the benefits of South Africa's economic predominance and actively pursue trade and investment opportunities. 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 rampant rates of unemployment and poverty, South Africa's socioeconomic stability requires mainstreaming historically disadvantaged enterprises into its formal economy. Furthermore, South Africa's capacity to provide education and training for the workforce with the skills that are relevant to market demands needs to be developed. The Economic Growth program will address these challenges through activities that aim to improve the competitiveness of historically disadvantaged SMEs, increase lending to SMEs, and enhance the skills of the workforce to meet the needs of a dynamic economy.

- **Private Sector and Training:** 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. Programs will provide SME marketing and supply-chain development services, build the capacity of business service providers, and link SMEs to large corporations. 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. FY 2012 funds will also help South Africa's Further Education and Training Colleges develop staff, curriculum, student support services, private-sector linkages, and administrative systems that ensure students receive relevant education and skills for competing in today's economy.
- **Global Climate Change:** U.S. assistance in FY 2012 will support the development of cleaner, more climate-friendly development in South Africa under the Global Climate Change (GCC) Initiative, including promotion of clean energy technology.
- **Financial Services:** USAID will continue to help improve 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 and increase historically disadvantaged persons' access to credit and participation in the economy.

- **Feed the Future (FTF):** Due to its strong regional influence and trade profile, South Africa is a key participant in regional food security efforts as envisioned under FTF. As an FTF strategic partner for addressing food security in the region, the United States will work with agricultural institutions in both the public and private sectors to provide technical expertise and assistance, agribusiness investments, and training to other Southern Africa Development Community countries.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: USAID has developed a monitoring and evaluation plan for all mission programs. All USAID programs have current Performance Management Plans (PMPs) that incorporate standard measures and definitions for reporting. The PMPs are updated annually to reflected current performance data, data quality risks, and revised performance targets for out-years. In addition, USAID holds program implementation reviews to assess the status of project results, evaluate funding levels, discuss procurement plans, and identify management actions required. As part of the annual Performance Plan Report (PPR) process, USAID undertakes data quality assessments for all data reported in the PPR.

In FY 2010, USAID conducted evaluations concerning medical surveillance systems, community-based models of care for TB, and maternal, newborn, and child health programs. In FY 2011, USAID will conduct evaluations to assess South African International Business Linkages, the Financial Sector Program, and the capacity of regional agricultural institutions.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: The results of each country's use of IMET and FMF funds are regularly reviewed in comparison to the goals stated in the Commander's Intent, United States African Command (AFRICOM)'s Theater Campaign and Country Engagement plans, and the Mission Strategic and Resource Plan. Funding levels are determined based on the country's performance against these goals along with country-level projections, and sequential reviews by AFRICOM, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, the Department of Defense, and the Department of State. Historical performance and absorptive capacity are also considered during these reviews.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: Basic and higher education activities will help improve teacher standards and better prepare students for the workforce. FTF programs will assist South Africa's private sector and research institutions in achieving regional food security. In addition, GCC initiatives will work towards a cleaner, more environment-friendly South Africa focusing on renewable energy sources, while local government support will help improve basic service delivery issues and support transparency. Criminal justice capabilities will also be strengthened by evidence collection, crime scene investigation, and police management activities.

Sudan

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Following the expected conclusion of the 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) interim period in July 2011, the United States will face new challenges as it continues to promote peace and stability in Sudan, one of its highest foreign policy priorities in Africa. Despite the results from the successful Southern self-determination referendum, Sudan still faces a difficult building and rebuilding process while simultaneously encountering a series of local and regional conflicts both within and outside its borders. Since the signing of the CPA, the regional Government of Southern Sudan (GoSS) has progressed, but remains unable to meet increasing demand for basic services, establish an environment conducive to legal reform, or develop a broad economic base beyond the extractive industries founded on its comparative advantages. It will face further challenges in transitioning to a fully independent national government and assuming responsibility for functions previously performed by the Government of National Unity, for which it has had little experience or capacity. The United States, along with other donor partners, will proactively engage in helping Southern Sudan meet the challenges of maintaining stability while supporting the development of governance capacity and economic growth.

U.S. assistance in the north will focus on maintaining stability while promoting economic diversification, as conditions allow. In Darfur, while humanitarian assistance will continue to be a priority, the focus will gradually shift to early recovery and development activities in support of peace and reconciliation efforts and long-term stability, as conditions permit.

Activities focused on the “Three Areas” (the Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan States, and Abyei) will remain a priority for U.S. assistance. These areas pose particular risks 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. The question of Abyei’s status (whether it joins the South or remains part of the north) must be resolved, whether through the agreed-upon referendum or through negotiation. Historical grievances stemming from colonial boundary decisions make this especially sensitive and important. In Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan, the successful conduct and conclusion of the popular consultations process is critical to continued stability and future development. If effective, these processes could lead to greater autonomy for these States, which could serve as a positive model for peace in Darfur and political reform in northern Sudan. If popular consultations fail, conflict and instability would likely escalate and serve as a catalyst for instability throughout the north. Recognizing this risk, the United States will continue humanitarian, recovery, and development programs in the Three Areas to help ensure peace for these key regions following the end of the CPA process, and to increase the chances of a sustainable peace for both north and South Sudan.

Below is the detailed description of planned programs by Functional Objective for what is at present a unified Sudan. However, given the recent choice for separation, consultations will take place regarding proposed program content for both Sudan (Khartoum) and Southern Sudan (Juba).

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	427,780	705,021	*	518,257
Development Assistance	0	1,300	*	0
Economic Support Fund	296,034	296,034	*	335,650
Food for Peace Title II	30,000	305,948	*	30,000
Global Health and Child Survival - State	7,036	7,036	*	12,397
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	30,010	30,010	*	38,510
International Military Education and Training	800	793	*	800
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	16,000	16,000	*	37,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,900	3,900	*	3,900
Peacekeeping Operations	44,000	44,000	*	60,000
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	427,780	705,021	*	518,257

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Sudan	705,021	*	518,257
1 Peace and Security	98,339	*	159,669
Economic Support Fund	34,646	*	67,169
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	34,646	*	67,169
International Military Education and Training	793	*	800
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	793	*	800
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	15,000	*	27,800
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	15,000	*	27,800
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,900	*	3,900
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,900	*	3,900
Peacekeeping Operations	44,000	*	60,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	44,000	*	60,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	83,945	*	102,692
Economic Support Fund	82,945	*	93,492
2.2 Good Governance	32,350	*	42,800
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	36,439	*	26,692
2.4 Civil Society	14,156	*	24,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	*	9,200
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,000	*	9,200
3 Investing in People	110,189	*	114,907
Development Assistance	1,300	*	0

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
3.2 Education	1,300	*	0
Economic Support Fund	41,550	*	49,000
3.1 Health	16,000	*	11,000
3.2 Education	25,550	*	38,000
Food for Peace Title II	30,293	*	15,000
3.1 Health	30,293	*	15,000
Global Health and Child Survival - State	7,036	*	12,397
3.1 Health	7,036	*	12,397
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	30,010	*	38,510
3.1 Health	30,010	*	38,510
4 Economic Growth	136,893	*	140,989
Economic Support Fund	136,893	*	125,989
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	10,490	*	20,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	0	*	5,000
4.4 Infrastructure	81,308	*	46,355
4.5 Agriculture	25,499	*	19,855
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	7,551	*	7,274
4.7 Economic Opportunity	7,045	*	19,505
4.8 Environment	5,000	*	8,000
Food for Peace Title II	0	*	15,000
4.5 Agriculture	0	*	7,500
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	0	*	4,500
4.8 Environment	0	*	3,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	275,655	*	0
Food for Peace Title II	275,655	*	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	275,655	*	0

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Sudan	705,021	*	518,257
1 Peace and Security	98,339	*	159,669
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	63,693	*	92,500
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	34,646	*	67,169
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	83,945	*	102,692
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,000	*	9,200
2.2 Good Governance	32,350	*	42,800
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	36,439	*	26,692
2.4 Civil Society	14,156	*	24,000
3 Investing in People	110,189	*	114,907
3.1 Health	83,339	*	76,907
3.2 Education	26,850	*	38,000
4 Economic Growth	136,893	*	140,989

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	10,490	*	20,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	0	*	5,000
4.3 Financial Sector	0	*	0
4.4 Infrastructure	81,308	*	46,355
4.5 Agriculture	25,499	*	27,355
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	7,551	*	11,774
4.7 Economic Opportunity	7,045	*	19,505
4.8 Environment	5,000	*	11,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	275,655	*	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	275,655	*	0
of which: Objective 6	31,532	*	25,874
6.1 Program Design and Learning	7,793	*	7,051
6.2 Administration and Oversight	23,739	*	18,823

Peace and Security

The United States will continue to support peace and security initiatives in Sudan during FY 2012, which will be the first full year for a new country of Southern Sudan. Urgent support will be needed to build consensus around the new geographic reality 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 potential flashpoint areas along the north-south border, particularly the Three Areas, minimizing the potential for increased tension between north and the South while supporting peace initiatives for Darfuris. To achieve these goals, it is necessary to bolster and expand 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. Additionally, the United States will remain flexible to address emerging priorities related to conflict prevention, mitigation, and response in other areas of the north, including Khartoum and the east, and additional areas of Southern Sudan, as conditions allow and as determined necessary to support stability.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): U.S. assistance will support key stability and security issues through conflict mitigation, preventative diplomacy, and peace and reconciliation work. In FY 2012, Sudan will just have completed the interim CPA period, and will be faced with the new challenge of sustaining a stable two-state solution. ESF resources in this sector will be managed by both the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Department of State.

In FY 2012, 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 will require increased attention and funding for conflict prevention and mitigation. The United States will promote programs in both the north and South that focus on peace dividends by engaging at-risk populations in productive activities, seeking local solutions to resolve community conflict, successfully implementing important political processes, and the supporting peaceful mediation by state authorities in local conflicts, as conditions permit. 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. Department of State programs will

continue to promote a comprehensive approach by the GoSS to conflict mitigation and prevention through technical advice and support for improved communication and response mechanisms for security forces. USAID's transition and conflict management program will expand significantly under a new transitional strategy to mitigate conflict, utilizing a fast and flexible small grants 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. The United States will provide support for political negotiations and diplomatic engagement of armed movements, as appropriate, as well as consultations with communities displaced by the conflict. Furthermore, the U.S.-sponsored transition and conflict management program will engage with local, state, and central government; civil society; and traditional authority counterparts to promote peace in Darfur. The program will focus on improving livelihoods while addressing conflict-related grievances, providing stabilization dividends, and laying the foundation for improved capacity of local government to support early recovery, peace, and reconciliation.

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 U.S. access to and nurture the military-to-military relationships between the SPLA and the United States.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): 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 and their increasing role with internal security. Funds will provide technical assistance and training for Southern Sudan's criminal justice sector and law enforcement institutions, as well as contribute to United Nations (UN) civilian police and formed police units in Southern Sudan and Darfur. The GoSS Prison Services continue to be under-resourced, and a high population of prisoners is held on remand while awaiting trial. INCLE funds will be used to improve training and overall management of prison facilities, as well as to protect vulnerable populations such as juveniles, especially those being held on remand.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): Since 2005, the United States 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 Department of State during FY 2012.

Peacekeeping Operations (PKO): U.S. assistance to the appropriate national authority in Southern Sudan will support defense sector reform of the SPLA and promote local-level conflict mitigation, and peace dividends in both Southern Sudan and Darfur. PKO funding in this sector will be managed by the Department of State.

The United States will continue to work with the GoSS to assist in the transformation of the SPLA from an oversized guerrilla force to a manageable, professional military that respects human rights and protects the people of Southern Sudan. United States assistance is implemented through a “dual use” approach that seeks to build the capacity of the SPLA in areas that will also directly benefit the citizens of Southern Sudan. In doing so, U.S.-sponsored programs provide technical training and non-lethal equipment to the SPLA, as well as expert advisors to assist both the SPLA and the GoSS in military development.

PKO funds will continue to support stabilization, conflict mitigation, and peace dividends in Darfur. These funds provide assistance to the African Union (AU) in pursuing the goals and objectives of the AU High-Level Panel on Darfur and enhancing their peace and security efforts in the region. These activities are intended to complement and be accomplished in parallel to the AU/UN-mediated political talks on Darfur in Doha and any subsequent talks. The program provides technical and advisory support to the planning process and support to operationalize the plan. The program also includes stabilization projects that are small-scale, rapidly implemented, non-military activities which help increase security, decrease conflict, and support local peace agreements under the auspices of the AU.

Governing Justly and Democratically

FY 2012 will be a critical year for Sudan. The newly independent Southern Sudan will require focused support of emerging institutions and processes of democratic governance. Interventions in the immediate post-independence period will determine the long-term viability and outlook of the new state. U.S. assistance will build on efforts made since the signing of the CPA to strengthen core government institutional capacity at the central, state, and local levels; facilitate consensus building; strengthen legislative process and the Southern Sudan Legislative Assembly and southern state legislative assemblies; and strengthen civic participation. Potential engagement in post-CPA northern Sudan may also be an important strategic opportunity as conditions permit. USAID-managed development assistance will be effective in addressing unresolved CPA issues in the Three Areas and across contentious border regions, and will also promote stability and reform in northern Sudan by promoting citizen participation and equitable regional development.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): Funding will support all four Program Areas under Governing Justly and Democratically with the primary objective in the South to strengthen effective, inclusive government at all levels. In Southern Sudan, the United States will build on current programs and initiate new activities to expand and enhance political competition, strengthen core functions of the GoSS, increase citizen engagement with government institutions, and support an inclusive constitutional development process. Inherent in the achievement of these objectives is support for improved government service delivery, the rule of law, and increased accountability, transparency, and responsiveness of key government institutions. Additionally, enhancing government understanding of public views, building consensus between leaders and constituencies, strengthening the capacity of political parties and elected legislators to conduct outreach to and represent their constituents, and strengthening civil society in both the north and South will all continue as elements of U.S. assistance.

In FY 2012, the United States will increase support for improving key public-sector executive functions in the maturing GoSS and strengthening anticorruption efforts, public financial management and governance, civil service reforms, and GoSS efforts toward decentralization, among other core government functions. Following CPA-mandated popular consultations in Blue Nile and state elections and popular consultations in Southern Kordofan, U.S. assistance will enhance local government capacity in these flashpoint areas to ensure that key power- and wealth-sharing issues to be addressed through popular consultations are not forgotten in the post-CPA period.

If successful, popular consultations could inform and inspire governance reform across northern Sudan's restive regions and entice the government in Khartoum to loosen its control of local governance. Conditions permitting, FY 2012 funds will support local governance reform, especially in conflict-prone areas. Funds will also promote political reform and citizen participation through political party development, civil society strengthening, and media freedom.

In Southern Sudan, U.S. assistance will also continue to support effective civic participation, including strengthening of civil society by 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 both states, U.S. programs will build upon civil society work to date and promote citizen and civil-society organization 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 in either the north or South for political processes post-CPA.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): U.S. funds will assist the GoSS legal system to train and develop legal professionals and institutions to assure that peace and security can be provided in Southern Sudan through democratic, rights-based rule of law. This will include training new professionals and assisting those previously trained in sharia or civil law systems to adapt to the new, common-law system under the GoSS. U.S. assistance will also be used to address critical needs within the criminal justice sector such as the protection of vulnerable populations, especially juveniles. This effort will be in coordination with INCLE efforts with the police and corrections services to insure systemic improvement.

Investing in People

U.S. Government investments in education and health in Sudan share a common challenge and agenda, improving upon some of the lowest human development statistics in the world for literacy, educational facilities, maternal and neonatal mortality, child survival, nutrition, and access to safe water and the most basic sanitation. Despite exceptionally low educational and health indicators, Southern Sudan is entering into a new and promising era with increasing political stability and strong government commitment to strengthening the education and health sectors and improving delivery of essential services. Many of the weaknesses in Southern Sudan's health and educational institutions are consequence of emergency efforts made during the decades-long civil war. With the hoped-for peace and stability that will follow the recent successful referendum, U.S. interventions will make significant progress in strengthening government capacity and improving performance of the public health and educational sectors.

The education portfolio focuses on investments in primary education (through both traditional and non-traditional channels) while continuing to strengthen diverse facets of educational systems at all levels of government. The U.S. program will launch a major flagship program on teacher professional development this year. The need for trained teachers is acknowledged by the

Ministry of Education as its single greatest priority, and the program will seek to address these needs through a comprehensive approach that covers policies, pre- and in-service training, curriculum, and infrastructure. U.S. assistance 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 continue to focus on the southern states, the fragile Three Areas, and other vulnerable areas of Sudan, if conditions permit. The U.S. program also seeks to strengthen the government's capacity to manage the education system and deliver high quality services by providing technical assistance to education ministries at both state and central levels.

USAID's investment in health responds to the compelling need to address maternal, infant, and child mortality rates that are among the highest in the world. Accordingly, the FY 2012 Budget will provide increased funding to programs that strengthen maternal and child health services in target geographical areas, and will expand access to high-quality, voluntary family planning and reproductive health care services, counseling, and information. In the South, U.S. assistance will support interventions that target priority health threats, improve access to potable water and hygiene and appropriate sanitation, and reduce the burden of infectious diseases, particularly HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis, vaccine-preventable diseases, and neglected tropical diseases. The FY 2012 Budget will support improvements in six health system components: health governance and administration, human resources, health management information systems, financial management, health commodities 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. It will also strengthen coordination between USAID's programs in HIV/AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis and those supported by the Global Fund and other donors.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): ESF resources will be used to provide assistance for water and sanitation and basic education within the Investing in People Objective. These funds will provide U.S. technical assistance, training and capacity building, small grants, and commodity support to water and sanitation and education activities.

- **Water Supply and Sanitation:** FY 2012 funding will be used to maintain and operate urban water infrastructure and sanitation activities, and enhance central and municipal government institutional capacity to manage and preserve investments in infrastructure. U.S. assistance will also support water infrastructure projects in rural areas, strengthen the supply chain of water and sanitation products and spare parts, and improve government and community oversight of water and sanitation activities. The U.S. program will provide technical assistance to support central and state governments in the development and implementation of water and sanitation policies, strategies, regulations, and financial management at central, state, and municipality levels.
- **Basic Education:** Funds will be used for formal and informal education activities to improve the quality of and access to basic education services, particularly for females and through interactive radio instruction programs. U.S. assistance will continue to support capacity building of community and government institutions to plan, budget, administer, and manage education delivery to help build long-term sustainability of the Southern Sudan education system. Assistance will also be provided to support development of the policies, training programs, curriculum, and training facilities necessary to produce qualified primary teachers, with a special focus on increasing the number of females in the teaching force. This assistance will ensure that primary students are actually obtaining basic, relevant knowledge and skills through improved pedagogy, materials, management, and assessment in formal and informal settings. Funds permitting, the U.S. program will

extend its support to communities, focusing on literacy and skills training for out-of-school youth to ease their transition into the workplace. Finally, U.S. assistance will provide support to enhance school infrastructure by providing separate latrines for females in schools and training facilities that may include daycare for children of teachers. These measures ultimately enhance the delivery of education services and ensure that female teachers are retained.

- **Higher Education:** 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 informal education activities that promote English language skills for out-of-school youth.

Food for Peace Title II:

- **Maternal and Child Health:** Food for Peace Title II non-emergency funds will support a program that focuses on reducing and preventing chronic malnutrition in children under two years of age in three states of Southern Sudan (Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Warrap, and Upper Nile). Program activities will aim to improve infant and young child feeding practices, prevent and treat childhood illnesses and acute malnutrition, improve the health and nutritional status of pregnant and lactating women, empower women to participate in household decision making, and promote the adoption of key health, hygiene, and sanitation practices. GHCS-USAID funds have also been applied to this program. This program will be implemented through private voluntary organizations.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - State and USAID:

- **Linkages with the Global Health Initiative (GHI) - Assistance provided through the GHCS accounts will support the principles of GHI, improving health outcomes by working with partner countries to build a sustainable response by investing in health systems and promoting innovation.**

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - State:

- **Through President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR):** Sudan will receive funding to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of PEPFAR.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - USAID: USAID assistance will improve health service delivery to reduce mortality and morbidity, particularly for women, children, and other vulnerable groups. USAID will work with the Ministry of Health at the central level and with state ministries of health, county health departments, and facilities in selected geographic areas to strengthen health systems and the technical and management capacity of public health officials and health care providers. An intensified focus on community outreach and in strengthening community-level health workers' capacity will help raise community awareness and health-seeking behavior. At the request of the GoSS, USAID will provide the lead technical assistance support to the national health program in rational pharmaceutical management and in family planning and reproductive health. USAID will continue to support the placement of long-term technical assistance providers within different directorates in the Ministry of Health.

- **Tuberculosis (TB):** FY 2012 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 TB surveillance, routine monitoring and information management, and assessment. The FY 2012 Budget will strengthen service delivery, logistics, information management, surveillance, and human resource development in all DOTS centers in USAID-supported counties, and it will strengthen appropriate integration between HIV/AIDS and TB activities.

- **Malaria:** USAID will provide technical assistance to raise skills and capacity in malaria prevention, diagnosis, and treatment in the National Malaria Control Program. It will assist the development of policies and technical guidelines and support monitoring, supervision, surveillance, information management, and assessment. FY 2012 funding will be used to improve the malaria supply chain, support home management of malaria, train state malaria coordinators, and support the social marketing of malaria commodities in selected areas. In case of commodity shortages not addressed by the Ministry of Health or other donors, USAID will procure anti-malarial drugs, rapid diagnostic tests, and insecticide-treated bed nets.
- **Maternal and Child Health (MCH):** FY 2012 funding will support expansion of antenatal care and assisted deliveries by trained personnel. USAID assistance will contribute to improved maternal health service provision by sharpening referral pathways, increasing access to emergency obstetric care, and bolstering the labor and delivery skills of health providers through formal pre- and in-service training. FY 2012 funding will also be used to provide support for child vaccinations and vitamin A supplementation, as well as training of health workers in immunization including polio, and training in nutrition, rational pharmaceutical and supply chain management, and disease surveillance. USAID will ramp up maternal and child outreach services to communities and families, strengthening the skills of community health workers, home health promoters, and village health councils; as well as improving availability of essential drugs, and providing support for promotion and social marketing of MCH commodities, including promotion of safe water, sanitation, and hygiene through behavior-change communication and point-of-use water treatment.
- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health:** U.S. assistance will support implementation of the GoSS' new family planning policy in a manner consistent with USAID family planning principles and policies, such as voluntarism, informed choice, and compliance with standards for voluntary family planning service delivery under the Tiahrt Amendment. The GoSS new Family Planning policy calls for increased health provider and client education and promotion of family planning services, improved counseling skills in 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 voluntary family planning by integrating family planning counseling and services into antenatal and labor and delivery settings, as well as 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. USAID will also promote the establishment of a network of clinics that will offer integrated, high-quality voluntary family planning and reproductive and child health services.
- **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 undernourished and 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 exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months, including the benefits of colostrum post-partum and 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 Growth

The Economic Growth portfolio features a recalibration of the U.S. Government's strategic approach better to reflect post-CPA opportunities and aid effectiveness principles. Specifically, the United States will begin to decrease its historic emphasis on direct, large-scale infrastructure investments, substituting in its place interventions to diversify the economy by taking advantage of the agricultural base in addition to supporting policy reforms that will encourage private investment and enable the effective capture and use of public revenues. This approach has proven in Africa's more stable countries to increase private sector activity and job creation effectively and sustainably, while reducing poverty and food insecurity. The improved business environment and market orientation will particularly benefit the agriculture sector and support the President's Feed the Future Initiative, with the realization that rural economic development is directly correlated with the stabilization of conflict-prone areas.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): Resources for the Economic Growth areas were adjusted to reflect joint GoSS and U.S. Government priorities. While infrastructure improvements continue to be an important priority, particularly rural roads and agricultural related infrastructure, other areas have become increasingly critical for achieving U.S. policy objectives in a post-CPA Sudan. These include macroeconomic foundation for growth, agriculture, private sector competitiveness, economic opportunity, and environmental protection. Investments in areas such as these are designed, in part, to build host country capability to maintain existing and foster new infrastructure investments; increase food security; enhance livelihood opportunities, especially for youth, demobilized soldiers, and vulnerable populations; and foster an enabling environment for private investment. The Economic Growth portfolio will also leverage and protect past, present, and future non-infrastructure investments undertaken by the United States, host country, and other partners.

- **Agriculture:** The main focus of U.S. assistance in this portfolio in Southern Sudan will be to improve overall food security and agricultural production. Using technical assistance, training, and small grants provided through the Food, Agribusiness, and Rural Markets activity and other programs, U.S. assistance aims to more than double agricultural production of targeted households, developing markets, and thereby increasing household food security and creating livelihood opportunities in Southern Sudan, which is a region with 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 support farmers improved access to inputs, in addition to the development and maintenance of key agricultural infrastructure, such as feeder roads and storage facilities. It will also support linkages with United States and regional agricultural institutions in order to foster agricultural research, innovation, and extension.
- **Land Rights:** U.S. assistance is critical in building new economic opportunities for Southern Sudanese entrepreneurs, especially women. However, the lack of land policy and secure land rights remains a major impediment to the development of the private

sector. U.S. assistance will therefore also support land policy reform further to improve land tenure security, a foundation for economic growth and household self-sufficiency.

- **Private Sector:** 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 to support efforts by the Ministry of Finance. The United States will also provide support, where needed, to ensure the Bank of Southern Sudan is able to carry out monetary policy and operations independently as a central bank. A favorable policy and regulatory environment, supported by sound banking conditions, investment in critical infrastructure, and improved delivery of essential services, should create economic opportunities and attract foreign direct investment.

Food for Peace Title II: A program jointly supported by Title II non-emergency and ESF funds will aim to improve livelihoods in chronically food insecure communities affected by conflict in Jonglei State. Program activities will seek to enhance market linkages, increase productivity, and improve resiliency and risk management of agro-pastoral communities. This program will be implemented through private voluntary organizations.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: USAID conducted major program evaluations and assessments in FY 2010 to evaluate programmatic and financial performance. For program planning and to realign future programming, assessments were made on political party assistance, civic participation, and capacity of the core institutions of the GoSS. USAID also conducted key evaluations on one of its integrated community development projects, its infrastructure services project, a joint health and education project, and its work to build the capacity of the GoSS. The Department of State will conduct and coordinate evaluations and assessments of all its programs within the Sudan portfolio in FY 2011.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: Based on the results of the above assessments and evaluations, USAID has determined that it needs to increase coordination of capacity building efforts of the GoSS with other donors, move towards a focus on agriculture and related needed rural infrastructure in its economic growth portfolio, continue to cultivate the development of political parties and nurture civic action in its democracy and governance work, bolster efforts by the GoSS and others to increase the number of qualified teachers in Southern Sudan in its education portfolio, and ensure that rural residents have access to basic health services while supporting improvements in the health system for all levels of government to have the proper capacity to plan, manage, and monitor health programs. The Department of State will use the results of its ongoing monitoring and planned evaluation efforts to capture lessons learned and shape future program priorities that reflect on-the-ground needs and realities.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: As a result of quarterly reviews of performance and budget analysis, USAID will not continue one of its key integrated conflict mitigation projects that had been unable to carry out its work for most of the past fiscal year. In addition, given the concern with the lack of absorptive capacity, specifically for construction, in Southern Sudan and a change in focus on rural agriculture, USAID will transition out of programming in large-scale infrastructure.

Swaziland

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

United States 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 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	27,700	27,767	*	45,831
Global Health and Child Survival - State	20,700	20,700	*	38,831
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	6,900	6,900	*	6,900
International Military Education and Training	100	167	*	100
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	27,700	27,767	*	45,831

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Swaziland	27,767	*	45,831
1 Peace and Security	167	*	100
International Military Education and Training	167	*	100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	167	*	100
3 Investing in People	27,600	*	45,731
Global Health and Child Survival - State	20,700	*	38,831
3.1 Health	20,700	*	38,831
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	6,900	*	6,900
3.1 Health	6,900	*	6,900

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Swaziland	27,767	*	45,831
1 Peace and Security	167	*	100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	167	*	100
3 Investing in People	27,600	*	45,731
3.1 Health	27,600	*	45,731
of which: Objective 6	785	*	1,156
6.2 Administration and Oversight	785	*	1,156

Peace and Security

The Umtsofo 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 considers 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.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): FY 2012 resources will support military assistance programs that promote a higher degree of professionalism in the Swaziland defense forces, including 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 of 34 years. There are an estimated 110,000 orphans and vulnerable children in Swaziland, many in households headed by children.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - State and USAID:

- Linkages with the Global Health Initiative (GHI) - Assistance provided through the GHCS accounts will support the principles of the GHI, improving health outcomes by working with partner countries to build a sustainable response by investing in health systems and promoting innovation.
- Through 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

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: At the beginning of Swaziland's Country Operational Plan (COP) development process and related budgetary allocations, the in-country PEPFAR team conducts an interagency portfolio review. Program managers, technical advisors from the Regional HIV/AIDS Program, and the Strategic Information team participate in this review and provide key qualitative and quantitative data. The review looks at all partners' accomplishments against targets, costs per target, costs per achievement, remaining pipeline, the status of current work plans, absorptive capacity, and the quality of the results being achieved.

Use of Performance Indicators to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: The interagency team mentioned above allocates funds by program area and partner according to 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 funding determine the portfolio's need and ability to increase efforts in orphans and vulnerable children activities. These reviews also guide the development of new activities to augment existing programs. IMET funds are reviewed based on the goals stated in the U.S. Africa Command Commander's Intent. IMET levels are based on performance against these goals and country-level projections for resources needed.

Relationship between Budget and Performance: With FY 2012 funding, U.S. programs in Swaziland will contribute to significant decline in mother-to-child transmission of HIV as Swaziland moves toward its national goal of eliminating pediatric AIDS. The United States will also contribute technical assistance to improve human resource management in the health sector. Additionally, programs will support children who are vulnerable as a result of HIV/AIDS.

Tanzania

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Tanzania is a nascent democracy with a strong record of constitutional changes. Tanzania's economy is one of the fastest growing in sub-Saharan Africa, but in 2009, its gross national income per capita was estimated at only \$501. Over one-third of the population lives below the poverty line. U.S. assistance focuses on health (especially HIV/AIDS and malaria), food security and agricultural development, and infrastructure (roads, power, and water). It also promotes improved civic participation and transparency, sustainable and inclusive economic development, improved military and law enforcement capability, improved education quality, and the preservation of Tanzania's biodiversity.

Tanzania is one of four countries selected for Partnerships for Growth, an effort flowing from the Presidential Policy Directive on Global Development. In these four countries, selected for their demonstrated commitment to democratic governance and economic freedom, we seek to intensify cooperation toward sustainable, broad-based economic growth through a whole-of-government approach leveraging a wide range of assistance and non-assistance tools. Our engagement has begun with an agreement to launch joint analysis of binding constraints to economic growth. Based on the results of this analysis and a robust bilateral dialogue, we will develop joint action plans with defined commitments for partner country policy reform and other actions in support of economic growth, and shared monitoring and evaluation frameworks to assess progress.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	463,979	467,739	*	571,892
Development Assistance	43,150	38,252	*	100,000
Food for Peace Title II	0	6,051	*	0
Foreign Military Financing	200	700	*	200
Global Health and Child Survival - State	336,254	336,254	*	346,342
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	83,525	83,525	*	124,000
International Military Education and Training	400	397	*	400
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	450	450	*	950
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	0	2,110	*	0
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	463,979	467,739	*	571,892

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Tanzania	467,739	*	571,892
1 Peace and Security	3,657	*	1,550
Foreign Military Financing	700	*	200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	700	*	200
International Military Education and Training	397	*	400
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	397	*	400
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	450	*	950
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	450	*	650
1.5 Transnational Crime	0	*	300
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,110	*	0
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,110	*	0
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	3,150	*	9,500
Development Assistance	3,150	*	9,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	500	*	1,500
2.2 Good Governance	1,952	*	5,500
2.4 Civil Society	698	*	2,500
3 Investing in People	435,779	*	486,842
Development Assistance	16,000	*	16,500
3.1 Health	5,000	*	5,000
3.2 Education	11,000	*	11,500
Global Health and Child Survival - State	336,254	*	346,342
3.1 Health	336,254	*	346,342
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	83,525	*	124,000
3.1 Health	83,525	*	124,000
4 Economic Growth	19,102	*	74,000
Development Assistance	19,102	*	74,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,000	*	0
4.4 Infrastructure	1,000	*	0
4.5 Agriculture	12,500	*	60,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,000	*	4,000
4.8 Environment	2,602	*	10,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	6,051	*	0
Food for Peace Title II	6,051	*	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	6,051	*	0

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Tanzania	467,739	*	571,892
1 Peace and Security	3,657	*	1,550
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,110	*	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,547	*	1,250
1.5 Transnational Crime	0	*	300
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	3,150	*	9,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	500	*	1,500
2.2 Good Governance	1,952	*	5,500
2.4 Civil Society	698	*	2,500
3 Investing in People	435,779	*	486,842
3.1 Health	424,779	*	475,342
3.2 Education	11,000	*	11,500
4 Economic Growth	19,102	*	74,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,000	*	0
4.4 Infrastructure	1,000	*	0
4.5 Agriculture	12,500	*	60,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,000	*	4,000
4.8 Environment	2,602	*	10,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	6,051	*	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	6,051	*	0
of which: Objective 6	17,983	*	32,519
6.1 Program Design and Learning	3,871	*	10,266
6.2 Administration and Oversight	14,112	*	22,253

Peace and Security

Tanzania's porous borders and limited capacity in the security sector increases its vulnerability to terrorist activity. U.S. assistance is designed to bolster the Government of Tanzania (GOT)'s security structures, expand relations within its defense and security bodies, and 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 the GOT's 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) develop a professional military that respects human rights and the rule of law by providing training in enhanced crisis response, peacekeeping, and counterterrorism. An Africa Contingency Training and Assistance peacekeeping training partner, Tanzania has units deployed to two United Nations operations.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): FMF will support defense and military operations reform and border restructuring through the provision of training, equipment, and defense advisory support to the TPDF. While the TPDF seeks a larger role in peacekeeping operations and border security, their capability is limited. 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 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.

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 serves 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 high U.S. 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.

In support of the rule of law and human rights, U.S. assistance will seek to improve justice for women who remain unprotected from violent partners, widows of partners with HIV/AIDS who are left without an inheritance or denied custody of children, offenders who are incarcerated without access to legal defense, and HIV-positive individuals suffering from discrimination. Under good governance, the United States will continue expanding public-expenditure tracking systems that promote transparency and supporting key institutions responsible for anticorruption enforcement. Civil society programming will continue to build the capacity of civil society organizations to monitor government actions (especially those pertaining to public financial management). Programs will also work with key local and central government stakeholders and participate in the GOT's ongoing local government reform program.

Investing in People

Tanzania has some of the highest rates of fertility and 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 the most vulnerable to many of the country's health problems. As a result, U.S. assistance is often focused on women when delivering health services, consistent with one of the main principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI).

Development Assistance (DA):

- **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 the country undergoes decentralization from the central ministry to the district level, the focus of FY 2012 U.S. assistance will be on strengthening the quality of the lower levels of the primary education system. The

program will strengthen the professional development and resource support for schools to enhance instruction in reading, mathematics, and science. It will also strengthen policies, information, and management related to reading, mathematics, and science instruction. Expected improvements in education quality and accountability will be reflected in increased student learning in reading, mathematics, and science in grades one to four.

- **Water Supply and Sanitation:** The United States continues to support sustainable, market-driven water supply, sanitation, and hygiene services through the Tanzania Integrated Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Program. The program will improve health and increase economic resiliency of the poor in targeted rural areas and small towns within an integrated water-resource management framework.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - State and USAID:

- **Linkages with the Global Health Initiative (GHI) - Assistance provided through the GHCS** accounts will support the principles of GHI, improving health outcomes by working with partner countries to build a sustainable response by investing in health systems and promoting innovation.

Global Health Child Survival (GHCS) - State:

- **Through the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR),** Tanzania will receive significant support to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.

Global Health Child Survival (GHCS) - USAID:

- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health:** Assistance for family planning and reproductive health will expand access to high quality, sustainable, voluntary family planning services. Specific interventions will include training, behavior change communication, and support to create an enabling policy environment. In addition, technical assistance in logistics (both public and private sectors) will increase the availability of contraceptives. Efforts will be made to increase the private sector market share (including faith-based organizations) and strengthen the public sector Community Based Distribution program.
- **Malaria:** The aim is to reach sufficiently high coverage of prevention and treatment measures among the general population (tailored to country needs) in support of the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) goal of reducing malaria-related mortality of children under 5 by 50 percent. The FY 2012 request level for Tanzania 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 2012 operating year budget is set.
- **Maternal and Child Health:** Funds will improve maternal and newborn health by strengthening facility-based services in basic emergency obstetric and newborn care and focused antenatal care, improve the diagnosis and treatment of severe fevers in children, and reduce stunting in the worst affected areas of Tanzania in conjunction with the Feed the Future (FTF) Initiative.
- **Nutrition:** As part of a comprehensive approach to nutrition under FTF and GHI, U.S. assistance will focus on scaling up the delivery of a comprehensive package of nutrition interventions in regions of the country with the highest rates of chronic undernutrition among children under the age of five, and maternal anemia. U.S. assistance will also focus its efforts on raising the problem of undernutrition as a key

development challenge and policy issue for Tanzania to meet the Millennium Development Goals by 2015.

- Tuberculosis (TB): U.S. funding will help improve the systems and capacity for detection and treatment of TB infected individuals, with diagnosis and referral of patients co-infected with HIV.

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 staples and horticulture in targeted geographic areas and corridors.

Development Assistance (DA): As part of FTF, the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, Tanzania performs well on governance, economic policy, and business environment for agriculture indicators. Given Tanzania's large population, high level of need, and strong policy performance, deeper investment levels are requested for FY 2012. Resources will be focused on improving rice, maize, and horticulture value chains primarily focused in the central-eastern portion of the country, including through improved production, processing, market access, and natural resources management.

Overall, assistance will continue to support smallholder farmers, focusing on women and increasing household incomes. Specifically, the new program will promote improved 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.

Through the Global Climate Change Initiative, in FY 2012, the United States will continue to be the leading donor supporting conservation of critical ecosystems through a livelihood driven approach. The goal is to reverse the trend of environmental degradation in threatened ecosystems nationwide. Assistance will emphasize local institutional support. Through collaboration with central, district, and local governments, community conservation advocacy activities will include land-use planning and management, resource zone management plans, and support to zonal antipoaching networks; key species (elephant, lion, chimpanzee, etc.) research; linking science and research to better policymaking; ecotourism and other tourism or natural resource based sustainable economic enterprise development; support to reducing vulnerabilities to climate change; and laying the groundwork for future Reducing Emissions from Deforestation in Developing Countries programming.

As a result of recent developments considered to be detrimental to Tanzania's environment and tourism industry including a proposed paved road through the Serengeti, soda ash factories on Lake Natron, and increased poaching in the Selous Game Reserve, a well-known United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Heritage site, the United States' support to galvanize community conservation efforts supported by national level policies are more critical than ever. Some of the last remaining biologically significant ecosystems hang in the balance. With FY 2012 assistance, the United States will continue to

support conservation efforts implemented by both nongovernmental organizations and the GOT to protect biological resources.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

The Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)'s five-year compact program in Tanzania, which began in February 2008, reinforces the efforts of other foreign assistance programs to reduce poverty and improve economic growth. It focuses on removing barriers to inclusive economic growth, rehabilitating roads to improve Tanzania's transport infrastructure, improving the reliability and quantity of electric power, and improving water supply infrastructure. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and MCC are collaborating to provide HIV/AIDS and other health services to construction workers and communities, and to mitigate the environmental impacts of the infrastructure projects. Additionally, the two agencies are working together to develop critical infrastructure investments as part of FTF.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: USAID/Tanzania took several steps in FY 2010 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 activities included conducting midterm 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 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 implementing the Tanzania Monitoring and Evaluation Management Services Project, which has significantly strengthened USAID's ability to effectively manage program performance.

In addition to these steps, USAID conducted multiple program evaluations to assess performance and inform future programming. These included a democracy and governance sector assessment and decentralization study, several analyses and assessments in the areas of food security and agriculture, and several project-level evaluations across the various sectors.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: Two sectors were evaluated in detail in FY 2010: democracy and governance, and food security and agriculture. A democracy and governance sector assessment and detailed decentralization study were conducted, which are informing USAID's new democracy and governance sector strategy in Tanzania, to be completed in FY 2011. Several analyses and assessments in the area of food security and agriculture were conducted, and serve as the foundation for developing Tanzania's multi-year FTF strategy. Specific topics analyzed included the agribusiness-enabling environment, staple value chains, food security and vulnerability, credit guarantees, climate change and gender. In both of these sectors, the referenced analytical efforts were instrumental in informing budget and programmatic choices.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: Due to the success of the economic growth programs, especially agriculture and health programs, Tanzania expects to see the largest programmatic impact with FY 2012 funding in the agriculture and health sectors. A continuation of the agriculture funding under the FTF Initiative will have a significant impact on all agriculture, food security, and nutrition-related indicators in FY 2012 and beyond. Additionally, the United States' ongoing, strong commitment to improving health-related outcomes in the areas of malaria, maternal and child health, and family planning will continue to significantly impact key indicators in these areas.

The Gambia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The U.S. Government priority for The Gambia is to continue supporting the country's contribution to regional stability, particularly through African Union Mission in Somalia troop contributions, as well as through training to professionalize the Gambian military.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	120	118	*	120
International Military Education and Training	120	118	*	120
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	120	118	*	120

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
The Gambia	118	*	120
1 Peace and Security	118	*	120
International Military Education and Training	118	*	120
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	118	*	120

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
The Gambia	118	*	120
1 Peace and Security	118	*	120
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	118	*	120

Peace and Security

Peace and Security funds seek to encourage The Gambia's strong commitment to playing a role in regional stabilization and counterterrorism through continued support of Gambian military development and training. Department of State programs support military cooperation and exchange. Civil-military relations will be an important focus for military training to improve the professionalism of The Gambia's armed forces, and to reinforce the rule of law and respect for human rights.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): The U.S. 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, African Union, and Economic Community of West African States peacekeeping operations.

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. President Faure was re-elected in March 2010, with 60 percent of the vote. There was no violence during this period and despite a number of irregularities, the election was declared credible by international observers. With the success of the election, the international community seeks to encourage the GOT to implement further reform.

United States foreign assistance to Togo will focus on encouraging a professional military that respects civilian leadership while continuing to monitor closely the GOT's willingness to work towards democratic goals.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	235	319	*	140
Development Assistance	95	95	*	0
International Military Education and Training	140	224	*	140
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	235	319	*	140

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Togo	319	*	140
1 Peace and Security	224	*	140
International Military Education and Training	224	*	140
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	224	*	140
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	95	*	0
Development Assistance	95	*	0
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	95	*	0

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Togo	319	*	140
1 Peace and Security	224	*	140
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	224	*	140
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	95	*	0
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	95	*	0
of which: Objective 6	45	*	0
6.2 Administration and Oversight	45	*	0

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): Funds will be used to professionalize the military with a focus on 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.

Uganda

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Uganda is emerging from a 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 - and the country is approaching a critical point in its transition to democracy with Parliamentary and Presidential elections scheduled in 2011. The United States has transitioned 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 multiparty democracy, strengthening regional stability and peaceful development in northern Uganda, professionalizing police and military institutions for better service delivery and adherence to human rights, addressing key health threats including malaria and HIV/AIDS through the Global Health Initiative, 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 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	456,819	458,100	*	527,774
Development Assistance	70,650	72,025	*	77,933
Food for Peace Title II	25,000	40,335	*	25,000
Foreign Military Financing	300	300	*	300
Global Health and Child Survival - State	294,084	271,584	*	322,906
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	66,000	66,000	*	99,500
International Military Education and Training	550	591	*	600
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	235	235	*	1,535
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	0	1,030	*	0
Peacekeeping Operations	0	6,000	*	0
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	456,819	458,100	*	527,774

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Uganda	458,100	*	527,774
1 Peace and Security	10,056	*	6,835
Development Assistance	1,900	*	4,400
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,900	*	4,400

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Foreign Military Financing	300	*	300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	300	*	300
International Military Education and Training	591	*	600
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	591	*	600
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	235	*	1,535
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	*	1,535
1.5 Transnational Crime	235	*	0
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,030	*	0
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,030	*	0
Peacekeeping Operations	6,000	*	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,000	*	0
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	8,000	*	11,700
Development Assistance	8,000	*	11,700
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	*	1,500
2.2 Good Governance	3,000	*	5,200
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,000	*	3,000
2.4 Civil Society	2,000	*	2,000
3 Investing in People	366,959	*	443,506
Development Assistance	17,875	*	9,600
3.1 Health	6,500	*	2,000
3.2 Education	11,375	*	7,600
Food for Peace Title II	11,500	*	11,500
3.1 Health	11,500	*	11,500
Global Health and Child Survival - State	271,584	*	322,906
3.1 Health	271,584	*	322,906
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	66,000	*	99,500
3.1 Health	66,000	*	99,500
4 Economic Growth	57,750	*	65,733
Development Assistance	44,250	*	52,233
4.5 Agriculture	36,750	*	47,000
4.8 Environment	7,500	*	5,233
Food for Peace Title II	13,500	*	13,500
4.5 Agriculture	13,500	*	13,500
5 Humanitarian Assistance	15,335	*	0
Food for Peace Title II	15,335	*	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	15,335	*	0

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Uganda	458,100	*	527,774
1 Peace and Security	10,056	*	6,835
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,030	*	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,891	*	2,435
1.5 Transnational Crime	235	*	0
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,900	*	4,400
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	8,000	*	11,700
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	*	1,500
2.2 Good Governance	3,000	*	5,200
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,000	*	3,000
2.4 Civil Society	2,000	*	2,000
3 Investing in People	366,959	*	443,506
3.1 Health	355,584	*	435,906
3.2 Education	11,375	*	7,600
4 Economic Growth	57,750	*	65,733
4.5 Agriculture	50,250	*	60,500
4.8 Environment	7,500	*	5,233
5 Humanitarian Assistance	15,335	*	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	15,335	*	0
of which: Objective 6	19,302	*	22,551
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,572	*	1,950
6.2 Administration and Oversight	17,730	*	20,601

Peace and Security

The United States and Uganda work closely to advance peace and greater security in Uganda and the surrounding region. 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 by the International Criminal Court 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, with 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 ongoing stability, recovery, and development efforts in the north will improve the lives of conflict-affected persons, making Uganda a more peaceful and productive partner.

Development Assistance (DA): A recent evaluation of progress in implementing the country's Peace Recovery and Development Plan for Northern Uganda showed that, while recovery and investment is proceeding well, the peace is fragile and the population still recovering. USAID's conflict mitigation and reconciliation activities under this Objective will continue to support peace and recovery activities in LRA-affected areas of northern Uganda, especially for lingering conflicts

related to land, work in the conflict-prone pastoralist region of Karamoja, and in specific geographic areas where conflict areas arise due to land, ethnicity, or oil.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): The primary objective of the FMF program in Uganda is to reduce regional tensions and conflict, heighten adherence to professionalism and human rights principles among the Uganda People's Defense Force (UPDF), and improve conditions for political and economic development and stability. A targeted program of nonlethal assistance will support the UPDF Senior Command and Staff College.

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): INCLE funds will continue to support the GOU's ongoing efforts to promote broad-based rule-of-law reform by professionalizing its civilian law enforcement systems; improving the coordination between the police, prosecution, and the judiciary; and increasing access to justice in northern Uganda. Further, INCLE funds strive to facilitate stronger collaboration within legal and law enforcement institutions to develop effective investigative techniques and prosecutorial strategies that also preserve fundamental rights of the victims of offenses. Assistance will continue to support community-based police training, focused on building the capacity of instructors at the National Police Academy, and provide intensive training on general police investigative techniques and crime scene management. The program will also address emerging transnational threats by designing programs and fostering partnerships that improve the capability of Uganda to combat terrorism, strategically target corruption, and address other quality of life concerns within Uganda's justice sector institutions. U.S. based police training programs will offer advanced courses for specialized Ugandan police units working on maritime security, land border security, and the preservation and processing of forensic evidence. Finally, INCLE funds will support Uganda's regional efforts in training civilian police from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Southern Sudan, and Somalia.

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.

Development Assistance (DA): To consolidate Uganda's new multiparty system, the United States will support programs that strengthen democratic institutions, enhance democratic political competition, and increase public participation. The U.S. Agency for International

Development (USAID) programs will also improve the capacity of Parliament to respond to citizens' and civil society's demands 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 among 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 3.2 percent, and a high HIV/AIDS prevalence, Uganda is 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 rate (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 7 children per woman. This fertility rate contributes to a range of issues 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 continue to 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 school 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 to formerly internally displaced persons who are resettling in conflict-affected areas in northern Uganda.

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.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - State and USAID:

- **Linkages with the Global Health Initiative (GHI) -** Assistance provided through the GHCS accounts will support the principles of GHI, improving health outcomes by working with partner countries to build a sustainable response by investing in health systems and promoting innovation.

- Global Health Child Survival (GHCS) - State:
Through the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Uganda will receive significant support to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.
- Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - USAID: In order to ensure a healthier, more productive society, the long-term foreign assistance priorities in health include 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 increased use of modern contraceptive methods by one percentage point each year, and a decrease in unmet demand for voluntary 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 the 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: The aim is to reach sufficiently high coverage of prevention and treatment measures among the general population (tailored to country needs) in support of the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) goal of reducing malaria-related mortality of children under 5 by 50 percent. The FY 2012 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 2012 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; raise 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-5 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 the 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 promote community-based nutrition programs, with a focus on enhancing the quality and diversity of diets for 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 strengthening the capacity to plan, implement, and monitor nutrition programs at both the national and community level.

Economic Growth

Uganda has enjoyed economic growth averaging nearly 8 percent over the last 5 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 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 have been delayed and will probably begin in 2012, the year after the presidential and parliamentary elections. To support continued economic growth and avoid the pitfalls of resource-derived wealth, the United States will be aggressively advocating for fiscally sound, politically transparent, and environmentally sustainable management of Uganda's oil resources. Global Climate Change Initiative funds will address adaptation issues related to the agriculture sector. Focus will be placed on drought-tolerant planting materials, fast-growing crops, disease-tolerant planting materials, small-scale irrigation, and reducing non-dependence on known seasons.

Development Assistance (DA): U.S. assistance requested for FY 2012 will focus on increasing rural productivity and competitiveness in Uganda using a value chain approach to agricultural development. As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, Feed the Future, Uganda has an agriculture country investment plan that was technically reviewed in September 2010 and a well-coordinated country-led strategy. With 45 percent of its population living on less than \$1.25 a day and 75 percent of its labor force engaged in agriculture, Uganda has a high level of need requiring deeper agriculture investment. Focused on southwest and northern Uganda, FY 2012 resources will fund investments required to improve production, processing, and market access. The goal is 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. 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.

U.S. assistance will also protect biodiversity as oil production begins in the Albertine Rift and in endangered areas of northern Uganda. 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.

Food for Peace Title II: Funds for this program 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, and 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.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

The Millennium Challenge Corporation's (MCC) program that ran from 2007-09 for \$10 million to meet anticorruption objectives through a Threshold program has not been renewed, due to the country's failure to meet several of the MCC performance indicators required for a Compact. Therefore, if any new Threshold programs are initiated, they will address the indicators that the GOU has failed to meet.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: Uganda conducted five program evaluations and assessments in FY 2010 to evaluate programmatic and financial performance. These included an assessment of U.S. activities supporting living with HIV/AIDS, a midterm evaluation of the Quality of Care Improvement Project, and a final evaluation of the Anticorruption Threshold Program. Evaluations were discussed at the semiannual portfolio reviews to ensure that they were adequately planned and funded and that appropriate lessons were shared with the team, Mission, Agency, and international development community. Data quality assessments were completed in FY 2010 to enhance data collection, interpretation of indicator definitions, and record keeping. All of the evaluations informed FY 2010 and FY 2011 budget and planning decisions. USAID is planning to conduct five evaluations and assessments in FY 2011.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: The assessment of U.S. activities 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 including new advocacy activities, which are currently under design.

The midterm evaluation of the Quality of Care Improvement Project revealed that improving the capacity of the GOU Ministry of Health is an ongoing process that takes time. This finding confirmed the importance of continuity in providing capacity support and system strengthening to national entities.

The final evaluation of the Anticorruption Threshold Program through the Millennium Challenge Account will serve as a useful tool that is informing the design of new governance programs that will cut across the multiple development objectives in the mission. The assessment also stimulated a new focus on the geographic and main stakeholders of the new country development strategy in Uganda.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: USAID will use FY 2012 funds to sustain 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."

Funding in the health sector will result in increased use of modern contraceptive methods by 1 percentage point each year, and a decrease in unmet demand for voluntary family planning over 5 years. 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.

Zambia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

United States 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 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	392,995	358,235	*	400,770
Development Assistance	46,054	46,054	*	46,050
Food for Peace Title II	12,000	7,254	*	0
Global Health and Child Survival - State	283,661	253,661	*	292,170
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	50,900	50,900	*	61,300
International Military Education and Training	380	366	*	350
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	0	0	*	900
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	392,995	358,235	*	400,770

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Zambia	358,235	*	400,770
1 Peace and Security	366	*	1,250
International Military Education and Training	366	*	350
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	366	*	350
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	0	*	900
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	*	900
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	4,202	*	2,947
Development Assistance	4,202	*	2,947
2.2 Good Governance	2,700	*	2,947
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,502	*	0
3 Investing in People	319,861	*	368,570
Development Assistance	15,300	*	15,100
3.1 Health	5,000	*	5,100

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
3.2 Education	10,300	*	10,000
Global Health and Child Survival - State	253,661	*	292,170
3.1 Health	253,661	*	292,170
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	50,900	*	61,300
3.1 Health	50,900	*	61,300
4 Economic Growth	26,552	*	28,003
Development Assistance	26,552	*	28,003
4.2 Trade and Investment	7,933	*	5,003
4.3 Financial Sector	2,883	*	0
4.5 Agriculture	13,736	*	15,000
4.8 Environment	2,000	*	8,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	7,254	*	0
Food for Peace Title II	7,254	*	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	7,254	*	0

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Zambia	358,235	*	400,770
1 Peace and Security	366	*	1,250
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	366	*	1,250
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	4,202	*	2,947
2.2 Good Governance	2,700	*	2,947
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,502	*	0
3 Investing in People	319,861	*	368,570
3.1 Health	309,561	*	358,570
3.2 Education	10,300	*	10,000
4 Economic Growth	26,552	*	28,003
4.2 Trade and Investment	7,933	*	5,003
4.3 Financial Sector	2,883	*	0
4.5 Agriculture	13,736	*	15,000
4.8 Environment	2,000	*	8,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	7,254	*	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	7,254	*	0
of which: Objective 6	12,566	*	15,872
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,572	*	2,401
6.2 Administration and Oversight	10,994	*	13,471

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 including through schools such as the U.S. Military War Colleges and Industrial College of the Armed Forces.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): Department of State narcotics and law-enforcement programs will support attendance at the International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) in Gaborone, Botswana. The ILEA provides an advanced core training program and specialized training courses for law enforcement officials in Africa. As Zambia is currently a participating ILEA member country, Zambia would have the opportunity to send participants to training activities at ILEA Gaborone.

Governing Justly and Democratically

Democratic and transparent governance is a key U.S. foreign policy priority in Zambia. Sound governance facilitates functioning free markets, enhances delivery of 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 will complement economic growth, health, and education interventions by increasing transparency and accountability through broad-based stakeholder participation in government service delivery. U.S. assistance will strengthen citizen oversight and engagement to improve the quality of government services such as health and education. U.S. funding will support analysis and debate that will lead to policies that respond to the needs of Zambians, streamline government business processes, and increase transparency. U.S. assistance seeks to improve accountability by helping Zambian institutions provide high service standards through transparent operations.

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 will focus on improving access to clean water and sanitation and improving access to quality education for underserved populations.

- **Water Supply and Sanitation:** Access to safe water and sanitation remains an enormous 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 water sanitation and hygiene education program will establish water and sanitation facilities and promote hygienic practices in 600 underserved rural schools.
- **Basic Education:** U.S. assistance will improve the quality of education for underserved populations, including girls and orphaned children, in the worst academic performing regions of the country. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)'s

partnership with the Ministry of Education will prioritize systems strengthening, policy development, research analysis, community outreach, and critical school-based technical interventions. USAID will further assist the Ministry of Education in the development of a Human Resource Information System database and decision-making tool to govern 60,000 teachers and administrators. In schools, the United States will support improved early grade reading and math skills. USAID will empower communities to participate in their children's education through support to the growing community school system, as well as direct parental engagement in the local school system.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - State and USAID:

- Linkages with the Global Health Initiative (GHI) - Assistance provided through the GHCS accounts will support the principles of GHI, improving health outcomes by working with partner countries to build a sustainable response by investing in health systems and promoting innovation.
- Global Health Child Survival (GHCS) - State: Through the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Zambia 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 strengthen the Zambian health system's ability to provide services to its population. An integrated approach using family planning, maternal child health, and nutrition funds will improve district health-worker management, leadership, and clinical skills; increase the ability of communities to address health issues such as safe motherhood and nutrition; and improve drug and medical supply 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.
- **Malaria:** The aim is to reach sufficiently high coverage of prevention and treatment measures among the general population (tailored to country needs) in support of the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) goal of reducing malaria-related mortality of children under 5 by 50 percent. The FY 2012 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 2012 operating year budget is set.

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 an integrated market-driven approach.

Development Assistance (DA): U.S. assistance will support nongovernmental organizations, farmer cooperatives, trade organizations, international agricultural research institutions, local civil society, and Zambian Governmental organizations to increase agricultural productivity and expand trade. U.S. support will promote diversification of crops and livestock products that small farmers produce in order to improve diets and opportunities for income. Using a whole-of-government approach, the U.S. Mission will coordinate efforts to link health, economic growth, and

environmental approaches to improve food security. In addition, the United States will enhance the capacity of the Zambian Government to monitor and respond to food security threats due to natural disaster.

- **Feed the Future (FTF):** As part of FTF, the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, USAID will support the Government of Zambia to design and implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. U.S. assistance will improve smallholder participation in profitable agriculture-based value chains that boost income and improve food security.
- **Global Climate Change:** USAID will initiate environmental programs to support the government's ability to assess and manage Global Climate Change impacts, and promote community-based solutions to high rates of deforestation. Proposed activities will also support a lower emissions development pathway for Zambia.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

In January 2011, the Millennium Challenge Corporation Board reselected Zambia for Compact eligibility. The Zambian Government is eager to qualify for the grant assistance for the two projects under consideration: the improvement of the Greater Kafue National Park to increase tourism and the overhaul of the Lusaka water supply, sanitation, and drainage system.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: In FY 2010, USAID completed an evaluation of its Women's Justice and Empowerment Initiative activities, which will inform continuing and planned programs to mitigate and prevent gender-based violence. Three significant studies were undertaken to inform planning for the FTF initiative. One study examined the multiple dimensions and causes of undernutrition and food insecurity, while a second examined value chains to identify opportunities to reduce rural poverty and malnutrition significantly in targeted communities. A third study specifically identified the barriers to full and equal women's participation in value chains and rural economic growth. USAID worked with the Zambian Ministry of Education (MOE) to produce a Knowledge, Attitude, Beliefs, and Practices (KABP) survey. The survey identified gaps in the MOE's HIV/AIDS workplace program and proposed interventions to strengthen the MOE's efforts to mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS on the education system. A study of indoor residual spraying to combat malaria helped districts to improve their insecticide clean-up operations and facilities, and identified where storage facilities required upgrading to prevent any negative environmental impacts.

Also in FY 2010, USAID sponsored a study of essential medicines logistics to identify the most efficient handling and distribution to prevent stock-outs. The study led to the identification of best practices that are now being incorporated nationally. To support strategic planning, the United States will conduct a political economy diagnostic and conflict assessment in FY 2011. The United States will support a program-wide assessment of gender constraints and opportunities early in FY 2011 to guide strategy and program planning. In FY 2011, the U.S. Mission plans to conduct impact evaluations of its Economic Growth and Humanitarian Assistance programs, which will inform strategic planning and resource allocation for the FTF.

Additionally, 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. PEPFAR-funded programs undergo an annual portfolio review to identify best practices and inform program management decisions.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: Results from an extensive value chain analysis are informing the development of the FTF strategy for Zambia, especially in geographic and value chain targeting. This analysis will support the determination of where and who to target and the allocation of resources to ensure focused and concentrated efforts. Analyses in the education sector identified those provinces where the United States will invest DA resources to best support improved learning opportunities and outcomes. The KABP study led to specific program decisions that concentrated U.S. resources on those approaches determined to best mitigate the effect of HIV/AIDS on education outcomes. The recently completed gender analysis will specifically identify areas where U.S. investments to increase women's economic participation can be maximized, and will guide both program direction as well as resource allocation.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: FY 2012 requested resources will allow the United States to support strengthened Zambian democratic institutions and accountable governance through improved government service provision and increased responsiveness to citizen needs. FY 2012 resources will support reduced poverty and malnutrition in rural homes by increasing smallholder farmer productivity and market access. The United States will support improved education quality and better-educated Zambian learners by improving school management and mitigating factors that impair learning, such as poor water and sanitation and HIV/AIDS, especially for girls. U.S. support to strengthen Zambia's health system will integrate interventions and approaches that stress prevention of infectious diseases - including HIV/AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis - while building Government capacity to deliver quality health services. FY 2012 resources will enable the United States to increase the capability and professionalism of Zambia's security forces, including their ability to support international peacekeeping operations and ensure its own border security.

Zimbabwe

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Zimbabwe seeks to develop a strong, democratic, market-oriented country that is able to advance its own domestic development agenda through effective regional and international partnerships. To achieve this goal, the United States focuses on civil society strengthening and capacity building within local governments to improve service delivery. The United States also provides humanitarian and livelihoods assistance to those in need, and supports democratic forces within the country to effect a transition to democracy. U.S. assistance complements other donor support aimed at achieving a more stable and accountable member of the southern African community.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	89,030	168,481	*	109,975
Economic Support Fund	40,200	40,200	*	39,120
Food for Peace Title II	0	79,451	*	0
Global Health and Child Survival - State	24,330	24,330	*	44,330
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	24,500	24,500	*	26,500
International Military Education and Training	0	0	*	25
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	89,030	168,481	*	109,975

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Zimbabwe	168,481	*	109,975
1 Peace and Security	0	*	25
International Military Education and Training	0	*	25
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	*	25
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	20,600	*	21,000
Economic Support Fund	20,600	*	21,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	5,800	*	4,500
2.2 Good Governance	6,550	*	4,500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,750	*	6,300
2.4 Civil Society	3,500	*	5,700
3 Investing in People	56,180	*	72,830
Economic Support Fund	7,350	*	2,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	7,350	*	2,000
Global Health and Child Survival - State	24,330	*	44,330

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
3.1 Health	24,330	*	44,330
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	24,500	*	26,500
3.1 Health	24,500	*	26,500
4 Economic Growth	12,250	*	16,120
Economic Support Fund	12,250	*	16,120
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	2,000	*	1,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	0	*	1,600
4.5 Agriculture	10,000	*	9,120
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	250	*	4,400
5 Humanitarian Assistance	79,451	*	0
Food for Peace Title II	79,451	*	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	79,451	*	0

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Zimbabwe	168,481	*	109,975
1 Peace and Security	0	*	25
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	*	25
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	20,600	*	21,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	5,800	*	4,500
2.2 Good Governance	6,550	*	4,500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,750	*	6,300
2.4 Civil Society	3,500	*	5,700
3 Investing in People	56,180	*	72,830
3.1 Health	48,830	*	70,830
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	7,350	*	2,000
4 Economic Growth	12,250	*	16,120
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	2,000	*	1,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	0	*	1,600
4.5 Agriculture	10,000	*	9,120
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	250	*	4,400
5 Humanitarian Assistance	79,451	*	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	79,451	*	0
of which: Objective 6	4,556	*	5,985
6.1 Program Design and Learning	40	*	150
6.2 Administration and Oversight	4,516	*	5,835

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 non-reformists within the transitional government, and they are focused on maintaining power and control through

their political influence in the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front party. There is a profound lack of respect for human rights and accountability among these actors. They continue to act with impunity by arresting individuals at will, harassing civil society partners, and displacing individuals through farm invasions.

If real opportunities for reform are present, the United States could support institutional reforms to promote an apolitical security sector that is responsive to civilian control, practices respect for human rights, and resists corruption. Some potential opportunities for engagement include supporting a national defense review; strengthening civil oversight mechanisms, especially within Parliament; strengthening financial management and oversight by civilian authority; and strengthening police capacities in the areas of investigation and long-range planning.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): The objective for IMET funding is to leverage opportunities that lay a foundation for reform and promote positive developments in Zimbabwe's security institutions. The United States will coordinate closely with other donors in support of training programs that promote the restoration of the rule of law, protection of human rights, and the development of an apolitical military.

Governing Justly and Democratically

The challenges that face Zimbabwe are numerous, not least of which is a fragile transitional government that is wrestling with internal power struggles and lack of respect for human rights and the rule of law. Since creation of the transitional government in February 2009, reformers have managed to tame hyperinflation and ease Zimbabwe's economic decline; however, the political climate remains uncertain and fragile.

U.S. assistance in Zimbabwe is focused on promoting the country's transformation from a brutally repressed and deeply impoverished nation to one in which the government respects democratic freedoms, promotes equitable growth, and meets the needs of its people. The United States will continue to promote democratic reforms and provide for those adversely affected by government abuses by working with civil society and helping Zimbabwe's democratic forces advance reforms, promote transparency, and protect human rights.

Economic Support Funds (ESF): U.S. assistance promotes good governance and accountability and supports consensus-building activities aimed at promoting peaceful agreement on democratic reforms. Programs are focused on developing the organizational capacity of civil society organizations, empowering them to participate in the national dialogue, monitor government activities, and protect human rights defenders. Given the restrictive working environment, U.S. assistance emphasizes the use of innovative media strategies and building the capacity of independent media. In anticipation of elections in 2011 or 2012, in close coordination with the donor community, democracy and governance activities will also emphasize support to strengthen the organizational capacity of institutions involved in the promotion of more transparent and competitive electoral processes. Assistance will target increasing the transparency of the electoral process, improving observation, and increasing access to credible information. The United States also continues to support the transitional government in establishing participatory processes to promote democratic reforms and develop the capacity of reform minded institutions, both at the national and local levels. Respect for human rights, freedom of expression, and transparency initiatives will be a common thread through all activities.

Investing in People

The health challenges facing the country remain formidable. The country has an HIV/AIDS epidemic with a current prevalence rate of 13.6 percent. Although the health system essentially collapsed at the end of 2008, when many staff abandoned their posts due to lack of pay with large numbers of staff emigrating to neighboring countries, the national efforts to revitalize health services are beginning to show some progress. The Zimbabwe Ministry of Health recently developed and launched a comprehensive health strategy and investment plan. HIV prevalence continues to decline (down from a high of 29.3 percent in 1997) and annual AIDS deaths, although still unacceptably high, are starting to drop as more AIDS patients are placed on life-prolonging antiretroviral therapy. Prevention efforts, particularly male circumcision and prevention of mother to child transmission, have shown high success rates. Staff shortages continue to be a major issue, but primary nursing vacancies have decreased significantly. Community-based health services are still weak, particularly in rural areas. Assistance to strengthen national drug distribution systems is improving the availability of essential drugs and health care supplies, but these systems remain fragile and almost totally dependent upon donor funding. The core challenges facing the health sector continue to include strengthening human resources for health, ensuring the reliable supply of essential drugs, improving the quality and availability of basic health services, reversing a decline in many critical public health indicators, and refocusing initiatives to achieve the country's Millennium Development Goals.

Despite significant donor support to vulnerable households to restore livelihoods, disposable income remains inadequate and the number of beneficiaries does not include all those in need. As the economy recovers, it is increasingly important to support livelihood projects that help to restore rather than disrupt markets.

Economic Support Funds (ESF):

- **Social Assistance:** ESF, in coordination with other donors, will support the livelihoods of families that have been affected by the economic catastrophe in Zimbabwe. Funding will also be used to support victims of politically motivated violence and torture to the extent the need continues. Currently, no other donor provides direct victim support, which empowers activists to speak out. Victim support will include medical and psychosocial care, relocation expenses, and possibly assistance to the families of those affected. The United States is one of only a few donors that are focusing on community reconciliation associated with political violence and promoting mutual understanding among individuals with differing perspectives. U.S. assistance also focuses on reviving the agricultural sector through provision of credit, extension services, inputs, and re-establishment of farm-to-market linkages. In addition, activities will support business development services.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - State and USAID:

- **Linkages with the Global Health Initiative (GHI) - Assistance provided through the GHCS accounts** will support the principles of GHI, improving health outcomes by working with partner countries to build a sustainable response by investing in health systems and promoting innovation.
- **Global Health Child Survival (GHCS) - State:** Through 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.

- Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - USAID: The primary U.S. objective in the health sector is to continue to support HIV/AIDS prevention, control, and treatment efforts. FY 2012 funds will expand the scope of U.S. assistance to family planning, maternal and child health, and tuberculosis (TB) to support the restoration of the health care system and services.
- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health**: U.S. assistance will increase the outreach of family planning services in rural areas through nongovernmental organizations. It focuses on improving access to methods of contraception that are currently underutilized. In addition, family planning and reproductive health services are integrated into other health services, notably prevention of mother-to-child transmission, HIV counseling and testing, care and support for orphans and vulnerable children, and palliative care.
- **Maternal and Child Health**: U.S. assistance is strengthening maternal, newborn, and child health services in selected locations in the country to help reduce morbidity and mortality in children and reproductive age women. Specific interventions include support for immunization, updating health care protocols, training public health care providers and upgrading selected health care facilities. At the national level, the United States is supporting the Ministry of Health to develop and implement sound policies and strengthen program coordination in compliance with its own strategy.
- **Tuberculosis (TB)**: The United States is helping to improve TB mitigation by supporting the national TB program to increase the availability of TB services and to strengthen TB case detection and management. In particular, assistance is designed to strengthen human resource capacity at service delivery levels by scaling up TB training in all eight provinces and three major cities, improve the management of childhood TB, strengthen programmatic management of multiple-drug-resistant TB, support management capacity for planning and supervision, and expand infection control activities.

Economic Growth

The economy is continuing to recover from years of mismanagement. Constraints continue to limit the growth of the formal sector and sustaining growth is tenuous. There is very little formal employment (formal unemployment is estimated at 80 to 94 percent). Although foreign currency is now widely used and goods have returned to store shelves, there is a severe lack of cash, making many goods unaffordable for the average consumer. Most individuals survive by a combination of informal trading and remittances from relatives working outside the country. The multifaceted economic and political crisis has caused many professionals to migrate to neighboring countries. In a society based on agriculture, commercial farms lie fallow following the highly politicized implementation of the land reform program. Furthermore, smallholder farmers suffer from lack of liquidity, training, and access to markets. Agricultural inputs provided by donors have made a significant difference during the 2010-11 planting season, but overall yields are still below the national requirement. The Government of Zimbabwe has begun to take significant measures to respond to the economic stagnation, including price and trade liberalization. However, economic growth is constrained by a cash-based budgeting system that still needs to meet social sector funding requirements and the crowding-out of the private sector by a bloated civil service, which accounts for 50 percent of the total FY 2011 budget. There is an urgent need for Zimbabwe to address a number of measures that would improve the business-enabling environment and thereby attract private sector investment. Most importantly, the restoration of investor confidence must be achieved by demonstrating a commitment to rule of law and good governance.

Economic Support Funds (ESF): The U.S. objective is to support economic reform and recovery in Zimbabwe. If the transitional government does not make adequate progress in meeting donor benchmarks, assistance beyond the agricultural sector may not come to fruition. 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, the World Bank, and the African Development Bank are significant donors in macroeconomic technical assistance. Currently, there are no donors engaged in trade issues.

U.S. agriculture programs in Zimbabwe are aligned with the priorities and programs of the Feed the Future Initiative. The United States will use ESF to continue efforts to increase agricultural production, processing, and marketing; enhance competitiveness of key value chains to spur rural development; achieve greater food security and nutrition outcomes; and increase rural incomes. Resources will be used to complete the transition from humanitarian to agricultural development programming in Zimbabwe.

As conditions permit, the United States will launch activities to reinvigorate productive segments of the population and increase employment. This will include activities related to both private sector development and agricultural recovery. Creation of market linkages, skills development, and trade capacity building will be essential components of the U.S. assistance program. In addition, the United States will work to strengthen business institutions as they seek to build capacity, raise their profile in civil society, and hold economic policy makers accountable.

The United States will also provide support to a Zimbabwean process to restore property rights and resolve the thorny issue of land tenure. These are critical steps to reviving agricultural production. Particular emphasis will be placed on improving the business-enabling environment to generate local and foreign investment.

Resources will be used to help small and medium-sized business gain access to the financial sector in order to expand and increase competitiveness.

As appropriate, the United States will provide targeted technical assistance to key governmental institutions (the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Economic Planning, and the Central Statistical Office) to strengthen their capacity to develop and institute necessary inclusive growth policy reforms.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: During FY 2010, USAID conducted several evaluations and assessments that informed FY 2010 and FY 2011 budget and planning decisions. In order to inform project implementation, USAID funded a comprehensive Zimbabwean agricultural market study covering 18 key agricultural commodities to determine demand for principal agricultural products. The study allowed pilot project implementers to focus on the best crops to select, develop appropriate marketing mechanisms, and identify key stakeholders to promote and engage. Several agriculture related studies and assessments, including a Feed the Future Assessment and Agricultural Finance demand study are planned in FY 2011 and FY 2012 as part of efforts to broaden the Mission's agricultural interventions and feed into future strategic developments.

The United States recently conducted a joint review of the PEPFAR program in Zimbabwe as well as a midterm review of the HIV/AIDS prevention of mother-to-child transmission program. In addition, annual assessments are completed related to condom pricing, behavior change

communication, and the quality of HIV/AIDS services. Behavior change assessments determine the effectiveness of behavior change communication activities related to HIV/AIDS. Such assessments inform implementation planning and contribute to program management decision-making for health sector assistance. In FY 2011, the Mission plans to update the last democracy and governance sector assessment to validate its results framework and indicators and conduct a midterm evaluation of the democracy and governance program. Collectively, the findings of the sector assessment and the mid-term evaluation will help inform a revised democracy and governance strategy and subsequently the Mission's new development strategy (Country Development Cooperation Strategy) to be prepared in FY 2012.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: Following the review of the results of the agricultural market study and the planned agricultural related studies, the Mission will use funding for a broader agricultural development program that focuses on increasing agricultural production, productivity, and incomes of targeted beneficiary farmers.

In the democracy and governance sector, the planned sector assessment and midterm program evaluation will inform the Mission's democracy and governance programs. USAID will place priority on developing sound democratic institutions, including supporting the country's democratic forces and reform elements of the transitional government to support a transition to democracy.

USAID will continue to strengthen the public health care delivery system and aspects of the private health care system operated by nongovernmental organizations. In August 2010, USAID competitively awarded its Strengthening Private Sector Services for Health project, which focuses on increasing the availability of HIV/AIDS services and related products through the private sector that contribute to national HIV/AIDS mitigation goals. Implementation progress data are used to inform funding and programming decisions and priority is placed on those interventions that have the potential of realizing the greatest public health impact.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: Across the portfolio, USAID's implementing partners achieved significant impact in FY 2010, despite a difficult operating environment. Because of this success, the Mission will use FY 2012 funding to expand existing programs and to branch out into new areas (e.g., macroeconomic assistance). The Mission expects to see significant impact in each of its programming areas during FY 2012. Democracy and governance funding will strengthen the capacity of reformists within the transitional government, enabling them to deliver key aspects of their medium-term plan. Health funding will help revive a recovering health care system, thereby reducing morbidity and mortality. 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

United States foreign assistance to the African Union (AU) focuses on supporting the AU's diplomatic and non-military approaches to preventing, managing, and resolving conflict throughout the continent, recognizing the importance of governance and development issues in the dynamics of both conflict and peace building in Africa. In FY 2012, 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 is to assist the AU in strengthening its institutional capacity to undertake greater leadership on these issues in Africa.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	1,500	3,000	*	1,000
Development Assistance	0	1,500	*	0
Economic Support Fund	1,500	1,500	*	1,000
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	1,500	3,000	*	1,000

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
African Union	3,000	*	1,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,500	*	1,000
Economic Support Fund	1,500	*	1,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,500	*	1,000
4 Economic Growth	1,500	*	0
Development Assistance	1,500	*	0
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,000	*	0
4.8 Environment	500	*	0

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
African Union	3,000	*	1,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,500	*	1,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,500	*	1,000
4 Economic Growth	1,500	*	0
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,000	*	0
4.8 Environment	500	*	0

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
of which: Objective 6	400	*	0
6.2 Administration and Oversight	400	*	0

Governing Justly and Democratically

Seven years after the AU became the continent's principal organization for intergovernmental dialogue and action, it 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 also in political and economic sectors, 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 2012 resources will strengthen the AU's capacity to assist African member states in improving institutions and processes for democratic governance. Project activities will enable the AU to assist member states in fostering democratic and transparent elections, building inclusive governing institutions, and improving the effectiveness of civil society engagement. 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

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)-funded project to provide support to the AU's Democracy and Electoral Assistance Unit (DEAU) ended in September 2010. A performance assessment undertaken before the project's conclusion is being used to guide future programming. The assessment found that the program objective was met; namely, that the DEAU was established and was successfully executing its mandate. Furthermore, the program's five intermediate objectives were substantially attained. The objectives included enhanced AU elections monitoring and observation, establishment and effective operations of a special fund for the DEAU, establishment of an elections expert network, development of electoral process standards, and development of a public relations management strategy.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: The assessment also demonstrated the need to support the expanded role of the more efficient DEAU. Based on the identified remaining gaps and needs in the DEAU, USAID will assist the DEAU to conduct additional election observer trainings, as well as expand the use of the election observer database across the continent, including the preparation for and monitoring of elections in Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, and Tunisia. Funding will also support activities to promote the ratification of the African Charter on Democracy, Elections, and Governance that, when entered into force, will provide to adopting countries a legally binding framework for democratic governance, including free and fair elections.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: The largest expected impact from FY 2012 resources is the strengthening of the AU's capacity to assist African member states in improving institutions and processes for democratic governance.

State Africa Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Department of State's Bureau for African Affairs (AF) uses regional resources primarily to fund programs in African countries that do not typically receive bilateral assistance and that cross geographic boundaries to address regional issues. AF programs promote peace and security, good governance and democracy, and economic growth in sub-Saharan Africa. Additionally, regional resources support projects that demonstrate the U.S. Government's strong commitment to regional security and 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 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	65,803	40,675	*	80,150
Economic Support Fund	23,500	22,550	*	22,950
Foreign Military Financing	2,900	0	*	2,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	4,500	4,500	*	19,150
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	21,303	3,625	*	16,900
Peacekeeping Operations	13,600	10,000	*	19,150
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	65,803	40,675	*	80,150

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
State Africa Regional (AF)	40,675	*	80,150
Africa Conflict Stabilization and Border Security (ACSBS)	0	*	7,150
1 Peace and Security	0	*	7,150
Peacekeeping Operations	0	*	7,150
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	*	7,150
Africa Maritime Security	0	*	4,000
1 Peace and Security	0	*	4,000
Foreign Military Financing	0	*	2,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	*	2,000
Peacekeeping Operations	0	*	2,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	*	2,000
Partnership for Regional East Africa Counter-terrorism (PREACT)	15,850	*	21,300
1 Peace and Security	15,850	*	21,300
Economic Support Fund	2,500	*	2,500

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,500	*	2,500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,000	*	1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000	*	1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,350	*	7,800
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,350	*	7,800
Peacekeeping Operations	10,000	*	10,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	10,000	*	10,000
Horn Of Africa /Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction	0	*	300
1 Peace and Security	0	*	300
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	0	*	300
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	0	*	300
Safe Skies for Africa	3,000	*	2,000
1 Peace and Security	2,000	*	1,000
Economic Support Fund	2,000	*	1,000
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,000	*	1,000
4 Economic Growth	1,000	*	1,000
Economic Support Fund	1,000	*	1,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,000	*	1,000
Trafficking in People (TIP)	600	*	1,000
1 Peace and Security	600	*	1,000
Economic Support Fund	600	*	1,000
1.5 Transnational Crime	600	*	1,000
Trans Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	9,775	*	16,300
1 Peace and Security	9,775	*	16,300
Economic Support Fund	5,000	*	4,000
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	5,000	*	4,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,500	*	3,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,500	*	3,500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,275	*	8,800
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,275	*	8,800
West Africa Regional Security Initiative (WARSI)	0	*	14,650
1 Peace and Security	0	*	6,805
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	0	*	6,805
1.5 Transnational Crime	0	*	6,805
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	0	*	7,845
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	0	*	7,845
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	*	7,845
Africa Regional Democracy Fund	4,300	*	4,300
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	4,300	*	4,300
Economic Support Fund	4,300	*	4,300
2.2 Good Governance	1,600	*	1,600

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,700	*	2,700
Anti-Piracy Incentive Fund	0	*	2,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	0	*	2,000
Economic Support Fund	0	*	2,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	*	2,000
Women's Justice and Empowerment Initiative (WJEI)	3,150	*	3,150
3 Investing in People	3,150	*	3,150
Economic Support Fund	3,150	*	3,150
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	3,150	*	3,150
Conflict Minerals	0	*	1,000
4 Economic Growth	0	*	1,000
Economic Support Fund	0	*	1,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	0	*	1,000
Kimberley Process	3,000	*	3,000
4 Economic Growth	3,000	*	3,000
Economic Support Fund	3,000	*	3,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	3,000	*	3,000
Non-Program	1,000	*	0
4 Economic Growth	1,000	*	0
Economic Support Fund	1,000	*	0
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,000	*	0

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
State Africa Regional (AF)	40,675	*	80,150
1 Peace and Security	28,225	*	57,855
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	13,125	*	24,100
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	0	*	300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	14,500	*	25,650
1.5 Transnational Crime	600	*	7,805
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	4,300	*	14,145
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	*	9,845
2.2 Good Governance	1,600	*	1,600
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,700	*	2,700
3 Investing in People	3,150	*	3,150
3.2 Education	0	*	0
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	3,150	*	3,150
4 Economic Growth	5,000	*	5,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,000	*	1,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	3,000	*	4,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
of which: Objective 6	0	*	1,850
6.2 Administration and Oversight	0	*	1,850

Peace and Security

Given the high levels of state fragility and enormous conflict and transnational issues, the promotion of peace and security remains one of the United States' highest programming priorities in sub-Saharan Africa. In FY 2012, State Africa Regional funds will support programs focused on counterterrorism, stabilization operations and security sector reform, transnational crime, and combating weapons of mass destruction. These programs will continue under the auspices of a number of regional efforts, including the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) and the Partnership for Regional East Africa Counterterrorism (PREACT, formerly known as the East Africa Regional Strategic Initiative). The TSCTP is an integrated, multi-year program focused on increasing individual country and regional capacity in the Sahel region. PREACT, designed using best practices of the TSCTP, is a multi-disciplinary counterterrorism initiative in East Africa to build the counterterrorism capacity of member countries. Other targeted regional peace and security efforts include the Safe Skies for Africa program, the Africa Maritime Security Initiative (AMSI), the West Africa Regional Security Initiative (WARSI), and the Africa Conflict Stabilization and Border Security (ACSBS) program.

Economic Support Funds (ESF): Resources will continue to support cross-border peace and security efforts through the TSCTP, PREACT, and the Safe Skies for Africa programs. The TSCTP and PREACT programs will continue to focus on delegitimizing terrorist ideology, engaging populations at risk of terrorist recruitment, eliminating safe havens, restricting travel, denying terrorists access to finance, and increasing government capabilities. The Safe Skies for Africa program helps combat terrorism, narcotics trafficking, trafficking in persons, and smuggling. By promoting sustainable improvement of aviation safety and security in the region, the United States improves the safety and security of U.S. citizens at home and abroad.

Program funds will also support projects to combat trafficking in persons in countries that have shown a willingness to address the problem, but whose governments are experiencing severe funding shortfalls that prevent them from meeting the challenge. This serious transnational crime problem includes involuntary domestic servitude, forced child labor, sex trafficking and prostitution, child sex tourism, and child soldiering.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): Resources will support stabilization operations and security-sector reform initiatives focused on defense, military, and border restructuring reform and operations. The AMSI will provide equipment to select African countries to increase their capacity to protect Africa from illicit fishing, oil bunkering, and illegal trafficking of arms and persons. The AMSI will also provide equipment, including spare parts, to sustain priority program activities previously implemented through FMF and the Section 1206 program. FMF-funded equipment complements AMSI training requested under Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) below.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): Programs will support stabilization operations and security-sector reform, and address transnational crime. The TSCTP and PREACT programs will focus on enhancing security and criminal justice sector performance and promoting systematic change in partner countries to reinforce their ability to provide security, enable institutional reform, support conflict mitigation, and deepen strategic relationships.

WARSI resources will enhance stabilization operations and security sector reform in the West Africa region. WARSI seeks to enhance the ability of West African states to respond to the threat of transnational crime by developing and sustaining effective, professional, and accountable law enforcement and other security sector services. WARSI supports strengthening the rule of law and human rights in West African countries and sharing information, lessons learned, and best practices within the West Africa region to enhance national capacity. WARSI also supports the Economic Community of West African States in its efforts to fulfill its regional role in addressing transnational crime. WARSI funds were previously requested in each bilateral budget.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): Programs will support counterterrorism efforts and combat weapons of mass destruction. TSCTP and PRACT resources will support programs to deny terrorist sponsorship, support, and sanctuary; strengthen security sector capacity to track and prevent terrorist movement; continue support for a Resident Legal Advisor in East Africa to train prosecutors and recommend improvements in anti-money-laundering legislation; strengthen the ability of partner countries to detect and interdict illicit cash smuggling across their borders; and strengthen counterterrorism capabilities of law enforcement agencies.

Programs will also 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 Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance funding will facilitate and encourage cross-border enforcement cooperation, information sharing, and the exchange of best practices between Kenya and the Horn of Africa. 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 strengthen steps to tighten regional border controls.

Peacekeeping Operations (PKO): PKO resources will support stabilization operations and security-sector reform initiatives focused on defense, military, and border restructuring, reform, and operations.

The military component of the PRACT will support the training and equipping of counterterrorist military units in the East Africa region. Funds will also support advisory assistance and infrastructure enhancements.

The ACSBS Initiative will continue to support stabilization of regional crises on the African continent such as in the Great Lakes region in Central Africa (including against rebel groups such as the Lord's Resistance Army), the Mano River region in West Africa, the Horn of Africa, and in Chad and the Central African Republic where there is spillover from the conflict in Sudan. Funds will support monitoring teams, advisory assistance, training, logistical support, infrastructure enhancements, regional planning meetings, and equipment.

The Peacekeeping Operations component of the AMSI will support the training component of the Africa Command's Africa Partnership Station and Africa Maritime Law Enforcement Programs. While Department of Defense operation and maintenance funds will support the movement of ships and some personnel, State AF Regional resources will support training activities with foreign militaries, institutional capacity building, support to centers of excellence, and individually tailored

programs for a given country or region. AMSI is an example of the Department of State and the Department of Defense leveraging each other's capabilities, funds, and authorities to implement foreign assistance programs.

Governing Justly and Democratically

Strengthening democratic institutions and the rule of law is the U.S. Government's highest overarching foreign policy priority in sub-Saharan Africa. Funds will support democracy and governance activities in African countries that do not typically receive bilateral assistance, and the work of sub-regional organizations, such as the Southern African Development Community or the African Union, fielding election monitors and observers at potentially contentious sites in the region. Regional resources will also support programming through the Africa Regional Democracy Fund (ARDF) to support good governance and strengthen political competition and consensus building, and through the WARSI to enhance the ability of West African states to respond to the threat of transnational crime

Economic Support Funds (ESF): Programs will focus on three critical areas: building the capacity of independent national electoral commissions to conduct free, fair, and transparent elections; encouraging governing and opposition candidates and political parties to focus on service delivery and constructive, facts-based policy debate; and enhancing respect for the rule of law and basic human rights. 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.

The ARDF will also support democratic, electoral, political, and consensus-building processes in countries that face serious challenges in these areas. 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.

A new rule-of-law effort, the Anti-Piracy Incentive Fund, will focus on strengthening the capacity of governments in the region to accept, prosecute, convict, and jail pirates under local and international laws.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): Resources will support a key component of the WARSI, which is to strengthen security sector reform and human rights in West African countries. Program activities will promote the rule of law by strengthening justice systems to enhance systematic civil and criminal justice sector performance.

Investing in People

Programs will advance and strengthen women's rights through the Women's Justice and Empowerment Initiative (WJEI) and support the provision of social services to victims of sexual and gender-based violence.

Economic Support Funds (ESF): Resources will continue to focus on raising awareness of violence against women and children, changing related attitudes and behavior, and providing support to victims. Funds will expand the geographic scope of services, extending care to rural communities and additional post-conflict or security-challenged African countries such as the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Uganda, and Zimbabwe.

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 will support African efforts to advance economic growth and development through programs that promote cross-border and international trade and investment, and expand private sector competitiveness.

Economic Support Funds (ESF): Resources will support projects that expand trade and investment flows between the United States and Africa and within the Africa region, strengthen Africa's private sector, encourage the development of capital markets, and increase productivity.

The Safe Skies for Africa (SSFA) program will continue to promote sustainable improvement of aviation safety, security, and air navigation in sub-Saharan Africa as a means of advancing economic development. SSFA will also continue to encourage economic integration and growth and facilitate the broadening of aviation links that expand opportunities for business travel, tourism, and cargo movements.

Funds programmed under the auspices of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme will continue to focus on arresting the flow of conflict diamonds and enhancing private sector competitiveness within the diamond trading community. The Kimberley Process now has 49 members representing 75 countries. Program activities will strengthen land tenure and property rights for alluvial diamond miners in select West and Central African countries, and improve 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. Resources also support field reconnaissance, mapping, and archival research to assess diamond production capacity and mining intensity.

Resources will establish a new program to assist African countries with addressing the problems of conflict minerals in eastern Congo. The funds will cover start-up costs associated with launching and sustaining an interagency process, and promoting coordination among international donors.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: State 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 2010 follow.

The interagency TSCTP working group completed a comprehensive program evaluation in FY 2010. It consists of a critical analysis of TSCTP's overarching policy priorities, objectives, and programming approach. Results provide a foundation on which the interagency community is able to assess the overall value of the program, replicate best practices, and strengthen identified weaknesses.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: Budget and programmatic decisions for FY 2012 are informed by program performance detailed here. Funds will continue to support successful programs such as the examples provided. Through TSCTP and PREACT, regional funds were used to promote security sector capacity-building and cross-border

cooperation in West and East Africa. Mali, for example, cooperates closely with the United States in counterterrorism primarily through the interagency (Department of State, the U.S. Agency for International Development, 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.

Resources were used to advance a constitution-drafting process in Somalia organized by the United Nations Development Program. The United States supported the work of the Independent Federal Constitution Commission in its efforts to develop and enhance the skills necessary to support the transitional process. As a direct result of program-related workshops, training events, and consensus-building activities, members of all 27 parliamentary committees were trained on consensus-building techniques and were subsequently able to develop the draft constitution law.

In Tanzania, regional ESF resources supported civic education activities conducted on the mainland to help address the lack of understanding of electoral processes in rural areas of the country. Focus groups included women, youth, and people with disabilities, and topics covered important key issues associated with understanding constitutional rights and duties in the electoral process. More than a million people now have a better understanding and appreciation of their role in the electoral process.

In FY 2010, WJEI programs were more tactically organized into a dual-pronged approach of providing direct clinical and social services while simultaneously conducting sensitization campaigns, which effectively addressed attitudes of fear, stigma, and deeply entrenched social norms. In addition, WJEI programs helped to raise awareness of public policy and laws regarding women's rights, and to assist communities to overcome the barriers to recognizing gender-based violence as a problem. Activities engaged community and traditional leaders, media, and other outlets to develop and implement awareness campaigns, seminars, and workshops, which established a positive community response that encourages victims to seek services without stigma and humiliation.

Funds also supported implementation of Kimberley Process programs through the Property Rights and Artisanal Diamond Development (PRAAD) project, which clearly defines property rights, creates land registers, and increases the capacity of artisanal miners to keep mining and production records. In the Central African Republic, the PRAAD project decreased the number of active conflicts by clarifying and mapping the property boundaries of 1,866 mining claims and publicly validating 535 of them through community held workshops. In FY 2010, the program supported environmental protection and alternative livelihood activities such as fish farming through training and technical assistance to 731 individuals living and working in mining communities. Documentary films chronicling PRAAD's challenges and success stories won the bronze award at the 2010 Houston International Film Festival and the Gold Award for Excellence in the Education category in the Communicator Awards Festival.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: 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. However, the program struggles to deal with the huge proportion of largely unregulated diamond mining in alluvial producer countries, where an estimated 1 million workers are alleged to be producing more than \$1 billion in raw diamonds annually.

USAID Africa Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)'s Africa Regional program addresses critical regional issues and develops solutions that are not amenable to single country-based approaches. It also builds capacity in a wide array of regional organizations and networks that can carry these solutions across borders, and provides policy and technical support to USAID's 3 regional missions, 2 other overseas regional programs, and 23 bilateral Missions in Africa.

Africa faces a number of regional challenges, including:

- Continued governance and/or conflict challenges with regional impacts, e.g., in Sudan, the Democratic Republic of Congo, and the multiple countries affected by the Lord's Resistance Army or by rapid expansion of drug trafficking
- Managing natural resources that cross country boundaries
- Expanding African trade within and beyond Africa
- The introduction of new bilateral partners, including China, India, Brazil and a number of new private partners
- New and growing stresses from climate change
- Disease and health systems challenges that transcend country borders

Addressing these challenges through targeted and effective regional efforts - and expanding the capacity of African organizations - will enhance growth and poverty reduction, and mitigate the impacts of instability. The USAID Africa Regional program addresses various challenges across sub-regions and countries, including those where 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 and environmental quality, mitigate the effects of climate change, improve food security, and expand trade-led investment and economic growth.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	159,979	129,190	*	163,433
Development Assistance	130,205	108,916	*	60,023
Economic Support Fund	10,000	500	*	0
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	19,774	19,774	*	103,410
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	159,979	129,190	*	163,433

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	129,190	*	163,433
1 Peace and Security	2,650	*	3,750
Development Assistance	2,150	*	3,750
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,175	*	325
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	975	*	3,425
Economic Support Fund	500	*	0
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	500	*	0
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	4,700	*	4,750
Development Assistance	4,700	*	4,750
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	*	500
2.2 Good Governance	1,900	*	2,250
2.4 Civil Society	2,800	*	2,000
3 Investing in People	72,005	*	116,290
Development Assistance	52,231	*	12,880
3.1 Health	4,000	*	5,880
3.2 Education	45,231	*	7,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	3,000	*	0
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	19,774	*	103,410
3.1 Health	19,774	*	103,410
4 Economic Growth	49,835	*	38,643
Development Assistance	49,835	*	38,643
4.2 Trade and Investment	5,750	*	7,863
4.3 Financial Sector	3,400	*	4,500
4.4 Infrastructure	5,400	*	8,000
4.5 Agriculture	20,000	*	5,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,820	*	2,000
4.8 Environment	13,465	*	11,280

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	129,190	*	163,433
1 Peace and Security	2,650	*	3,750
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,675	*	325
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	975	*	3,425
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	4,700	*	4,750
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	*	500
2.2 Good Governance	1,900	*	2,250
2.4 Civil Society	2,800	*	2,000
3 Investing in People	72,005	*	116,290

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
3.1 Health	23,774	*	109,290
3.2 Education	45,231	*	7,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	3,000	*	0
4 Economic Growth	49,835	*	38,643
4.2 Trade and Investment	5,750	*	7,863
4.3 Financial Sector	3,400	*	4,500
4.4 Infrastructure	5,400	*	8,000
4.5 Agriculture	20,000	*	5,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,820	*	2,000
4.8 Environment	13,465	*	11,280
of which: Objective 6	24,126	*	19,400
6.1 Program Design and Learning	3,147	*	3,716
6.2 Administration and Oversight	20,979	*	15,684

Peace and Security

The USAID Africa Regional program provides technical assistance for strategy development, analysis, and activity design and implementation, and facilitates interagency coordination among USAID, the Department of State, and the Department of Defense in program development throughout Africa, especially in West Africa and the Horn of Africa.

Development Assistance (DA): Resources will support counterterrorism programs that fight extremist exploitation, reduce terrorist recruiting of targeted populations, and limit the areas in which terrorists can operate. Programs will also build the capacity of regional partners to prevent and manage conflict and promote stability.

Governing Justly and Democratically

Poor governance is one of the principal obstacles to Africa's development, and strengthening democratic institutions is the U.S. Government's highest foreign policy priority in sub-Saharan Africa. The USAID Africa Regional program strives to improve governance and build the capacity of civil society to play a critical role in advancing reforms.

Development Assistance (DA): Resources will support anticorruption training for young leaders in government and civil society. The program will provide 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 USAID Africa Regional program will also continue its support to monitoring and evaluation tools that track democracy and governance trends regionally through public opinion surveys, regional capacity building, and comparative studies on the operational context and capacity of civil society and the media.

Investing in People

Development throughout Africa is impeded by the world's highest rates of fertility, death, and disease. In FY 2012, the USAID 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 and sanitation. It will also strengthen African education systems through support to host government-led reforms and capacity building. Staff will provide technical and strategic guidance

to higher education partnerships, youth, literacy, and education in conflict or fragile states, to address regional and national economic development priorities across all sectors.

Development Assistance (DA):

- **Basic Education:** The education program will continue providing technical support, guidance, and leadership to regional organizations and USAID Missions in strategy development, program design, performance monitoring, and oversight at the country level. The program also supports higher education, youth-focused programming, literacy, and systems strengthening. 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. The program also serves as the intellectual and research hub that promulgates lessons learned and evidence-based data on basic and higher education, including children's access to education in conflict settings. Resources will create a network of researchers, scholars, and African institutions that will develop and apply policy and practices to strengthen African education.
- **Water Supply and Sanitation:** The water program will continue to support directly 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. Resources 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 nongovernmental organizations.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - USAID:

- **Linkages with the Global Health Initiative (GHI) -** Assistance provided through the GHCS account will support the principles of GHI, improving health outcomes by working with partner countries to build a sustainable response by investing in health systems and promoting innovation.
- **The USAID Africa Regional program** will focus accelerating ongoing efforts to foster integration across diseases, programs, and providers; assure programs are woman- and girl-centered; and increase sustainability by strengthening the health systems that enable the effective delivery of basic services. The program will continue to identify innovative regional approaches to improving health and advancing those approaches in the health agenda in Africa.
- **HIV/AIDS:** Funding will support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief. The program will continue its pioneering efforts to improve HIV/AIDS programming for orphans and vulnerable children and HIV/TB co-infection while promoting the too-often neglected area of pediatric AIDS. Special attention will be given to assuring the seamless integration of the HIV/AIDS program with the other components of the Global Health Initiative.
- **Tuberculosis (TB):** The program will continue to improve treatment using the Directly Observed Treatment short course (DOTS), 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. Priority will be given to community DOTS and helping countries scale up successful community programs.

- **Malaria:** The program will support the President's Malaria Initiative efforts to promote adoption of community approaches to malaria treatment; strengthen commodities management capacity; build regional institutional malaria surveillance, monitoring, and evaluation capacity; and train host country national partners in strategic information management.
- **Maternal and Child Health:** Resources will help accelerate the implementation of focused antenatal care, rollout of newborn training, and the implementation of newborn resuscitation. The program will strive to change policies and introduce the active management of the third stage of labor and other innovative approaches. In the context of the GHI, the program will support increasing coverage of proven interventions such as immunization and diarrheal disease control, and it will promote innovative health service delivery approaches. The quantity and quality of in-service midwife training will be improved to address the critical gap of this cadre of health worker in most countries. The program will continue to strengthen 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, staffing, logistics) required to plan, implement, evaluate, and sustain disease prevention and treatment programs.
- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health:** The program will continue to develop and apply innovative approaches for making family planning methods more accessible at the community-level by addressing issues related to training of service providers, contraceptive security, and the role of the private sector.
- **Health Systems Strengthening:** Resources will be used to document, disseminate, and strengthen innovative health financing approaches, including community and national health insurance models, performance-based financing, and increased efficiencies of country health budget execution. The program will promote the role of the private sector in regards to increasing public and private sector partnerships and helping countries to change policies to ensure a positive environment for private sector investment. The program will continue to focus on health workforce issues including increasing the quantity and quality of in-service midwife training, identifying, and sharing best practices regarding community health workers including costs and performance.

Economic Growth

In Africa, increasing agricultural production and productivity is central to accelerating poverty-reducing growth. Agriculture provides employment for 65 percent of Africans and comprises 30 percent to 40 percent of the continent's gross domestic product. Sustained agricultural growth is therefore essential to increase rural incomes, reduce poverty, and improve food security. Likewise, small and medium enterprise development and increased trade and investment are needed to stimulate economic growth, generate wealth, and reduce poverty. 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 the economic prosperity of the continent.

USAID Africa Regional's FY 2012 program will support the timely implementation of the Feed the Future (FTF) and Global Climate Change (GCC) Initiatives, the Partnership for Growth, and ongoing biodiversity, natural resources management, and environment programs to promote sustainable regional food security, trade development, and climate change agendas. The programs

will work with public-private partnerships, other U.S. agencies, G-20 partners and African institutions 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):

Funding will support the trade development program, which will complement agricultural assistance by fostering policy, legal, and regulatory action to spur trade, investment and regional integration, build capacity, and improve the competitiveness of small and medium enterprises important for agricultural value chains. 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.

Infrastructure programs will continue to support effective interventions aimed at increasing access to energy and communications services through a variety of public and private partnerships, analysis, and assistance interventions.

Financial sector programming will help to build the capacity of African institutions to conduct economic research, analysis, and knowledge sharing. Sound market-based principles will be promoted to ensure that staple food systems are working effectively.

The agriculture program will support the FTF initiative efforts in sub-Saharan Africa by working to create an enabling environment for agricultural and private investment, improve productivity, and connect farmers to markets. Resources will support the introduction of new technologies to millions of farmers, facilitation of agribusiness development, reduction of threats to animal health, and capacity strengthening of African regional technical and economic organizations.

Resources will improve private sector competitiveness by continuing to work with African and international private companies, local and international nongovernmental organizations, farmer organizations, and national and regional agricultural research and trade organizations to increase agricultural productivity and production by deploying technologies and management practices.

In FY 2012, resources will continue support for forestry and biodiversity conservation research, analysis, and technical assistance, including attention to sustainable landscapes. In addition, efforts will focus on improving information sharing among stakeholders and linkages with extractive industries and faith-based initiatives. The new GCC Initiative 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 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 USAID Africa Regional program conducts an annual portfolio review of all activities, focusing on performance results, financial management, and evaluation findings. In FY 2010, a retrospective impact and experience evaluation, titled “Paradise Lost? Lessons from 25 years of USAID Environment Programs in Madagascar,” provided an important capture of lessons learned applicable to USAID interventions elsewhere, as

well as a foundation for potential re-engagement if there is resolution of the current constitutional crisis. Other important evaluations in FY 2010 included the midterm evaluation of USAID's counterextremism programming in Africa, a program review of USAID support to the African Union's Democracy and Electoral Assistance Unit, and an evaluation of the Empowering Cocoa Households with Educational Solutions partnership with the World Cocoa Foundation. A major evaluation of the Initiative to End Hunger in Africa is currently under way in order to inform implementation of the FTF Initiative. Evaluations of recent literacy, textbook, teacher training, curriculum development and girls scholarship programs will be conducted in FY 2011 to inform future programming in basic education.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: During FY 2010, one of USAID Africa Regional program's donor partners, the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, conducted an evaluation on the past performance of the Afrobarometer, a regional public opinion survey and analysis effort that measures trends and perceptions about democracy, poverty, and government performance across Africa. Based on the findings of this evaluation, the USAID Africa Regional program entered into a new agreement with Afrobarometer that will ensure continued public opinion survey and analysis while addressing certain management issues identified in the evaluation.

A program review of USAID- and Department of State-funded assistance to the African Union's (AU) Political Affairs Directorate for the creation of an Electoral Assistance Unit at AU headquarters in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, provided useful information for the design of a cost-effective follow-on program. The program review also created an opportunity to work closely with AU partners to ensure that their views and preferences were incorporated into the program design and selection of grantees. With the program review, responsibility for funding the follow-on activities will shift from the USAID Africa Regional program to USAID's African Union operating unit.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: The focus of the USAID Africa Regional program in FY 2012 will be on overall management and oversight, and implementation of selected regional components of the GCC, GHI, and FTF Initiatives, as well as programs in democracy and governance and education. It is expected that most analytical work will be completed and each initiative will begin to achieve overall goals and objectives for improved health, food security, and climate change adaptation and mitigation.

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 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	20,500	20,500	*	23,210
Development Assistance	20,500	20,500	*	23,210
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	20,500	20,500	*	23,210

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
USAID Central Africa Regional	20,500	*	23,210
4 Economic Growth	20,500	*	23,210
Development Assistance	20,500	*	23,210
4.8 Environment	20,500	*	23,210

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
USAID Central Africa Regional	20,500	*	23,210
4 Economic Growth	20,500	*	23,210
4.8 Environment	20,500	*	23,210
of which: Objective 6	2,600	*	2,321
6.1 Program Design and Learning	500	*	2,321
6.2 Administration and Oversight	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 (NRM) for the region's millions of hectares of tropical forests, and explore sustainable financing opportunities through private trade in carbon markets in FY 2012. CARPE activities take place in 12 key biodiversity landscapes in 7 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 crosscutting 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 2012 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 and comprehensive performance management system based on a multi-year Performance Management Plan. The Operating Unit conducts annual data quality assessments against pre-determined targets, and then allocates its budget among 16 activities according to performance. An annual portfolio review covering activity performance and pipeline analysis was last conducted in November 2010. Additionally, an external evaluation of CARPE Phase II was conducted in late FY 2010 to validate the technical strategy and approach, assess program performance, and make technical and management recommendations for the third phase of CARPE.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: The findings of the external evaluation showed that the landscape approach and landscape-level land use planning is one of CARPE's greatest achievements. It brought diverse stakeholders together to develop a common vision for their lands and a set of strategies and plans for their realization. The success of this approach has leveraged substantial additional financing from other donors. The management of protected areas has been strengthened, illegal logging has been reduced, and the area of humid forest under certified forest management plans has increased to 4.5 million hectares. In addition, CARPE has been exceptionally successful in the establishment of international agreements setting mechanisms for the collaborative management of transboundary landscapes and protected areas. Progress on community-based NRM has been limited due to inadequate legal frameworks. CARPE has contributed to a wide range of policy and regulatory reforms and developed effective, remote-sensing-based monitoring systems for deforestation. Its capacity building efforts have been exceptional, with over 30,000 people trained in 2010 alone on conservation-related subjects.

The evaluation also made recommendations for CARPE Phase III. These recommendations included support for implementation through 2017, support for strengthening and completing CARPE's focus on forest and biodiversity conservation with increased emphasis on the implementation of sustainable NRM systems, adding a new distinct objective for climate change mitigation with a focus on testing field-level systems for avoided deforestation, and building national and regional readiness and capacity to implement Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation programs. They recommended that CARPE III support forest monitoring and modeling related to climate change, as well as reasonable allocation of forest carbon revenue that respect the right of indigenous peoples and local communities. The findings of the external evaluation and the information obtained from the internal monitoring and evaluation systems have been taken into account for the development of the Regional Development Cooperation Strategy for CARPE III.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: In addition to consolidating the achievements in sustainable NRM and biodiversity conservation under the current phase, CARPE III will use FY 2012 funds to expand the program of tropical forest landscape management to new areas and support climate change mitigation. Sustainable NRM and biodiversity conservation will increase. The institutional capacity for natural resource monitoring and climate change mitigation will be strengthened. The policy and regulatory environment for NRM and global climate change will improve. By the end of FY 2012, approximately 66 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 subjects related to natural resource management, biodiversity conservation, governance, and climate change.

USAID East Africa Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Development and democracy in the East and Central Africa (ECA) region remains fragile. The Great Lakes region is on a path of post-conflict recovery with peaceful elections in Rwanda and Burundi, stability in Rwanda, and recovery investments being made in Northern Uganda. However, violence and insecurity remain endemic in eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and the Lord's Resistance Army continues to terrorize parts of DRC, Central African Republic, and Southern Sudan. In the Horn of Africa, pastoralist conflict continues, and may be exacerbated if climate change increases the frequency and severity of regional droughts. The ongoing conflict in southern Somalia, which has destabilizing spillover effects in the region, is a source of violent extremism and contributes to actual and potential threats in Burundi and Uganda. Both of these countries provide peacekeepers to the African Union Mission in Somalia. U.S. assistance to the ECA region in FY 2012 will focus on agriculture and global climate change, expanding trade and economic opportunities, improving the health status of vulnerable people, mitigating cross-border conflicts, and reducing opportunities for cross-border corruption.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	56,378	58,428	*	62,963
Development Assistance	46,793	48,093	*	52,913
Economic Support Fund	0	750	*	0
Global Health and Child Survival - State	0	0	*	800
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	9,585	9,585	*	9,250
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	56,378	58,428	*	62,963

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
USAID East Africa Regional	58,428	*	62,963
1 Peace and Security	4,722	*	4,350
Development Assistance	3,972	*	4,350
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	272	*	300
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	3,700	*	4,050
Economic Support Fund	750	*	0
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	750	*	0
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	700	*	650
Development Assistance	700	*	650
2.2 Good Governance	700	*	650
3 Investing in People	12,585	*	12,050
Development Assistance	3,000	*	2,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
3.1 Health	3,000	*	2,000
Global Health and Child Survival - State	0	*	800
3.1 Health	0	*	800
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	9,585	*	9,250
3.1 Health	9,585	*	9,250
4 Economic Growth	40,421	*	45,913
Development Assistance	40,421	*	45,913
4.2 Trade and Investment	6,400	*	6,513
4.3 Financial Sector	1,950	*	1,600
4.4 Infrastructure	4,621	*	4,100
4.5 Agriculture	20,000	*	22,000
4.8 Environment	7,450	*	11,700

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
USAID East Africa Regional	58,428	*	62,963
1 Peace and Security	4,722	*	4,350
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	750	*	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	272	*	300
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	3,700	*	4,050
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	700	*	650
2.2 Good Governance	700	*	650
3 Investing in People	12,585	*	12,050
3.1 Health	12,585	*	12,050
4 Economic Growth	40,421	*	45,913
4.2 Trade and Investment	6,400	*	6,513
4.3 Financial Sector	1,950	*	1,600
4.4 Infrastructure	4,621	*	4,100
4.5 Agriculture	20,000	*	22,000
4.8 Environment	7,450	*	11,700
of which: Objective 6	9,939	*	10,745
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,776	*	1,328
6.2 Administration and Oversight	8,163	*	9,417

Peace and Security

The ECA region continues to confront multiple conflict issues and sources of insecurity. Factors exacerbating conflict include minimal development investment in conflict-prone areas due to security and logistical concerns, youth alienation and unemployment, widespread availability of small arms, pressure on natural resources such as water, presence of illicit drug trafficking and organized crime, and cultural and religious beliefs. Regional economic communities, national governments, and civil society are actively engaged in mitigating these conflict and instability issues. Early-warning and response systems are maturing and beginning to have real mitigation impact locally, nationally, and regionally. Joint strategies developed by regional economic

communities facilitate national government cooperation on cross-border instability issues. Civil society has a growing voice in addressing these issues, and is effectively intervening to prevent small disputes from escalating into community conflict.

Development Assistance (DA): FY 2012 funding will be used to increase the impact of regional conflict mitigation and stability initiatives. Funds will support institutional strengthening for key regional organizations, including technical assistance to develop and implement regional strategies to improve economic integration. Programs will ensure linkages among regional bodies, national governments and civil society organizations, and local peace actors.

Governing Justly and Democratically

Democratic development in the ECA region faces multiple challenges, including widespread corruption, struggling social service delivery, constraints on civil liberties, and poorly performing governance institutions. Openings for progress vary by country, and include Kenya's new constitution, Tanzania's increased commitment to address corruption, and a second round of peaceful post-conflict elections in Burundi; other challenges remain entrenched. ECA regional institutions now play an active role in promoting and encouraging democratic reform and improved governance, in particular to advance economic integration agendas and address cross-border security issues tied to governance and stability. Efforts include reducing corruption; harmonizing legal systems, improving the quality of elections, and increasing the participation of civil society and the private sector in policymaking, implementation, and oversight.

Development Assistance (DA): FY 2012 funds will be used to expand the reach and impact of regional initiatives to improve governance and encourage democratic practices. U.S. assistance will support cross-country learning to enable best practices and innovations from leading ECA countries to be applied in other countries in the region. Technical assistance and institutional capacity-building will also be provided to regional bodies for developing and implementing regional democracy and governance initiatives to improve their effectiveness and sustainability.

Investing in People

The ECA region faces daunting challenges, including high malnutrition rates and deaths of children under five and unacceptably high maternal mortality. Tuberculosis (TB) and HIV/AIDS continue to decimate populations in the region, not only creating a heavy burden on the countries' health systems but also undermining the well-being and development of the region's populations.

Development Assistance (DA):

- Water: FY 2012 funds will be used to design and implement a new activity. The new program will link potable water and sanitation issues to new activities in adaptive climate change.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - State and USAID:

- Linkages with the Global Health Initiative (GHI) - Assistance provided through the GHCS accounts will support the principles of GHI, improving health outcomes by working with partner countries to build a sustainable response by investing in health systems and promoting innovation.
- Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - State: The East Africa Regional Office will receive funding to support the regional HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of PEPFAR.

- Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - USAID: USAID will continue to work with regional organizations to identify opportunities to address the critical HIV/AIDS, TB, maternal and child health (MCH), and family planning needs of vulnerable and marginalized populations along the region's transport corridors and in selected conflict and post-conflict locations. Partnering with bilateral missions, USAID will continue developing African expertise and leadership in health to advocate for policies that improve access to services and information, and the diffusion of new interventions that are effective in addressing the health challenges in the region. USAID will also support health-systems strengthening activities needed to make sustainable improvements in health.
- **Tuberculosis (TB)**: USAID will continue to lead the policy dialogue on TB as a re-emerging threat to the continent, especially with the increased prevalence of TB/HIV co-infection and the threat of multi-drug-resistant TB (MDR-TB). USAID will support a regional supranational reference laboratory and a Center of Excellence in managing MDR-TB and strengthen their capacity to provide services for the region. Regional African partners will also continue training on improving the quality of first-line diagnosis and treatment through networks in multiple countries.
- **Maternal and Child Health (MCH)**: USAID will continue to support regional activities targeted at helping countries scale up proven interventions to improve MCH, and new evidence-based initiatives will be expanded in the region.
- **Family Planning (FP)**: USAID will expand testing of high-quality voluntary service delivery models that reach men and women in emergency and post-conflict situations. USAID will continue its support to regional African organizations to develop regional health policies that support voluntary reproductive health services and to develop state-of-the-art training programs for health providers. Activities will address the prevention and treatment of gender-based violence, a major barrier to the use of reproductive health services in the region.

Economic Growth

The regional Economic Growth agenda focuses on two Presidential Initiatives - Feed the Future (FTF) and Global Climate Change (GCC) - and incorporates complementary work in trade and investment, the financial sector, and improved infrastructure procedures, such as harmonized cross-border management and customs practices. USAID has engaged strategic African partners, including the East African Community (EAC) and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), as well as regional trade associations and African-led research and development institutions.

Food insecurity can be viewed as a patchwork across the region; some areas are food-secure, while others are home to some of the poorest, most food-insecure populations in the world. The high cost of trading goods regionally contributes to poverty and food insecurity by dampening product competitiveness and inhibiting access to regional markets for African-produced goods, often leading to inefficient and expensive import substitutes. Capital infrastructure remains a key constraint to increased economic competitiveness and food security. Transport and energy costs are among the highest in the world. In the environmental sector, global climate change is severely affecting natural resources, as well as the provision of ecosystem services and livelihoods throughout the region, particularly in northern Kenya, Southern Sudan, Ethiopia, Somalia, and Djibouti.

Development Assistance (DA): USAID's regional activities will complement bilateral programs, effectively leveraging regional stability and growth. Improved and harmonized policies and regulations will continue to advance the enabling environment.

USAID will work closely with other donors to increase efficiencies along the major trade corridors and facilitate the free movement of food from surplus to deficit areas. Programs will also build upon the successes of the African Growth and Opportunity Act, and continue to assist African entrepreneurs and firms to access United States and international markets.

USAID will continue to provide assistance to increase access to finance in support of trade, food security, and competitiveness in the region. USAID will also work with EAC and COMESA to harmonize financial policies that are open, transparent, and conducive to trade. Activities will include collaboration with policy makers, regional trade associations, and banks to integrate the region's nascent commodities exchanges.

Infrastructure activities will increase transparency and streamline processes at the region's border posts. To reduce the time and cost of moving goods, USAID will continue to focus on improving key transportation corridors in the region, focusing on software improvements and training. USAID will also strengthen the enabling environment of the regional power pool in order to encourage investments in the production and transmission of clean energy supplies to buffer against price fluctuations and unforeseen shortages or blackouts.

As a part of FTF, USAID will coordinate with African institutions and governments, as well as other development partners, within the framework of the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Program. With FY 2012 funds, USAID will help to increase trade flows of staple foods in the region, focusing on two strategic transit corridors. Activities will open up integrated regional markets and improve regional access to technologies, knowledge, and inputs.

As part of the GCC Initiative, USAID promotes the development and use of clean and renewable energy technologies, and implements climate change adaptation and mitigation activities. FY 2012 resources will be used to implement programs that will focus on regionally integrated adaptation knowledge, successful practices, research, and policies. Activities focused on natural resources management will lead to improved watersheds and rangelands to improve the condition of natural resources upon which millions of livelihoods depend.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: USAID uses evaluations, performance management plans, portfolio reviews, pipeline analyses, and joint-partner working sessions to inform Mission-wide understanding of performance results and impact. Performance monitoring plans for all USAID programs were updated in FY 2010, helping partners to clarify data sets being reported for progress and impact. USAID continues to work 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 help to prevent duplication of effort, and focus investments from multiple sources on technologies and innovation systems that increase the sustainability of regional programs. USAID will also strengthen its monitoring and evaluation systems for the FTF and GCC Initiatives.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: The outcome of the midterm strategic plan review of the Intergovernmental Authority for Development's Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism will inform the nature of continued USAID support with

FY 2012 funds. An FY 2010 regional nutrition assessment has informed the regional nutrition investment framework, and will be used to expand high impact nutrition interventions. Lessons learned from an evaluation of the Regional Enhanced Livelihoods in Pastoral Areas program will be used to focus future programs in livestock on attainable and high-priority components; e.g., regionally harmonized policies for livestock production and trade, harmonization of regional transitory animal disease control strategies, and advocacy for evidence-based policy changes.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: The FY 2012 request will allow USAID to complement bilateral programs to address the dire health situation in the region. Additionally, the request will allow the regional program to support and build the capacity of African regional institutions to support ministries of health to address regional health challenges. A key component will be working with countries to document impact of new health interventions in the region. FY 2012 funding allows the USAID program to provide regional leadership and harmonization for both FTF and GCC. USAID will also reinforce African leadership on regional integration within the EAC and COMESA.

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.

U.S. assistance to Southern Africa promotes the overall stability and productivity of the region through investments that foster increased trade and economic growth; improve food security; bolster principles of good governance, including the governance of shared natural resources; and address the threat posed by HIV/AIDS.

The United States will integrate programs that mitigate the effects of climate change into current work in southern Africa, in addition to providing continued assistance for trade and investment, the agriculture sector, water resource management, and the environment. Support for governing justly and democratically will be a focus of U.S. assistance through programs targeting the rule of law and human rights, and political competition and consensus building. The United States will also continue supporting regional health programs.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	28,127	30,727	*	33,070
Development Assistance	26,127	26,927	*	27,670
Global Health and Child Survival - State	0	1,800	*	3,400
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	2,000	2,000	*	2,000
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	28,127	30,727	*	33,070

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
USAID Southern Africa Regional	30,727	*	33,070
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	3,000	*	2,500
Development Assistance	3,000	*	2,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,000	*	2,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,000	*	500
3 Investing in People	6,800	*	6,930
Development Assistance	3,000	*	1,530
3.1 Health	3,000	*	1,530
Global Health and Child Survival - State	1,800	*	3,400
3.1 Health	1,800	*	3,400
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	2,000	*	2,000
3.1 Health	2,000	*	2,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
4 Economic Growth	20,927	*	23,640
Development Assistance	20,927	*	23,640
4.2 Trade and Investment	7,127	*	6,600
4.3 Financial Sector	500	*	0
4.4 Infrastructure	300	*	0
4.5 Agriculture	7,300	*	5,000
4.8 Environment	5,700	*	12,040

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
USAID Southern Africa Regional	30,727	*	33,070
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	3,000	*	2,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,000	*	2,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,000	*	500
2.4 Civil Society	0	*	0
3 Investing in People	6,800	*	6,930
3.1 Health	6,800	*	6,930
4 Economic Growth	20,927	*	23,640
4.2 Trade and Investment	7,127	*	6,600
4.3 Financial Sector	500	*	0
4.4 Infrastructure	300	*	0
4.5 Agriculture	7,300	*	5,000
4.8 Environment	5,700	*	12,040
of which: Objective 6	2,934	*	2,888
6.1 Program Design and Learning	0	*	992
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,934	*	1,896

Governing Justly and Democratically

Democratic backsliding and corruption are becoming more prevalent in southern Africa. Although elections that are regarded as free and fair are occurring more regularly in the region, their significance is diminished when conducted in countries where only one viable political party exists. More often than not, governments in the region are overriding or disregarding constitutional provisions, dictating constitutional changes to a compliant parliament, or harassing political opposition and civil society groups. 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.

Development Assistance (DA): Judicial branches, which theoretically can provide checks and balances to strong executives, are under constant political pressure to make judgments favorable to the ruling party. In countries like Zambia, Mozambique, and Namibia, this has hindered the ability of opposition political parties to receive fair hearings, and has resulted in the routine dismissal of legitimate cases of corruption against ruling-party officials. In these political environments, there is a great demand for assistance that allows lawyers and activists to build cases

that meet international standards and helps them to understand and access domestic, regional, and supra-regional judicial legal options. Assistance is also needed to help judges and court administrators to further judicial independence and impartiality at home.

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) seeks to achieve two main objectives through this programming: to provide technical assistance to judicial actors in the region, encouraging them to facilitate more impartial, independent, and accountable judiciaries; and to provide technical assistance to nongovernmental organizations, lawyers, and advocates regarding legal protections for human rights.

USAID will support regional democracy-building and governance efforts by encouraging improvements to regional election norms and standards, and by supporting political competition. Planned USAID activities in this field include providing technical assistance and training to electoral management bodies (EMBs) in the region. EMBs throughout the continent are struggling to manage expensive and logistically complex elections governed by antiquated legislation that is often difficult to interpret and complicated to administer. In a region and a continent in which one-party-dominant states abound, sound electoral management is a prerequisite to multi-party democracies and peaceful democratic transition. EMBs that can manage elections well - particularly in the realm of election logistics - reduce opportunities for election mismanagement, increase the transparency of the electoral process, and reduce the possibility of electoral fraud. USAID's programs will help establish norms relating to electoral management and legislation.

Investing in People

With 9 out of the 10 highest HIV-prevalence-rated countries 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.

Water scarcity is a growing concern throughout southern Africa. Inadequate planning and poor distribution, losses, diversions, and contamination of water threaten to limit economic growth and deprive populations' access to safe drinking water. Shared basins represent approximately 70 percent of available surface water in southern Africa. Major groundwater aquifers are also shared by neighboring nations and several countries in the region, including South Africa, Namibia, and Botswana, and are approaching the limits of their readily available water resources.

Development Assistance (DA):

- **Water Supply and Sanitation:** USAID works in the Okavango River Basin (Angola, Botswana, and Namibia) to ensure that trans-boundary water resource management sustains various needs for the water, including human consumption and use. Building upon this successful model, USAID will expand this approach to other river basins.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - State and USAID:

- **Linkages with the Global Health Initiative (GHI) -** Assistance provided through the GHCS accounts will support the principles of GHI, improving health outcomes by working with partner countries to build a sustainable response by investing in health systems and promoting innovation.

- **HIV/AIDS:** 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 commitments of the southern Africa private sector, governments, and local civil society to provide strong, sustained, and effective leadership of national and regional responses to HIV/AIDS. In particular, USAID is building SADC's capacity to address HIV in southern Africa's migrant populations.

Economic Growth

A stable, transparent trade and investment environment for all countries in the southern Africa 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 to benefit historically food-insecure populations throughout 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. Furthermore, 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 agricultural production technologies do not reach a majority of rural farmers, and non-tariff barriers pose constraints to market access and improved rural livelihoods.

- **Food Security:** USAID will provide a broad range of technical assistance and training in support of increased regional economic integration as a path to increasing global competitiveness and supporting the Feed the Future Initiative through the Southern Africa 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.

USAID will increase international competitiveness, intra-regional trade, and food security in the SADC region by promoting regional integration. Efforts to reduce tariffs and non-tariff barriers will be combined with initiatives to address the overall regulatory and enabling environment. These initiatives include improving trade facilitation in the areas of transit and customs as well as addressing constraints to regional trade caused by variations in regional standards.

USAID technical assistance will assist governments, the private sector, and civil society organizations throughout the SADC region, to realize the advantages of greater regional and global trade linkages and export-oriented business development. Programs will also help increase the trade capacity of regional value chains in selected sectors.

- **Agriculture:** USAID will continue to work with African and international companies, nongovernmental organizations, farmer organizations, and agricultural research and trade organizations to increase agricultural productivity and production. USAID agriculture

programs will support the efforts of regional agricultural policy and research networks to conduct food, agriculture, and natural resources policy research and analysis; implement regional seed agreements and regional sanitary and phyto-sanitary protocols; and improve the policy environment for agricultural trade in goods, inputs, and services.

Programs will increase regional trade in food staples 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. In addition, USAID will promote sound market-based principles to help staple food systems work more effectively.

- **Climate Change:** Climate change is expected to exacerbate threats and introduce new complexities for ensuring socially and environmentally sound management of natural resources and biological diversity. In particular, water resource management will be critical for the long-term development of the region. USAID will invest in improving regional capacities to understand and address the impacts of climate change in critical watersheds, including those transboundary areas that require a balanced approach to meeting economic development and ecological needs. USAID will work with communities, government officials, and civil society to develop and implement adaptation strategies that will make resource management more climate-resilient in priority regions.
- **Water:** USAID will continue to strengthen transboundary dialogue, negotiation, cooperative planning, and management to improve biodiversity policies and governance while mitigating potential conflicts over scarce water resources. USAID supports an integrated approach to development planning within river basins by collaborating with the Okavango River Basin Water Commission and other regional water management bodies to improve decision-making, expand technical capacities, and avoid conflict over scarce resources.
- **Energy:** USAID will also work to promote cleaner energy development pathways within the region, with an emphasis on supporting an enabling environment for increased investment in renewable energy.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: USAID's programs undergo yearly portfolio reviews to examine program achievements, challenges, and corrective action proposed for follow-up by technical teams. In addition, USAID conducts data quality assessments for all data reported to Washington.

Although RHAP receives limited direct PEPFAR funding, it plays a significant role in performance evaluations for many of its client missions, especially programs in non-presence countries. At the beginning of the Country Operational Plan development process and related budgetary allocations, the in-country PEPFAR team conducts an interagency portfolio review. This review, which involves program, technical, and Strategic Information staff, provides key qualitative and quantitative data. The review examines all partners' accomplishments against targets, costs per target, costs per achievement, funding pipelines, work plans, absorptive capacity, and quality of the results being achieved. The interagency team then uses this information to inform its budget allocation process.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: In FY 2010, new programs were launched in all program areas. As result, performance evaluations have not been conducted on these programs. All new programs were built using lessons learned from prior activities.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: FY 2012 funds will continue USAID's successful work with the private sector, government, and civil society to provide leadership on the national and regional responses to HIV/AIDS. FY 2012 funds will continue technical assistance and training in support of the trade and infrastructure projects. USAID will also continue successful institutional capacity building in the environment and agricultural sectors.

USAID West Africa Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The U.S. Government's foreign assistance goals for West Africa are to support regional development, integration, and stability through programs in trade and investment, agriculture, environment, counterterrorism, governance, and health. U.S. assistance will be used to strengthen the capacity of public and private West African institutions to address major development constraints. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) West Africa Regional Mission implements activities in 18 countries.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	97,242	100,992	*	89,343
Development Assistance	83,212	86,212	*	76,067
Economic Support Fund	0	750	*	0
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	14,030	14,030	*	13,276
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	97,242	100,992	*	89,343

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
USAID West Africa Regional	100,992	*	89,343
Trans Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	0	*	12,000
1 Peace and Security	0	*	12,000
Development Assistance	0	*	12,000
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	0	*	12,000
Non-Program	100,992	*	77,343
1 Peace and Security	25,850	*	3,594
Development Assistance	25,100	*	3,594
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	22,700	*	0
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	2,400	*	3,594
Economic Support Fund	750	*	0
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	750	*	0
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,712	*	6,973
Development Assistance	2,712	*	6,973
2.2 Good Governance	1,000	*	2,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	500	*	2,000
2.4 Civil Society	1,212	*	2,973
3 Investing in People	22,030	*	19,776
Development Assistance	8,000	*	6,500

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
3.1 Health	8,000	*	6,500
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	14,030	*	13,276
3.1 Health	14,030	*	13,276
4 Economic Growth	50,400	*	47,000
Development Assistance	50,400	*	47,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	5,000	*	6,500
4.3 Financial Sector	1,000	*	1,500
4.4 Infrastructure	2,000	*	2,000
4.5 Agriculture	28,000	*	20,000
4.8 Environment	14,400	*	17,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
USAID West Africa Regional	100,992	*	89,343
1 Peace and Security	25,850	*	15,594
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	23,450	*	12,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	2,400	*	3,594
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,712	*	6,973
2.2 Good Governance	1,000	*	2,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	500	*	2,000
2.4 Civil Society	1,212	*	2,973
3 Investing in People	22,030	*	19,776
3.1 Health	22,030	*	19,776
4 Economic Growth	50,400	*	47,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	5,000	*	6,500
4.3 Financial Sector	1,000	*	1,500
4.4 Infrastructure	2,000	*	2,000
4.5 Agriculture	28,000	*	20,000
4.8 Environment	14,400	*	17,000
of which: Objective 6	10,196	*	6,405
6.1 Program Design and Learning	3,246	*	1,787
6.2 Administration and Oversight	6,950	*	4,618

Peace and Security

The USAID 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 Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP). The TSCTP program provides ongoing assistance to the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) member countries and relevant civil society organizations to strengthen their responses to latent and open conflicts and design new programs to combat human and narcotics trafficking. The TSCTP program is a joint undertaking of three U.S. Government entities: the Department of Defense, the Department of State, and USAID.

Development Assistance (DA): There is growing concern that terrorist groups such as al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb are expanding in West Africa, and that their influence among at-risk populations is increasing. In order to decrease the influence of extremist groups, the Mission will continue to support the U.S. Government's TSCTP commitment, and will use FY 2012 funds to bolster existing programs in Chad and Mauritania and start new activities in Burkina Faso. In addition, should a democratically elected government assume power in Niger, the subsequent potential lifting of sanctions would permit the inclusion of Niger in this program. TSCTP activities focus on improving the capability of governments and local partners to delegitimize extremist and 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, for youth in particular.

USAID will continue to support conflict early warning and response systems through assistance to the ECOWAS Warning and Response Network (ECOWARN). Funding will focus 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 2012 assistance, both ECOWAS and WANEP will be equipped with appropriate mechanisms to identify and respond to early indications of conflict.

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 rates, and weak civil society organizations. To address these challenges, USAID 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 and elected representatives to promote transparency, accountability, and public participation. FY 2012 funds will support activities designed to build regional and local advocacy capacity to help spur local-level processes that promote positive economic and social development.

Investing in People

The overall objective of the regional health program is to enable West African countries to plan and implement coordinated, high-impact health policies and quality health programs.

Development Assistance (DA):

- **Water Supply and Sanitation:** USAID will scale up a major effort that began in FY 2009 to increase access to sustainable safe water and environmental sanitation services among poor and vulnerable populations, emphasizing diarrheal illnesses and water-borne 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.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) -USAID:

- **Linkages with the Global Health Initiative (GHI) -** Assistance provided through the GHCS account will support the principles of GHI, improving health outcomes by working with partner countries to build a sustainable response by investing in health systems and promoting innovation.

- In FY 2012, USAID will continue implementing a regional health program in four focus countries - Niger, Mauritania, Burkina Faso, and Togo - that emphasizes high-impact interventions in reproductive and child health. USAID will also provide integrated and targeted technical assistance to the West Africa Health Organization (WAHO) to strengthen its ability to serve as the lead advocate for health data in West Africa. In all projects, USAID will focus on management and leadership development, marketing and outreach, monitoring and evaluation, and data and knowledge management. Assistance will help countries develop supportive policies to promote advances in family planning, maternal and child health, HIV/AIDS, nutrition, and other key areas. Effective practices will be replicated and scaled-up to make an impact at the country level.
- Maternal and Child Health: USAID will help West African countries develop and implement policies and best practices that promote effective maternal and child health interventions.
- Family Planning: USAID 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 help West African countries develop and implement policies and best practices for voluntary family planning.
- HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria: USAID will help West African countries develop and implement supportive policies and best practices for addressing HIV/AIDS. USAID will also provide targeted technical assistance to countries and regional institutions so they can maximize the Global Fund for AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria, estimated at around \$2.2 billion in the region. USAID will provide technical and administrative support to the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief program in Cote d'Ivoire and Cameroon. Funds will also be used to support implementation of malaria prevention and treatment activities in Burkina Faso.
- Nutrition: USAID will support efforts to leverage other donor resources to increase the available volume of fortified cooking oil and other foodstuffs, including wheat flour, in order to address the nutritional needs of mothers and children. Additionally, USAID will continue to engage governments and institutions such as WAHO and the West African Monetary Union to accelerate mandatory Vitamin A fortification of cooking oil and other food products through technical analysis for the passage of appropriate laws and the development of regulatory mechanisms.

Economic Growth

Improving food security, promoting trade, and addressing climate change are the principal focus areas under the Economic Growth Objective. USAID will continue to work with regional institutions to promote the adoption and implementation of trade and pro-growth policies and practices, particularly at borders and ports, as well as address environmental issues through the harmonization of regional and national environmental policies.

Development Assistance (DA): In FY 2012, USAID West Africa Regional programs will increase sustainable agricultural productivity, improve regional markets, and increase trade as part of the Feed the Future (FTF) initiative. Activities will focus on promoting the trade of food

staples, since increasing the production and marketing of such products will reduce food prices and increase household incomes. U.S. assistance resources will also be used to 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 cereals and livestock, improve capacity to respond to nutritional issues through improved information dissemination, and promote conservation agriculture. Lastly, funding will strengthen the regional policy and regulatory environment for agriculture with West African sub-regional institutions, especially ECOWAS, the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS), and the West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research and Development.

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 Africa Growth and Opportunity Act. With assistance from the USAID-funded West Africa Trade Hub, firms increased exportation from around \$1 million in 2005 to more than \$12 million in 2010. In FY 2012, 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 will focus on improving trade along key regional corridors. This will require fuller implementation of ECOWAS' trade liberalization scheme and reform of West Africa's transportation sector. USAID will continue to address finance constraints, targeting resources that will enable export-ready companies to obtain working and investment capital at competitive rates and finding 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 direct FY 2012 funds to the regional West African Power Pool to attract additional financing for critical energy production and transmission projects. U.S. programs will also use FY 2012 funds to track, analyze, and publish the formal and informal costs of transporting goods on key corridors in West Africa.

The increased environment funding in FY 2012 will be used to scale up successful work on regional biodiversity conservation and climate change response as part of the Global Climate Change initiative. In some instances, resources will be combined, jointly funding projects used to increase impact and improve livelihoods in the Upper Guinean Forest ecosystem, coastal zones, and fisheries. In other cases, climate-change adaptation resources will be used to link suppliers and users of climate information and support services to improve decision-making. Other climate change funds (sustainable landscapes) will be used to scale up the development and application of a community-based carbon-monitoring methodology that is linked to USAID's support for the Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation agenda among select West African states. U.S. assistance will also support implementation of new region-wide biodiversity activities in national park and wildlife management.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

USAID manages the \$28.8 million education component of the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Compact for Burkina Faso, which seeks to increase enrollment at the primary level, for girls in particular. This program, launched in July 2009, is a continuation of the successful MCC Threshold Program that USAID managed. USAID's 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: The USAID West Africa Regional Mission conducts portfolio implementation reviews twice a year as a normal part of performance monitoring and evaluation. Assessments and evaluations across all technical areas either have been conducted or will be conducted by the end of FY 2011. The information gleaned from these assessments and evaluations is used to guide program direction and document lessons learned for future programs.

A program assessment and strategy development exercise for the USAID West Africa Regional Program was 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 programming.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: The USAID West Africa Regional Mission has specific management tools to ensure that performance information is taken into consideration for strategic direction and new activity design. Portfolio reviews are conducted semiannually and funding pipeline analyses are included in the reviews to identify project-specific financial issues. Findings and follow-up recommendations are prepared at the conclusion of portfolio reviews and then implemented.

Evaluations and assessments influenced the USAID West Africa Regional Mission's budget and programmatic decisions in several sectors. For example, the findings of a December 2010 evaluation led to the inclusion of a seed program in the regional mission's FTF strategy. A feasibility study of the West Africa Trade Hub concluded that more funding is needed for financial services. Finally, a mid-term assessment of the regional conflict early warning program influenced the design of new regional conflict mitigation activities.

Relationship between Budget and Performance: USAID anticipates several areas where significant impact will be achieved:

- Stronger and enduring business relationships between international buyers (Americans in particular) and West African manufacturers, which will result in an increase in the value of exported manufactured goods
- Increased capacity of regional energy and regulatory institutions to leverage investments and complete interstate power connections, which will substantially increase transfers of electrical power from one national grid to another
- Increased local and regional food production through more efficient transfer of technology to expand the food supply
- Substantial increases in the number of hectares of land under improved natural resource management
- Increased civil society participation in democratic political processes, which will lead to greater democratic governance and fewer incidents of conflict
- Sahelian countries at risk for extremism will see increased participation by youth in local community development initiatives in key geographic zones
- Increased number of clients receiving an integrated package of family planning, child health, and HIV/AIDS services

East Asia and Pacific

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

East Asia and the Pacific (EAP) is a region of great strategic interest for the United States. The region contains one-third of the world's population and continues to be the engine for global trade and wealth, producing over 25 percent of world GDP, even after the recent global financial crisis. Continuous growth and democratic development have positive implications in the region and offer a stabilizing influence in the world. The United States continues to pursue vigorous regional engagement by seeking an expanded presence in bilateral relations and multilateral arenas, and increased access to trade and commerce. However, the United States and its EAP allies continue to face significant existing and emerging challenges that include mitigating the effects of natural disasters and the potential adverse impact of climate change, as well as addressing threats posed by pandemic disease and transnational crime. These challenges require sustained U.S. attention and pragmatic bilateral and multilateral action.

The United States is meeting these demands by through the President's Global Climate Change Initiative (GCC), the President's Global Health Initiative (GHI), and the President's Food Security Initiative, Feed the Future (FTF). While the region boasts the world's largest concentration of terrestrial and marine resources, it also includes two of the world's top greenhouse gas (GHG) emitters: China and Indonesia. GHG emissions from the region are projected to approach half the world's total by 2030. EAP populations are especially susceptible to the impacts of climate change because many live in low-lying and coastal areas. Weak health systems and the size and density of populations have also enabled the proliferation of infectious diseases. Cambodia is a priority country under FTF in order to reduce hunger and increase growth through market-based agricultural development. All Initiative programs build government and civil society capacity to initiate, implement, and sustain systemic reforms and programs.

Other EAP programs similarly focus U.S. resources to achieve strategic objectives. They include engaging Indonesia under the United States-Indonesia Comprehensive Partnership and increasing assistance to the Philippines to tackle persistent issues of conflict, corruption, and governance. In Vietnam and Mongolia, programs aim to consolidate economic reforms and to strengthen governance; in Thailand, they reduce conflict and improve democratic institutions. Efforts continue to address the most acute environmental degradation through mitigation and adaption strategies that are coordinated with international organizations and protocols, and conducted in partnership with established regional actors. Recent successes in the capture and conviction of terrorists highlight the need for intensified U.S. cooperation with nations in Southeast Asia to implement more effective counter-radicalization and prison-reform programs that reduce recruitment and recidivism.

U.S. priorities in East Asia also include increasing focus on the Lower Mekong delta. This increased interest has led to the formation of the Lower Mekong Initiative to frame policies and initiatives in four key sectors: education, environment, health, and infrastructure. In addition, the United States seeks to shape an evolving architecture of regional multilateral institutions by participating in the East Asia Summit and hosting the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation forum. Regional institutions, particularly the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the ASEAN Regional Forum, will continue to serve as vital venues for dialogue and efforts to advance regional economic and political integration, security cooperation, and humanitarian relief.

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)'s regional development platform in Thailand will continue to address the transnational aspects of development, including regional initiatives in global climate change, global health, and transnational crime. The United States is committed to increasing its engagement in the Pacific. In FY 2012, the USAID Mission in the Philippines will take a leadership role in managing the assistance portfolio in the Pacific, including programs to address the acute impacts of climate change in several Pacific islands, disaster relief and reconstruction programs in the Republic of the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia, and an HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment program in Papua New Guinea.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	776,004	793,553	*	818,883
Development Assistance	240,824	240,824	*	380,642
Economic Support Fund	178,900	178,900	*	57,710
Food for Peace Title II	0	19,101	*	0
Foreign Military Financing	62,100	59,100	*	42,175
Global Health and Child Survival - State	106,968	106,968	*	102,216
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	128,520	128,520	*	171,450
International Military Education and Training	8,930	8,878	*	9,185
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	18,575	18,575	*	21,090
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	31,187	32,687	*	34,415
Non-War Supplemental	12,000	12,000	*	0
Economic Support Fund	12,000	12,000	*	0
TOTAL	788,004	805,553	*	818,883

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
East Asia and Pacific	805,553	*	818,883
1 Peace and Security	125,076	*	109,454
Development Assistance	5,869	*	6,651
1.5 Transnational Crime	4,068	*	4,300
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,801	*	2,351
Economic Support Fund	5,102	*	1,445
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,757	*	900
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	3,345	*	545
Foreign Military Financing	59,100	*	42,175
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	59,100	*	42,175
International Military Education and Training	8,878	*	9,185
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	8,878	*	9,185
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	13,440	*	15,583

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	11,990	*	14,663
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	1,450	*	920
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	32,687	*	34,415
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	16,947	*	17,050
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	4,300	*	4,925
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	11,440	*	12,440
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	108,472	*	93,123
Development Assistance	32,410	*	71,966
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	10,955	*	20,553
2.2 Good Governance	16,466	*	33,071
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	441	*	2,732
2.4 Civil Society	4,548	*	15,610
Economic Support Fund	70,927	*	15,650
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	27,266	*	5,750
2.2 Good Governance	23,591	*	1,100
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,372	*	0
2.4 Civil Society	16,698	*	8,800
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	5,135	*	5,507
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	5,135	*	5,507
3 Investing in People	331,424	*	367,076
Development Assistance	75,674	*	85,210
3.1 Health	11,599	*	12,331
3.2 Education	63,382	*	71,479
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	693	*	1,400
Economic Support Fund	20,262	*	8,200
3.1 Health	9,487	*	0
3.2 Education	6,775	*	5,400
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	4,000	*	2,800
Global Health and Child Survival - State	106,968	*	102,216
3.1 Health	106,968	*	102,216
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	128,520	*	171,450
3.1 Health	128,520	*	171,450
4 Economic Growth	195,670	*	221,985
Development Assistance	125,871	*	213,815
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	2,205	*	8,378
4.2 Trade and Investment	5,745	*	8,510
4.3 Financial Sector	1,980	*	4,900
4.4 Infrastructure	9,441	*	19,741
4.5 Agriculture	21,106	*	24,182
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	17,194	*	25,060
4.7 Economic Opportunity	6,694	*	3,044

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
4.8 Environment	61,506	*	120,000
Economic Support Fund	69,799	*	8,170
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,000	*	0
4.2 Trade and Investment	8,352	*	3,320
4.4 Infrastructure	12,197	*	500
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	7,264	*	500
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,200	*	500
4.8 Environment	39,786	*	3,350
5 Humanitarian Assistance	44,911	*	27,245
Development Assistance	1,000	*	3,000
5.2 Disaster Readiness	1,000	*	3,000
Economic Support Fund	24,810	*	24,245
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	23,700	*	23,300
5.2 Disaster Readiness	1,110	*	945
Food for Peace Title II	19,101	*	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	19,101	*	0

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
East Asia and Pacific	805,553	*	818,883
1 Peace and Security	125,076	*	109,454
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	16,947	*	17,050
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	4,300	*	4,925
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	91,408	*	78,463
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	1,450	*	920
1.5 Transnational Crime	5,825	*	5,200
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	5,146	*	2,896
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	108,472	*	93,123
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	43,356	*	31,810
2.2 Good Governance	40,057	*	34,171
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,813	*	2,732
2.4 Civil Society	21,246	*	24,410
3 Investing in People	331,424	*	367,076
3.1 Health	256,574	*	285,997
3.2 Education	70,157	*	76,879
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	4,693	*	4,200
4 Economic Growth	195,670	*	221,985
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	3,205	*	8,378
4.2 Trade and Investment	14,097	*	11,830
4.3 Financial Sector	1,980	*	4,900
4.4 Infrastructure	21,638	*	20,241

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
4.5 Agriculture	21,106	*	24,182
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	24,458	*	25,560
4.7 Economic Opportunity	7,894	*	3,544
4.8 Environment	101,292	*	123,350
5 Humanitarian Assistance	44,911	*	27,245
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	42,801	*	23,300
5.2 Disaster Readiness	2,110	*	3,945
of which: Objective 6	59,556	*	62,980
6.1 Program Design and Learning	12,665	*	9,976
6.2 Administration and Oversight	46,891	*	53,004

Peace and Security

The United States' foremost priorities in the EAP region are to protect vital national security interests and to promote regional stability and security. The strategic objectives are to defeat terrorist organizations, deter transnational crime, support peaceful resolution of internal conflicts, enhance maritime security, strengthen nonproliferation efforts, and support stabilization operations and security sector reform. Countries that receive the majority of support under this Objective include Indonesia, the Philippines, Vietnam, and Laos. Funding is also devoted to region-wide programs in the EAP Regional budget. The FY 2012 request will fund training for the Philippines' police force to secure lawless and terrorism-threatened areas in Mindanao, build upon successful counterterrorism and law enforcement programs in Indonesia, enhance maritime security cooperation, and develop countries' capacities to participate in peacekeeping operations.

Governing Justly and Democratically

The EAP region is home to several nations that have successfully transitioned to democracies, including Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan, and in more recent years, Mongolia, the Philippines, and Indonesia. The United States has a critical interest in helping the region continue on the path toward effective democratic governance, including human rights, rule of law, and vibrant civil societies. Good governance is linked to greater economic growth, a linchpin of stability. In Indonesia and the Philippines, programs will focus on consolidating democracy and tackling persistent issues in corruption and institution-building, including building civil society, government ministries, legal institutions, political parties, and local governments. The United States will promote an open, democratic Cambodia through support for civil society, rule of law, and transparent elections. In Burma, grassroots programs supporting civil society, media, and microcredit institutions will help foster a democratic culture and enable local actors to spark and sustain democratic reform. Programs in Vietnam will help the government implement new policies to strengthen the rule of law and good governance. In Timor-Leste, programs will help reform the justice system and increase the capacity of civil society.

Investing in People

Infectious diseases and access to quality maternal, child health, and family planning (FP) services continue to pose serious regional challenges. Education remains weak, particularly higher education. All countries in the region are striving to meet GHI objectives, which seek to strengthen health systems by building capacity, improving metrics through monitoring and evaluation, and encouraging research and innovation. Indonesia is prone to disease and provides limited access to education, particularly among the poor. The United States will focus on health care, water and sanitation, and education reform. Programs in the Philippines and Cambodia will

address health policy and system reform, community-level service delivery, and education. USAID/Vietnam will continue to implement a robust President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief HIV/AIDS program with the goal of increasing the sustainability of investments. USAID's regional health platform will focus on HIV/AIDS, TB, malaria, and Avian Influenza in Thailand, Burma, China, and Laos. Additionally, USAID/Timor-Leste's health program will focus on increasing access to health services at the community level.

Economic Growth

In FY 2012, the United States will invest resources to consolidate economic reforms and competitiveness in countries that are emerging in the lower-middle income bracket, and help the poorest EAP nations reduce poverty. This includes addressing unemployment and underemployment in the region. Although Indonesia has experienced robust growth, 50 percent of its population still lives at or below the poverty line. Thus, U.S. assistance to Indonesia will encourage policies that increase competitiveness across a number of sectors and encourage labor-intensive economic activities. In the Philippines, the United States will address constraints to economic growth and investment, and increase opportunities in Mindanao. Programs in Vietnam will promote judicial reform and the implementation of World Trade Organization commitments. In Mongolia, programs will promote private sector competitiveness, financial sector growth, and mining industry reforms. In Cambodia and Timor-Leste, programs will promote agricultural production and enterprise development.

Several countries will implement GCC programs in clean energy, sustainable landscapes, and adaptation, including Indonesia, the Philippines, Cambodia, Vietnam, and the Pacific Islands. To address the energy needs of growing populations while reducing GHG emissions, USAID will focus on assisting governments to set up policies and incentives for sustainable clean energy development. Notably, Indonesia and Cambodia still hold significant areas of forest. USAID will promote sound governance and the scaling-up of effective economic models in order to reduce emissions from deforestation. Given the large population living along coasts in countries such as Indonesia, the Philippines, and Vietnam, adaptation to climate change will focus on coastal communities. East Asia is also renowned for high levels of biodiversity. Therefore, USAID will continue efforts to protect species such as orangutans and tigers, reduce the illegal wildlife trade, and conserve critical marine and forest habitats.

Humanitarian Assistance

In FY 2012, the United States will continue providing life-saving humanitarian assistance to refugees and vulnerable populations. In Burma, humanitarian assistance will help Burmese refugees and internally displaced people along the Thai-Burma border, while post-disaster recovery efforts will commence in the Delta. In the Republic of the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia, USAID will continue to implement disaster relief and reconstruction plans.

Burma

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The overarching United States interest in Burma is the establishment of a representative, stable government that respects human rights and the rule of law and plays a positive, responsible role in the region. U.S. assistance strengthens civil society, fosters ethnic reconciliation and democratic culture and practices, equips key organizations and individuals with the capacity to lead and play a larger role in Burma's future, improves educational opportunities, provides crisis assistance and recovery programs to Burmese refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) along the Thai-Burma border, continues post-disaster recovery efforts in the Irawaddy Delta and provides humanitarian aid to other neglected areas of the country, and supports efforts to halt the spread of highly infectious diseases within Burma and beyond its borders. U.S. assistance programs will also develop and strengthen public health response systems, including establishing comprehensive HIV/AIDS prevention services.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	38,600	38,600	*	37,200
Economic Support Fund	36,500	36,500	*	35,100
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	2,100	2,100	*	2,100
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	38,600	38,600	*	37,200

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Burma	38,600	*	37,200
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	9,500	*	8,500
Economic Support Fund	9,500	*	8,500
2.4 Civil Society	9,500	*	8,500
3 Investing in People	5,400	*	5,400
Economic Support Fund	3,300	*	3,300
3.2 Education	3,300	*	3,300
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	2,100	*	2,100
3.1 Health	2,100	*	2,100
5 Humanitarian Assistance	23,700	*	23,300
Economic Support Fund	23,700	*	23,300
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	23,700	*	23,300

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Burma	38,600	*	37,200
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	9,500	*	8,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	*	0
2.4 Civil Society	9,500	*	8,500
3 Investing in People	5,400	*	5,400
3.1 Health	2,100	*	2,100
3.2 Education	3,300	*	3,300
5 Humanitarian Assistance	23,700	*	23,300
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	23,700	*	23,300
of which: Objective 6	3,964	*	3,925
6.1 Program Design and Learning	134	*	110
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,830	*	3,815

Governing Justly and Democratically

U.S. assistance programs focus on addressing gaps in Burma's democratic performance, particularly with regard to the development of civil society.

Economic Support Funds (ESF): U.S. assistance supports democracy and human rights, civil society, and independent media by providing information and resources to bolster local efforts to achieve democratic reform. The longer-term foreign assistance priorities of the United States include protecting the human rights of Burmese citizens, improving access to information, and promoting civil society organizations that can serve as foundations for a more democratic society. Programs will strengthen civil society by providing institutional capacity building, training, and funding to local organizations and their members; promoting participatory learning; encouraging critical thinking; and instilling respect for diversity. U.S. assistance will foster network development as well as establish and support community microcredit institutions that promote local decision-making and empower people to address household and community needs independently. The media capacity-building program will continue to help Burmese journalists improve quality of reporting and raise professional standards to ensure the availability of diverse, balanced sources of information about events in Burma and the world.

Investing in People

In collaboration with multilateral agencies and other international development entities, U.S. assistance will mitigate the effects of HIV/AIDS on the Burmese population and support activities through its regional platform to lessen the impact of malaria, tuberculosis, and avian and pandemic influenza in Burma. U.S. education programs will focus on strengthening and expanding educational opportunities at private and community-based schools with emphasis on improving teacher skills, developing course curricula, and promoting educator networks.

Economic Support Funds (ESF): The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will support programs in basic and higher education.

- **Basic Education:** Programs will provide support for independent (i.e., non-state), community-based schools that foster critical thinking and a child-centered pedagogy; establishing and strengthening formal and informal independent teacher networks;

strengthening parent-teacher organizations; encouraging community participation in alternative educational institutions; and supporting quality basic education programs for IDPs, refugees, and migrants along the Thai-Burma border.

- **Higher Education:** Programs will provide distance learning and teacher training. Activities will include participatory learning, critical thinking, and respect for diversity through subject matter and training techniques.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS): Funding will support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief. USAID programs will focus on a comprehensive prevention package targeting female sex workers and their clients, and men who have sex with men. Activities will adopt the principles of the President's Global Health Initiative, which include building capacity, strengthening health systems, strengthening collaboration and coordination, improving metrics through critical inputs into monitoring and collection of data, and improving data quality, use, and evaluation, as well as continuing to promote research and innovation.

Humanitarian Assistance

The United States will continue to provide crisis assistance and recovery programs to Burmese refugees, migrants, and IDPs along the Thai-Burma border. Programs will also continue to support post-disaster recovery efforts in the Delta and assist other neglected areas of the country to provide community-based socioeconomic recovery and livelihood rehabilitation. Activities are intended to save lives, alleviate suffering, and minimize the economic costs of natural disasters.

Economic Support Funds (ESF): U.S. support will improve the living conditions of Burmese living along the Thai-Burma border and those inside the country.

Through sub-grants to cross-border community-based organizations, programs along the Thai-Burma border will increase access to a higher quality education and health services for Burmese migrants and refugees living in Thailand, as well as for IDPs living in Eastern Burma. Activities will focus on institutional capacity-building and migrant rights advocacy. Technical assistance and expertise will support health assessments and allow the design of appropriate health interventions.

Programs inside the country will seek to strengthen families' capacity to meet their own basic needs, alleviate food insecurity through income-generation and livelihood activities, improve access to clean drinking water, improve sanitation by increasing access to communal toilet facilities, and provide training to villagers in disaster-resistant construction practices to improve preparedness for and resilience against high winds and floods. In addition to post-cyclone assistance, programs will provide humanitarian assistance elsewhere in Burma by increasing food security, supporting improvements in livelihoods through training, and addressing water needs for human consumption and agriculture.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: In FY 2010, USAID evaluated its programmatic performance. Results showed that programs in Burma continued to build the capacity of local organizations and foster leadership development toward participatory, transparent decision making, so that individuals and groups can exercise more control over their own futures. Capacity building activities for civil society organizations and community leaders continued to provide

networking opportunities to build partnerships and strengthen the management structures of community-based organizations. The outreach and distance education program provided participants with skills and participatory leadership competency development, while media activities increased the professional standards of independent Burmese journalists inside Burma and along the border. The teacher-training program met and exceeded all of its targets, and participants went on to lead several community initiatives. While program implementation in Burma remains challenging, the United States 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.

In FY 2010, an evaluation was conducted on the Thai-Burma border humanitarian assistance programs. Results revealed that the programs overall are highly successful, navigating a complex, challenging environment to provide the Burmese with the emergency support they require to rebuild their lives. The programs improved Burmese migrant and refugee populations' access to quality, standardized health and education services in migrant settlements and selected camps along the Thai-Burma border. The programs also coordinated closely with the Thai Government, Burmese civil society, and the international nongovernmental organization community. Because of solid advocacy and successful relationship building, the programs have the opportunity to expand rights to health services for family members of migrant workers and to address fair labor practices and workers' rights.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: The 2009-2010 policy review reaffirmed the United States' commitment to the well-being of the Burmese people, and called for an increase in humanitarian assistance inside the country. Assistance will be delivered in ways that tap the innate capacities of communities and strengthen local civil society to engage in decision-making. The USAID Regional Development Mission for Asia conducted a "Burma Humanitarian Needs Assessment" in FY 2010 to inform programming priorities for an expanded humanitarian program in Burma from FY 2010 to FY 2013. The expanded program reflects the wider geographic scope allowed by the FY 2010 Appropriations Act, which provides notwithstanding authority for humanitarian assistance country-wide. This builds upon successful U.S. assistance to cyclone-affected communities in the Irrawaddy Delta. The assessment recommended specific interventions for FY 2012 in key areas such as livelihoods; water, sanitation, and hygiene practices; and maternal and child health issues where interventions could have an impact against a backdrop of vast humanitarian needs throughout Burma.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: In FY 2010, the HIV/AIDS program reached 137,199 individuals, significantly exceeding its annual target of 56,000 individuals. The increase relates to assessment-informed programmatic changes in the timing of outreach activities, whereby the bulk of staff are now able to contact commercial female sex workers during peak times in the evenings in hot spot areas, namely nightly entertainment establishments. Funds will continue to promote HIV/AIDS prevention interventions including community outreach to 97,510 individuals in FY 2011 and FY 2012. Additionally, funding in FY 2012 will continue to support individuals who received counseling and testing for HIV and to ensure timely receipt of test results.

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. More than half the population is under age 24, presenting tremendous potential as well as challenges to Cambodia's future. Fundamental improvements in health care, education, food security, economic growth, natural resources management, and governance are still needed to secure the country's democratic transition and to provide a better future for the Cambodian people. U.S. assistance priorities in Cambodia include building a framework for a lasting democracy, increasing political space for civil society, and stimulating reforms for greater government accountability. The United States will continue clearing landmines and explosive remnants of war, and help reform security forces to promote greater transparency and respect for human rights.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	72,615	72,614	*	87,760
Development Assistance	19,000	19,000	*	37,300
Economic Support Fund	15,000	15,000	*	5,000
Foreign Military Financing	1,000	1,000	*	800
Global Health and Child Survival - State	3,000	3,000	*	3,090
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	31,500	31,500	*	36,500
International Military Education and Training	100	99	*	260
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	0	0	*	670
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,015	3,015	*	4,140
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	72,615	72,614	*	87,760

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Cambodia	72,614	*	87,760
1 Peace and Security	5,664	*	7,220
Development Assistance	1,000	*	1,350
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,000	*	1,350
Economic Support Fund	550	*	0
1.5 Transnational Crime	550	*	0
Foreign Military Financing	1,000	*	800
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000	*	800
International Military Education and Training	99	*	260

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	99	*	260
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	0	*	670
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	*	670
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,015	*	4,140
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	75	*	0
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	0	*	200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,940	*	3,940
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	14,450	*	14,850
Development Assistance	0	*	9,850
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	*	4,650
2.2 Good Governance	0	*	1,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	0	*	690
2.4 Civil Society	0	*	3,510
Economic Support Fund	14,450	*	5,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	9,300	*	5,000
2.2 Good Governance	1,100	*	0
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	600	*	0
2.4 Civil Society	3,450	*	0
3 Investing in People	36,056	*	41,146
Development Assistance	1,556	*	1,556
3.2 Education	1,556	*	1,556
Global Health and Child Survival - State	3,000	*	3,090
3.1 Health	3,000	*	3,090
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	31,500	*	36,500
3.1 Health	31,500	*	36,500
4 Economic Growth	16,444	*	24,544
Development Assistance	16,444	*	24,544
4.5 Agriculture	5,010	*	8,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,740	*	1,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	4,694	*	3,044
4.8 Environment	5,000	*	12,500

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Cambodia	72,614	*	87,760
1 Peace and Security	5,664	*	7,220
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	75	*	0
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	0	*	200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,039	*	5,670
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,550	*	1,350
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	14,450	*	14,850

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	9,300	*	9,650
2.2 Good Governance	1,100	*	1,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	600	*	690
2.4 Civil Society	3,450	*	3,510
3 Investing in People	36,056	*	41,146
3.1 Health	34,500	*	39,590
3.2 Education	1,556	*	1,556
4 Economic Growth	16,444	*	24,544
4.5 Agriculture	5,010	*	8,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,740	*	1,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	4,694	*	3,044
4.8 Environment	5,000	*	12,500
of which: Objective 6	2,776	*	5,653
6.1 Program Design and Learning	655	*	1,681
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,121	*	3,972

Peace and Security

After three decades of conflict, 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. Reform and professionalization of the security forces are key elements in addressing governance and corruption, and are integral to deter national and transnational security threats. Cambodia remains one of the most heavily mined countries in the world, with a high concentration of unexploded cluster munitions that continue to inflict civilian casualties and make otherwise economically viable areas inaccessible.

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 testimonies, ensure victims' rights are protected during rescue and rehabilitation, and train judges and law enforcement officials in the implementation of antitrafficking laws.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): The Department of State will support bilateral cooperation on defense reform, professionalization of forces, border and maritime security, civil military operations, and counterterrorism.

- **English Language Training:** As part of a combined approach with the Australian Defense Force, FMF will support a U.S. English language advisor to the Cambodian English Language program and provide 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.
- **Centralized Maintenance and Transportation Units:** Grants of excess U.S. spare parts and tools needed to maintain the M35 and M800 series vehicles will support transportation and maintenance units of the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces (RCAF). FMF will also provide these units with specific vehicle maintenance and logistical management training.

The result will be a complete wheeled vehicle program aimed at reforming logistical management processes within the RCAF.

- **Maritime Security:** Under the Department of State Cambodian Maritime Security Initiative, FMF will help the Royal Cambodian Navy improve its operational processes and technical capacity. This navy program is linked to an interagency maritime security project focused on creating a central maritime authority in the Royal Government of Cambodia.
- **Counterterrorism:** FMF will help the national counterterrorism special forces improve their training standards through purchase of an Engagement Skills Trainer.
- **Civil Affairs Training:** FMF will support civil affairs training for RCAF soldiers in FY 2012. This training is an integral part of U.S. civil military operations, and humanitarian assistance and disaster relief activities.

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, peacekeeping operations, counterterrorism, and civil-military operations. PME graduates are better equipped to promote and implement defense reforms.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): The Department of State will support a senior law-enforcement advisor focused on transnational crime, maritime security, and law enforcement reforms. Weak training, information sharing, and operational planning present the most immediate need. Support will focus on assistance that develops Cambodia's ability to operate and manage its security forces in a manner consistent with the rule of law, international human rights standards, and internationally accepted management practices.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): The Department of State will continue to address the threat posed by landmines and other explosive remnants of war. U.S. assistance will support the clearance of landmines with an overall goal of returning over 5 million square meters of demined land to productive use. NADR will also support strengthening Cambodia's strategic trade control system, including appropriate regulatory, licensing, enforcement, and outreach measures.

Governing Justly and Democratically

Fundamental improvements in governance are key to building a better future for the Cambodian people. U.S. goals are to maintain open political space by supporting civil society groups advocating for political and legal rights, while remaining engaged in long-term reforms to 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, and efficient administration of justice and will support legal education for students, professionals, and aid programs to protect core civil and political rights, including land rights. USAID will support 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 policies.

In preparation for elections in FY 2012, USAID will provide technical assistance on electoral law reform and build public awareness of political finance and transparency. USAID will foster dialogue among elected officials, political parties, and citizens on economic and livelihood issues, providing a vehicle for citizens to engage with elected officials on community and provincial-level problems. USAID will also create opportunities for Cambodian nongovernmental organizations to help expand their knowledge of local issues and strengthen their constituency base. USAID will help youth develop their awareness and understanding of democratic practices and good governance to increase their leadership and policy formulation skills.

Economic Support Funds (ESF): The Department of State will 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. U.S. assistance will support the trial of the four most senior surviving Khmer Rouge leaders, the successful conduct of which will be crucial to the legacy of the tribunal, and will support other tribunal initiatives such as victim support and public outreach and education.

Investing in People

Cambodia's public health and education systems remain weak and highly fragmented, and continue to be dependent on donor financing and coordination. Poor human capacity and leadership in both sectors continue to hamper service delivery due to an inadequately trained workforce and professionals leaving rural areas with few medical staff. Relationships and responsibilities between the public sector and the burgeoning-but-unregulated private sector are ill defined. The weak capacity of the health system has resulted in a maternal mortality rate that has remained stagnant since 1990, at 472 per 100,000 live births.

Development Assistance (DA): USAID will increase the accessibility, quality, and relevance of basic education, focusing on primary and lower secondary school students, to reflect the needs of Cambodia's largely rural population and to improve the readiness of the workforce to participate in a growing economy. Through access to computer technology, science laboratories, and life skills (such as aquaculture and horticulture), USAID will increase the value of education from the perspective of families and mature students. School improvement grants, school management and leadership training, and teacher training will improve the quality of education.

Global Health Child Survival Funds (GHCS): USAID will support the development of an effective and sustainable health delivery system involving both the public and private sectors, consistent with the goals and principles of the President's Global Health Initiative. USAID will improve national policy and delivery systems, health worker capacity, and behavior change. USAID will expand health-financing schemes, improve the quality of clinical services, and provide basic primary health care support, including maternal and child care and family planning. USAID will also work in the prevention and care of infectious diseases, such as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis (TB), and influenza-like illnesses, and will expand health interventions that generate significant reductions in mortality, especially for women and children. USAID health programs are closely linked with programs in other sectors, specifically the Feed the Future (FTF) Initiative to reduce malnutrition, and other efforts to strengthen the capacity and role of civil society. The specific focus of USAID health programs will include:

- **HIV/AIDS:** 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:** Cambodia will build partnerships that provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country, especially for orphans and vulnerable children. The U.S. Centers for Disease Control (CDC) will expand and improve laboratory capacity for HIV care and treatment in an effort to improve the Cambodian Ministry of Health (MOH)'s ability to collect information about the HIV epidemic and its HIV programs; the CDC will also work with the MOH to develop strategies and policies for HIV program activities. Funding will be used to improve diagnosis and care for people co-infected with TB and HIV.
- **Tuberculosis (TB):** Cambodia is one of the world's 20 high-burden countries for 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, particularly through the private sector and at the community-level; and providing TB patients with increased access to HIV/AIDS counseling, testing, and treatment services. USAID will take advantage of its strong community-level partnerships to increase detection and treatment rates among rural populations.
- **Maternal and Child Health:** USAID, in collaboration with other donors, will help to reduce maternal and child mortality rates by strengthening Cambodia's health delivery system. Specifically, USAID will reduce barriers related to access through insurance schemes and emergency referral systems, improve quality through training for health providers and strengthened supervision, and foster demand for quality health services through community mobilization, education, and subsidized social marketing of Zinc/Oral Rehydration Therapy commodities.
- **Nutrition:** USAID will address micronutrient deficiencies by supporting national Vitamin A and salt iodization campaigns, and through the distribution of iron for pregnant women and new mothers. A primary care package will include promotion of exclusive breastfeeding and targeted community-based Infant and Young Child Feeding programs.
- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health:** USAID will improve health-care provider training and expand access to high-quality reproductive health care and voluntary family planning services and information.
- **Water:** USAID will combine hand-washing education with access to socially marketed water purification tablets and other sources of safe drinking water, such as water filtration systems and water storage facilities to reduce the burden of diarrhea and malnutrition resulting from diarrhea.

Economic Growth

Cambodia is a predominantly rural country with more than 70 percent of the population reliant on agriculture, fisheries, and forest products for their livelihoods. While food availability and some health indicators have improved in the last decade, Cambodia's situation is noted as "Alarming" by the Global Hunger Index.

Development Assistance (DA): As part of the FTF Initiative, the United States will support the Government of Cambodia to design and implement a comprehensive food-security strategy to

reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. USAID will work with the public and private sectors to strengthen food security by increasing agricultural productivity, improving the incomes of the rural poor, preparing the country to adapt and respond to climate change, and reducing the number of Cambodians suffering from malnutrition, especially women and children. Key actors include the Cambodian local and national government, farmers and farmer organizations, community-based fisheries, agribusiness, civil society, and local universities.

To increase food production, USAID will help Cambodian agribusinesses increase the availability of improved and more affordable seeds, fertilizers, value-added processing, and plant protection products and services. USAID will also raise and diversify the incomes of the rural poor by continuing support for micro- and medium-sized enterprises in swine, aquaculture, horticulture, and community-based tourism. USAID will also improve the ability of businesses to organize themselves to engage effectively with the government to improve the business environment and access to global markets.

Through the President's Global Climate Change Initiative, USAID will continue biodiversity conservation and climate change activities that encourage government and local communities to identify opportunities for revenue generation from ecosystem services. Services such as biodiversity conservation, watershed protection for flood control, and erosion prevention will continue building on successes achieved to date. Activities will support a lower emissions development pathway for Cambodia.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: During FY 2010, an integrated procurement and financial team from USAID/Cambodia conducted six limited financial reviews of implementing partners. The reviews, which focused on procurement, financial and human resource policies and procedures, and internal controls, resulted in stronger administrative systems. Additional financial reviews are planned for FY 2011. Participants in professional military education programs are tracked upon completion of training to ensure that skills acquired are applied and individuals are in positions where they are able to apply those skills.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: To guide new FTF programs, USAID conducted an assessment entitled Achieving Food Security in Cambodia through Agriculture and Environmental Sustainability, which took an integrated view of food security and climate change; developed a comprehensive strategy for FTF in Cambodia, integrating food security, nutrition, and climate change adaptation; and conducted an agriculture and food security exercise that identified gaps in government and donor programs to achieving broad food security in Cambodia.

In preparation for developing a USAID Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS), USAID/Cambodia conducted a country-level assessment of gender issues to ensure USAID assistance makes optimal contributions to gender equality; an assessment of opportunities to build synergies among USAID programs by focusing on support to civil society; and an assessment of biodiversity and tropical forestry issues to ensure that USAID programs make optimal contributions to their conservation. Evaluations underway include assessments of programs in HIV/AIDS, maternal and child health, family planning and reproductive health, and counter-trafficking-in-persons. These will inform future program direction and the CDCS. Overall, CDCS development will be informed by 23 program evaluations, assessments, and reviews conducted since 2008.

Relationship Between Budget Request and Performance: With a sharpened focus on reducing maternal mortality under the President's Global Health Initiative, FY 2012 resources will support an increase in antenatal care visits to pregnant women by a skilled provider. With FY 2012 resources, USAID will support sustainable improvements in the incomes of rural, food-insecure households by increasing food production and marketing and diversifying incomes as well as diets. USAID/Cambodia will educate and empower more youth with knowledge about the democratic process and the opportunities to participate in the 2013 national elections.

China

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States Government is engaging China primarily as a development partner with the resources to invest in its own future, not as an aid recipient. The United States encourages China to pursue policies that enhance U.S. and global economic growth and stability, as well as promote fair trade and a transparent regulatory climate. U.S. assistance programs promote the rule of law and the judiciary system, and address environmental governance and health concerns, particularly those that will impact climate change and HIV/AIDS. U.S. assistance also preserves cultural traditions and promotes sustainable development and environmental conservation in Tibetan communities.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	27,200	27,200	*	12,850
Development Assistance	12,000	12,000	*	0
Economic Support Fund	7,400	7,400	*	5,000
Global Health and Child Survival - State	3,000	3,000	*	3,000
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	4,000	4,000	*	4,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	800	800	*	850
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	27,200	27,200	*	12,850

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
China	27,200	*	12,850
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	6,217	*	850
Development Assistance	5,417	*	0
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,109	*	0
2.2 Good Governance	2,308	*	0
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	800	*	850
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	800	*	850
3 Investing in People	11,200	*	10,000
Economic Support Fund	4,200	*	3,000
3.2 Education	200	*	200
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	4,000	*	2,800
Global Health and Child Survival - State	3,000	*	3,000
3.1 Health	3,000	*	3,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	4,000	*	4,000
3.1 Health	4,000	*	4,000
4 Economic Growth	9,783	*	2,000
Development Assistance	6,583	*	0
4.8 Environment	6,583	*	0
Economic Support Fund	3,200	*	2,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,200	*	500
4.7 Economic Opportunity	700	*	500
4.8 Environment	1,300	*	1,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
China	27,200	*	12,850
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	6,217	*	850
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,909	*	850
2.2 Good Governance	2,308	*	0
3 Investing in People	11,200	*	10,000
3.1 Health	7,000	*	7,000
3.2 Education	200	*	200
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	4,000	*	2,800
4 Economic Growth	9,783	*	2,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,200	*	500
4.7 Economic Opportunity	700	*	500
4.8 Environment	7,883	*	1,000
of which: Objective 6	10,259	*	1,125
6.1 Program Design and Learning	7,001	*	30
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,258	*	1,095

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 Drug Enforcement (INCLE): The Resident Legal Advisor (RLA) has been in place in the U.S. Embassy in China since 2002 to provide expertise on criminal law and procedure to Chinese Government officials, jurists, academics, and the U.S. Embassy in order to promote long-term criminal justice reform consistent with international standards of human rights. The RLA works to foster and promote development in Chinese criminal procedure law and reform with an emphasis on detention issues, including non-judicial detention by the public security organs, search-and-seizure issues, coerced confessions, rights of defense lawyers,

evidence at trial, and judicial independence; and United States-Chinese law enforcement cooperation, with an emphasis on narcotics enforcement, corruption, money-laundering, counterterrorism, computer crime, and intellectual property rights enforcement. Most of the RLA's activities are conducted by the RLA alone or in cooperation with nongovernmental organizations. Government-to-government discussions of criminal procedure and other matters take place after formal negotiation between the RLA and Chinese official counterparts. The RLA also engages various Chinese audiences, including courts and bar associations, in explorations of plea bargaining, evidence presentation, and other prosecutorial techniques unfamiliar to the Chinese. The Chinese have taken action to implement reforms, mainly directed at improving review of capital convictions, pre-trial detention, rights of defense lawyers, and certain interrogation practices.

Investing in People

U.S. assistance for ethnic Tibetan communities in China aims to build sustainable livelihoods for ethnic Tibetans by means of improving rural and urban livelihoods, alleviating poverty, and increasing local involvement in the preservation of Tibetan tradition and culture. The focus of the U.S. HIV/AIDS program is to leverage and amplify U.S. inputs to foster nationwide scale-up of activities by the Chinese Government and other donor agencies with their resources. The goals are to assist the Chinese Government with maintaining its HIV prevalence at a minimum level, mitigate the impact of HIV on the Chinese people, and provide technical assistance and capacity building.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): The goals of the program are to improve sustainable livelihoods of ethnic Tibetans in rural and urban areas, and institutionalize efforts to preserve Tibetan culture and traditions.

- **Higher Education:** This activity will increase the number of professional, qualified business leaders in Tibetan communities by creating economic, social, and cultural linkages, while furthering technical skill development and providing career development opportunities for youth and adults. U.S. assistance also provides scholarships to professionals and entrepreneurs to attend management training and Masters Degree programs in Business Administration.
- **Social Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations:** U.S. assistance supports innovative livelihoods development programs that address the social and economic needs of ethnic Tibetans, and strengthens Tibetan rangeland and agricultural production systems through income-generating activities and market-based mechanisms. Programs also promote the use of Tibetan language and increase institutional capacity for the development and implementation of cultural preservation plans, and the establishment of community libraries and cultural centers.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - State:

- **HIV/AIDS:** 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, which includes the Department of State, the Centers for Disease Control, and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), continues to support the Chinese Government in implementing HIV/AIDS prevention, care, and treatment programs.

- Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief: The U.S. Government will build partnerships that provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country, especially for orphans and vulnerable children.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - USAID:

- HIV/AIDS: The HIV/AIDS program is part of a regional effort to increase capacity for effective responses to infectious diseases. The USAID HIV/AIDS program will adopt the principles of the Global Health Initiative, which include strengthening health systems, improving metrics through monitoring and evaluation, and continuing to promote research and innovation. 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.

Economic Growth

U.S. assistance for ethnic Tibetan communities in China aims to provide alternative rural employment and livelihoods development, and facilitate the formation and development of small businesses and microenterprises. Given the increasing environmental threats to the Tibetan plateau, U.S. assistance also helps Tibetans manage natural resources in more sustainable ways to reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): Program goals are to improve sustainable livelihoods of ethnic Tibetans in rural and urban areas, preserve the natural environment, promote natural resource management, and improve the ability of Tibetans to respond to climate change.

Programs will increase workforce readiness and expand opportunities for ethnic Tibetans to gain employment through vocational training. U.S. programming will also support small and medium enterprises gain access to business development services and microcredit. To build awareness and develop capacity in natural resource management, U.S. assistance supports participatory environmental education and training-of-trainer activities on rangeland, watershed, and forest management. Assistance to ethnic Tibetans also supports workshops to improve the understanding of climate-change impacts on water, grasslands, and agricultural systems.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: In FY 2010, USAID conducted portfolio and performance reviews to evaluate its programmatic performance.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: While the Tibet program only began in early 2010, results of the reviews showed that the program supported efforts to preserve biodiversity and improve natural resource management by working with local communities to find sustainable solutions to challenges in Tibetan areas of China. The program provided unemployed youth with technical training, as well as small grants and business training for individuals to start their own businesses. The program also aided in preserving Tibetan culture through increased use of technology for archiving and cataloging the Tibetan region's geography, which is in and of itself a key part of Tibetan cultural heritage. The creation of an online archive website has 720 Chinese visitors per month on average. It is estimated that approximately 500 Tibetans used the resources over the course of the fiscal year. To improve essential social services, one program helped 1,100 families in 8 villages in Dechen Prefecture that fell below the United Nations Millennium Development Goals threshold of \$1 a day. Modeled on the Millennium Villages approach used by the United Nations in sub-Saharan Africa, the program

delivered an integrated package of activities in each village, including small-scale irrigation, cash crops, household greenhouses, household livestock, microcredit, health training, and solar water heaters. Though still in implementation, the program has delivered social and economic services to 555 poor families in 4 target villages, directly benefiting an estimated 3,444 villagers. Results show increased food-crop, cash-crop, and livestock production, resulting in increased household consumption of agricultural and livestock products.

U.S.-supported programs also provided microcredit to support business operations. To promote the development of local small enterprises, a Small Business Management Training Program was established in Yunnan province. In this partnership, the Diqing Prefecture government will provide 150 interest-free loans of RMB 50,000 (\$7,500) each to small business start-ups for individuals of ages 18 to 40, from ethnic minority backgrounds, who might normally find it difficult to obtain credit. A pilot environmental conservation project for grassland rehabilitation and desertification control was implemented in Sichuan Province; an estimated 53 hectares of degraded rangelands were vegetated with tree seedlings and local fodder grasses. In an effort to address climate change issues on the Tibetan Plateau, a riparian climate-change vulnerability assessment was completed. As part of the assessment, local stakeholder workshops were convened in eight communities in order to survey traditional knowledge and coping strategies for climate change and its impacts. Training in global climate change and alpine ecosystem monitoring was also organized, increasing the knowledge of global climate change on alpine ecosystems, promoting the sharing of response strategies, and laying the groundwork for future cooperation.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: In FY 2010, the HIV/AIDS program built capacity, strengthened health systems, supported country ownership, and enhanced government coordination. USAID funding in FY 2012 will continue to focus on a technical-assistance-based model and introduce innovative science-based programs that will be integrated into the routine systems. The program will target most at-risk populations in the provinces with the highest HIV/AIDS prevalence, Yunnan and Guangxi. Program activities will deliver quality prevention and care services to the targeted populations by supporting voluntary counseling and testing centers, drop-in centers, outreach activities, communication activities, and palliative-care services. Activities also built the capacity of civil society, local organizations, and groups affiliated with other health nongovernmental organizations to implement prevention or care models through capacity-building workshops.

Indonesia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Indonesia is a stable, democratic nation committed to a new comprehensive partnership with the United States. As Indonesia takes on a greater international role, it faces persistent domestic development issues, uneven benefits from democratic and economic advances, new institutions that are fragile and under threat, and risks from the impact of climate change and environmental degradation. The recently announced United States-Indonesia Comprehensive Partnership recognizes Indonesia's leadership role throughout the region and the importance it plays in issues of global significance. The Partnership focuses on a forward-looking agenda that increases cooperation on a wide range of issues. U.S. assistance plays a critical role in key areas including basic and higher education, environment, energy and climate change, regional security and stability, science and technology, trade and investment, democracy, health, and agriculture.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	220,670	220,789	*	253,175
Development Assistance	73,500	73,500	*	138,147
Economic Support Fund	65,000	65,000	*	0
Foreign Military Financing	20,000	20,000	*	20,000
Global Health and Child Survival - State	5,250	5,250	*	5,408
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	36,950	36,950	*	69,350
International Military Education and Training	1,750	1,819	*	1,800
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	11,570	11,570	*	11,570
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	6,650	6,700	*	6,900
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	220,670	220,789	*	253,175

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Indonesia	220,789	*	253,175
1 Peace and Security	37,889	*	37,770
Economic Support Fund	300	*	0
1.5 Transnational Crime	300	*	0
Foreign Military Financing	20,000	*	20,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	20,000	*	20,000
International Military Education and Training	1,819	*	1,800
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,819	*	1,800
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	9,070	*	9,070

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	8,620	*	8,570
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	450	*	500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	6,700	*	6,900
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	6,100	*	5,900
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	600	*	1,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	39,925	*	32,802
Development Assistance	10,048	*	30,302
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,147	*	5,450
2.2 Good Governance	6,843	*	15,435
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	248	*	917
2.4 Civil Society	810	*	8,500
Economic Support Fund	27,377	*	0
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	10,041	*	0
2.2 Good Governance	16,394	*	0
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	669	*	0
2.4 Civil Society	273	*	0
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,500	*	2,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,500	*	2,500
3 Investing in People	99,203	*	133,268
Development Assistance	47,516	*	58,510
3.1 Health	0	*	6,333
3.2 Education	47,516	*	52,177
Economic Support Fund	9,487	*	0
3.1 Health	9,487	*	0
Global Health and Child Survival - State	5,250	*	5,408
3.1 Health	5,250	*	5,408
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	36,950	*	69,350
3.1 Health	36,950	*	69,350
4 Economic Growth	43,772	*	49,335
Development Assistance	15,936	*	49,335
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,205	*	1,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,682	*	3,427
4.3 Financial Sector	1,580	*	3,000
4.4 Infrastructure	0	*	4,000
4.5 Agriculture	5,890	*	7,395
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,079	*	2,513
4.8 Environment	2,500	*	28,000
Economic Support Fund	27,836	*	0
4.4 Infrastructure	5,000	*	0
4.7 Economic Opportunity	500	*	0
4.8 Environment	22,336	*	0

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Indonesia	220,789	*	253,175
1 Peace and Security	37,889	*	37,770
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	6,100	*	5,900
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	600	*	1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	30,439	*	30,370
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	450	*	500
1.5 Transnational Crime	300	*	0
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	39,925	*	32,802
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	14,688	*	7,950
2.2 Good Governance	23,237	*	15,435
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	917	*	917
2.4 Civil Society	1,083	*	8,500
3 Investing in People	99,203	*	133,268
3.1 Health	51,687	*	81,091
3.2 Education	47,516	*	52,177
4 Economic Growth	43,772	*	49,335
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,205	*	1,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,682	*	3,427
4.3 Financial Sector	1,580	*	3,000
4.4 Infrastructure	5,000	*	4,000
4.5 Agriculture	5,890	*	7,395
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,079	*	2,513
4.7 Economic Opportunity	500	*	0
4.8 Environment	24,836	*	28,000
of which: Objective 6	12,563	*	17,603
6.1 Program Design and Learning	300	*	0
6.2 Administration and Oversight	12,263	*	17,603

Peace and Security

Building on Indonesia's notable success in combating terrorism while establishing a democratic society, U.S. investment will further strengthen Indonesia's role as a leader in safeguarding regional peace and security.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): Technical assistance, training, and equipment will improve Indonesia's strategic airlift capability. Resources will help the Indonesian Armed Forces maintain its C-130 lift assets to improve strategic airlift capability and response to natural disasters.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): Resources will target professional military education, civilian control of a professional Indonesian military, and core management processes within the military and defense departments. The U.S. Office of Defense Cooperation will manage the IMET activities designed for these efforts.

International Narcotics Control and Drug Enforcement (INCLE): Technical assistance, organizational development, training, and equipment will be provided to strengthen law enforcement capacities of the Indonesian National Police (INP) and other Government of Indonesia (GOI) non-military law enforcement agencies. This support will help GOI law-enforcement entities use modern law-enforcement management systems, training, and investigative procedures. This will increase forensic and environmental crime investigative capabilities of the GOI as well as its capacity to manage ports of entry and borders to prevent transnational criminal activity. Funds will also support an integrated multiagency approach to maritime security and counternarcotics.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): U.S. assistance will improve INP and other GOI official capacity to investigate national and regional criminal acts of terrorism and to deter proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. The United States will continue training INP instructors so they can independently teach counterterrorism-related courses to members of their organization. The United States will also work with other international donors to avoid duplicative assistance initiatives and to ensure important training needs are not overlooked.

Governing Justly and Democratically

Indonesia has emerged as a regional leader in democratic governance, and is globally recognized for maintaining peace amidst great diversity and pluralism. The GOI has taken concrete steps to address a number of constraints to improve its democratic process, including tackling the high level of corruption within government. FY 2012 investments under this Objective support GOI efforts, and seek to strengthen institutions at both national and local levels.

Development Assistance (DA): To increase the capacity of representative groups and institutions, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will build the capacity of civil society organizations to represent their interests better at the national and local levels, fund independent analysis of legislation and policies having a major impact on democratic governance, and work with Indonesia's key representative bodies, primarily the House of Representatives and possibly the Regional Representative Council to help them become more effective, responsive, and transparent.

Recognizing the essential role of political parties, particularly as the principle vehicle for participation in and the development of public policy, USAID will foster more representative, democratic, and inclusive parties; and strengthen the ability of parties to develop, articulate, and advocate policies that represent 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 will improve services delivered by local governments in Indonesia. Technical assistance and training will build incentive-based systems for delivering quality government services, especially in health and education. Assistance will provide more innovative approaches for service delivery and scale up the replication of good service delivery practices to other areas within the country. Evaluations will be a part of a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation strategy.

USAID will provide technical assistance and training to support GOI efforts to strengthen the integrity and accountability in government at the national level. It will support key accountability agencies such as the Corruption Eradication Commission and the Supreme Audit Body, reduce the influence of "money politics" through support for efforts that strengthen enforcement of fair regulations and political finance, and provide direct support to civil society organizations and the media to monitor and advocate for other innovative efforts that create a "culture of accountability."

To improve the performance of Indonesia's justice system, USAID will provide the Supreme Court and the Attorney General's Office with technical assistance and training to assist with their institutional reform and capacity building efforts; support nongovernmental organizations, think tanks, and professional groups active in advancing judicial reform; and provide universities assistance to improve legal education and policy-oriented legal research, including curriculum development and support for advanced legal education.

International Narcotics Control and Drug Enforcement (INCLE): In FY 2012, the United States will continue its support to the Attorney General's Office (AGO) Anticorruption Task Force. Managed through the Department of Justice, 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.

The United States will continue providing training and technical assistance to the AGO's Terrorism and Transnational Crime Task Force. The task force has already convicted more than 66 Jamaah Islamiyah terrorists and dozens of human traffickers. This support will continue to be the primary tool of the United States to ensure terrorist and trafficking-in-persons cases are prosecuted.

Investing in People

Indonesia has infectious disease rates such as tuberculosis (TB) that are among the highest in the world, and a generation of dramatic reductions in child mortality has slowed. Moreover, adequate water and sanitation services have not kept pace with the rapid rate of urbanization, leaving more than 100 million Indonesians without access to safe drinking water, which is one of the leading causes of diarrhea, the second largest killer of children under 5 in the country. Therefore, because of the prevalence of unsafe drinking water, Indonesia is unlikely to achieve Millennium Development Goal Four - to reduce child mortality significantly. Indonesia is also unlikely to achieve Millennium Development Goal Five - to reduce maternal mortality significantly.

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. Though significant progress has been made in primary school participation rates, restrictions remain for access, equity, and quality. In FY 2012, investments in basic and higher education will seek to reverse these trends and support greater institutional autonomy, quality, engagement with the private sector, and advancement in science and technology.

Development Assistance (DA):

- **Water Sanitation:** Resources will help Indonesia expand sustainable and equitable safe water supply and sanitation services in urban Indonesia. This will be accomplished by increasing the demand for access to safe drinking water and improved sanitation, and increasing public and private sector capacity to supply potable water and sanitation services sustainably.
- **Basic Education:** USAID will help Indonesian children and youth become more successful pupils and complete primary and secondary school. USAID will support entry in pre-service teacher training and help the GOI replicate Decentralized Basic Education (DBE) modules and methodologies in targeted regions. Development agencies such as the World Bank, the Australian Agency for International Development, and the Asian Development Bank continue to work closely with USAID to consolidate activities addressing Indonesia's priorities.

- **Higher Education:** USAID will support the GOI's efforts to reform their higher education system. The GOI seeks to provide institutions more autonomy and responsibility, improve regulations, and create incentives for private investment in tertiary education. USAID will stimulate linkages between American and Indonesian higher education institutions to improve the curriculum and teaching practices, and increase applied research in a variety of disciplines.

Global Health and Child Survival Funds (GHCS): FY 2012 investments under this Objective will provide technical assistance and training to improve the health of Indonesians by strengthening the capacity of the health system to deliver quality services and improve household water, sanitation, and hygiene. In support of the GOI national strategy for improving maternal and neonatal health, USAID will focus on improving quality of maternal and newborn services, ensuring appropriate implementation of international standards of care, reducing delays within the emergency obstetrical care referral system, and improving oversight. In addition, USAID will support the Ministry of Health in achieving its goal of dramatically increasing the number of hospitals that are internationally accredited. USAID will introduce mechanisms to help civil society work with local and central government authorities to improve the quality of care. USAID will also work with local authorities and civil society to expand delivery of health services in Papua and West Papua.

To reduce the prevalence of infectious diseases, USAID will provide technical assistance and training to strengthen TB detection and case management, including working with the national TB program to accelerate diagnosis and treatment of multi-drug-resistant TB as well as early diagnosis and treatment of TB. In support of the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, USAID will support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and action plan by focusing on improving the capacity of local governments and nongovernmental organizations to prevent HIV/AIDS among high-risk groups in high priority provinces, by increasing the effectiveness of GOI HIV/AIDS interventions, and by accelerating access to HIV/AIDS services in Papua and West Papua.

Economic Growth

Despite Indonesia's impressive rate of economic growth, persistent economic inequality is exemplified by the 115 million Indonesians surviving on less than 2 dollars a day. New policies are required to promote sustainable, broad-based equitable growth, a sound business climate, and a more diversified economy.

Indonesian capacity to develop and transfer agriculture technology needs to be strengthened. Productivity and quality of rice and export crops are low and often do not meet demand. Coffee, cocoa, and horticulture are important high-value crops. Together, these enterprises are major sources of rural livelihoods and income for millions of smallholders, and are key for addressing food security and reducing poverty.

The natural-resources sector is the largest source of employment in Indonesia, and presents an opportunity for low-carbon economic development. Indonesia's forest and marine ecosystems are among the most diverse in the world. However, these resources are being degraded at an alarming rate, and deforestation is resulting in significant greenhouse gases. Resources will strengthen the capacity of the GOI to manage Indonesia's terrestrial and marine resources sustainably, and to catalyze its clean-energy development potential. All activities support GOI national strategies, and are buttressed by the National Climate Change Action Plan.

Development Assistance (DA): U.S. assistance will support agricultural technology development through investments in biotechnology, biosafety, integrated pest management, and the development of high-value vegetables and vitamin A-fortified rice. Assistance will also support agricultural competitiveness through improved productivity, quality, and marketing of selected high-value crops.

While Indonesia lacks capital for long-term investments in infrastructure, USAID will increase the Ministry of Finance's capacity to regulate and develop the non-bank financial sector, particularly insurance, pensions, and mutual funds. USAID will also work with industry groups to create a regulatory environment that is more conducive to stimulating economic growth.

U.S. assistance will provide research and policy analysis to the GOI that will help it strengthen the macroeconomic foundations for growth. This assistance is specifically designed to provide flexible and rapid mechanisms to reform sectors that are critical to sustaining Indonesia's economic development, including energy, trade, finance, private sector development, and agriculture.

USAID will help Indonesia address the primary barriers to developing clean energy by providing assistance that will address policies affecting investment in and development of clean energy resources, support collaboration between local governments and the private sector to develop small- and medium-scale renewable energy projects, and target the development of strategies and plans for climate change mitigation in the energy and transport sectors.

USAID will support sustainable forest and marine resource management to protect biodiversity, reduce carbon emissions, support community livelihoods, and promote low-carbon economic development. USAID will partner with governments at all levels, the private sector, and communities dependent upon forest and marine resources. Assistance will focus on reducing threats, improving governance, developing sustainable land and resource use, and increasing access to markets and financing for sustainably managed natural resource products. USAID will strengthen community resilience to the effects of climate change while reducing the risks associated with disasters in highly vulnerable areas. Priority areas will include high conservation landscapes, orangutan habitats, and primary lowland forests, as well as critical marine protected areas and fisheries.

USAID forestry projects support the GOI national REDD+ strategy, reducing carbon emissions by 50 percent from change in land use and improved forest management. Forestry and climate change activities support U.S. commitments made at Copenhagen while marine activities support Coral Triangle Initiative goals.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

Currently, the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) and Indonesia are working on developing a Compact that could provide up to \$700 million in resources over a 5-year period. MCC work in Indonesia began in 2006 with a 2-year, \$55 million Threshold Program. In 2008, Indonesia was selected as eligible for a Compact. In close coordination across the U.S. Embassy, a team is currently working to complete the Compact before the end of 2011.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: Over the past year, USAID/Indonesia conducted evaluations and assessments in health and education to inform and direct efforts under its 2009-14 Assistance Plan for Indonesia. Additional assessments in critical areas such as global climate change are planned for the coming year. Comprehensive portfolio reviews conducted in late FY 2010 assisted USAID Indonesia to develop a thorough understanding of programmatic advances under the 2009-14 Strategic Plan.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID conducted an extensive external assessment to measure the gaps in teacher training in Indonesia. Monitoring visits and strengthened communication with technical ministries provided substantial insights about U.S. Government assistance performance and impact. GOI replication of DBE activities using local government funds is a strong sign of the effectiveness of U.S. assistance. Findings and recommendations of assessments and site visits resulted in significant modifications to the scope of existing contracts with resources redirected toward sustainability of the DBE model and served to inform the design of a new basic-education project that will be underway in FY 2011.

An external evaluation of the Aceh Polytechnic project was also conducted to determine successes and challenges and to provide recommendations to both USAID and the Acehnese government to promote sustainability and strengthened management capacity. An external evaluation of the Indonesian Sesame Street program found that it has improved educational outcomes.

USAID assisted the GOI to develop and implement a planning tool to achieve provincial-level maternal and child health Millennium Development Goals. These plans are being further implemented at the district level, and constitute an important element at the local level. In maternal and child health, USAID programs worked with the Ministry of Health to develop standards and approaches for reducing deaths during labor and delivery in health facilities.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: As part of the new five-year strategy, USAID/Indonesia is using a comprehensive Activity Approval Documentation (AAD) process. This comprehensive process uses projected performance information to inform budget and programmatic choices prior to procurement. AAD approval entails a Mission-wide vetting process that scrutinizes objectives and indicators to measure achievements and required investments necessary to attain desired results. This iterative design process results in projects that have cross-sector buy-in, meet high standards of design, and focus on strategic objectives as defined in the five-year strategy.

Laos

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The overarching goals of United States assistance in Laos are to improve governance and increase independence by assisting Laos to integrate fully in the Association for Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the global economy. U.S. assistance also addresses the humanitarian and development challenge of clearing unexploded ordnance (UXO), and supports efforts to combat HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases through human- and institutional-capacity building.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	7,613	10,927	*	9,208
Development Assistance	513	513	*	1,508
Food for Peace Title II	0	3,343	*	0
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	1,000	1,000	*	1,000
International Military Education and Training	100	71	*	200
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	1,000	*	1,500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,000	5,000	*	5,000
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	7,613	10,927	*	9,208

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Laos	10,927	*	9,208
1 Peace and Security	6,071	*	6,628
International Military Education and Training	71	*	200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	71	*	200
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	*	1,428
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	*	1,208
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	1,000	*	220
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,000	*	5,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,000	*	5,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	0	*	72
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	0	*	72
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	*	72
3 Investing in People	1,000	*	1,000
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	1,000	*	1,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
3.1 Health	1,000	*	1,000
4 Economic Growth	513	*	1,508
Development Assistance	513	*	1,508
4.2 Trade and Investment	463	*	1,458
4.8 Environment	50	*	50
5 Humanitarian Assistance	3,343	*	0
Food for Peace Title II	3,343	*	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	3,343	*	0

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Laos	10,927	*	9,208
1 Peace and Security	6,071	*	6,628
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,071	*	6,408
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	1,000	*	220
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	0	*	72
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	*	72
3 Investing in People	1,000	*	1,000
3.1 Health	1,000	*	1,000
4 Economic Growth	513	*	1,508
4.2 Trade and Investment	463	*	1,458
4.8 Environment	50	*	50
5 Humanitarian Assistance	3,343	*	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	3,343	*	0
of which: Objective 6	602	*	758
6.1 Program Design and Learning	0	*	25
6.2 Administration and Oversight	602	*	733

Peace and Security

U.S. assistance in clearing Laos of UXO from the Indochina War advances humanitarian and economic goals, and creates a climate of cooperation that advances other policy goals. The Department of State counternarcotics assistance will bolster the Lao law enforcement and criminal justice systems to interdict organizations trafficking methamphetamines, cocaine, and heroin through Laos. It will also support drug-related public awareness campaigns and addict-rehabilitation programs, while using targeted interventions to keep former cultivators from returning to planting opium. To further the United States' growing military-to-military relationship with Laos, U.S. assistance will also fund English-language development and professional military education courses.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): The goal of the U.S. program is to improve the English-language and professional skills of the Lao military. Ministry of National Defense (MND) personnel are increasing their exposure to other professional militaries through international engagement, but need improved English language skills to maximize these

opportunities. Participation in training and education programs at U.S. military schools exposes MND personnel to U.S. values, military functions in a democratic setting, and professional military standards and responsibilities.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): U.S. assistance supports Lao efforts to fight opium planting, drug trafficking, and addiction, and to build the professional capacity of eager new partners in the Lao Government. The core 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): Given the high number of casualties and fatalities attributed to UXO, the United States is expanding efforts to assist UXO victims. 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 also strengthen the capacity of the Government of Laos (GOL) UXO agencies.

Governing Justly and Democratically

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 through the National Assembly and Ministry of Justice, and a more robust and active civil society.

Development Assistance (DA): The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) plans to expand training programs for Lao government officials in the area of commercial law. 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 and economic good governance through legal reform, exchanges, and training.

Investing in People

U.S. assistance will support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief. USAID will continue its implementation of HIV/AIDS programs that focus on prevention and treatment, increasing local capacity for a more sustainable response. The Defense HIV/AIDS Prevention Program funds similar programs specifically for the Lao People's Army, in accordance with the national HIV/AIDS strategy.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS-USAID): The Global Health Initiative (GHI) will guide health programs with a particular focus on strengthening health systems, improving metrics through monitoring and evaluation, and continuing to promote research and innovation. All activities supported by the United States are aligned with the GHI goals to develop national and local capacity to integrate new activities into routine, sustainable systems. These programs will support an integrated governmental, nongovernmental, and private-sector model for prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country.

Health programs in Laos will focus on lowering the risk of infection among groups that are most at risk of contracting and spreading the disease. The HIV/AIDS program is part of a regional effort to increase capacity for effective responses to infectious diseases. HIV/AIDS funding will 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, including drug quality and management; improve health-related policies; and increase the evidence base for decision-making.

Economic Growth

U.S. assistance helps Laos engage in the global marketplace through compliance with the Bilateral Trade Agreement (BTA) and accession to World Trade Organization (WTO), as well as regional commitments under ASEAN to an integrated Economic Community by 2015.

Development Assistance (DA): Programs will significantly scale up support to GOL efforts to implement reforms necessary to move Laos towards its goal of accession to the WTO, to implement the United States-Laos BTA successfully, and to fulfill its commitments under the ASEAN Economic Community Blueprint. This assistance will help build the necessary political will, ownership, and capacity for Laos to integrate fully with the rest of the ASEAN Community, thereby narrowing this development gap and creating a stronger trading partner for the United States. Resources will be used to develop and implement robust work plans, assist in drafting the required laws and regulations, and build understanding and capacity of public and private stakeholders through workshops and trainings.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: The Post routinely monitors its progress through portfolio reviews conducted by the Regional Development Mission for Asia. For example, a group of senior GOL officials visited Vietnam to gain insight from studying Vietnamese WTO-accession experiences. Thus, demand for the program's technical assistance is growing stronger throughout the relevant ministries and in the National Assembly. The program is heavily engaged in the drafting and review of a broad range of key laws and regulations. It also provides analysis based on international best practices and the requirements of the trade agreements, and supports workshops to raise awareness and encourage comment from key private and public stakeholders.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: Performance information gathered from ongoing program monitoring and end-of-activity evaluations is closely tied to budget and program decisions. For example, opium cultivation remains far below historical levels, but it has roughly doubled over the past three years. U.S. assistance was again used for the annual opium-cultivation helicopter survey and for civic awareness on drug laws and drug-addiction treatment options in former opium growing areas. U.S. funds were used for training and administrative support for counternarcotics police, and to support greater Lao law-enforcement engagement in the region. Future assistance will be used for capacity building in other parts of the Lao criminal justice system, based on new requests for bilateral cooperation by various Lao agencies, beginning with the Customs Department, Ministry of Justice, and Office of the Supreme Prosecutor.

HIV infection in Laos is currently maintained at a low prevalence rate. However, infrastructure development, increased tourism, continued poverty and unemployment, and increased population mobility have amplified risk factors. HIV prevalence among all vulnerable groups surveyed to date is highest among men who have sex with men. Funding will continue to allow USAID 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.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: In FY 2012, significant progress will be achieved in areas that are critical to the development of Laos. Nearly 85 million UXO remain undiscovered in the Lao countryside. The United States is the largest donor to this sector, and its support is vital in helping the Lao resolve this deadly legacy. Much of the UXO lies in remote

rural areas, and the poor infrastructure of Laos, along with the impassability of roads during the rainy season, makes clearance work difficult and time-consuming. Funding will permit the United States to continue working closely with the Lao Government despite these difficulties.

The Lao Ministry of National Defense recently expanded its participation in regional workshops and training events, exposing increasing numbers of Lao People's Army officers and soldiers to other professional military standards. Cooperation with the United States on medical programs, UXO clearance, and other humanitarian programs has strengthened considerably, including several important precedents such as the first combined U.S. Army Military Medical Readiness Training Exercise with Lao civilian and military medical personnel. Increased IMET funding in FY 2012 will allow Post to offer additional English language training and professional courses to the Lao People's Army.

Funds will continue to promote HIV/AIDS prevention interventions including community outreach to 15,000 individuals in FY 2012, up from the annual target of 12,500 in FY 2010.

Malaysia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Malaysia focuses on counterterrorism, counterproliferation, and military assistance and training. Counterterrorism assistance builds capacity within Malaysian law enforcement and judicial entities responsible for combating terrorism, and includes development of a network of radars along coastal areas of eastern Malaysia that are designed to deter maritime terrorism. Counterproliferation assistance aims at enhancing Malaysia's ability to prevent transshipments of munitions, dual-use commodities, and weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and related commodities through the country. Military assistance and training builds capabilities among Malaysia's armed forces, allowing it to take on an expanded international role, including peacekeeping operations and participation in stabilization efforts in Afghanistan.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	2,300	2,250	*	2,450
International Military Education and Training	950	950	*	950
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,350	1,300	*	1,500
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	2,300	2,250	*	2,450

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Malaysia	2,250	*	2,450
1 Peace and Security	2,250	*	2,450
International Military Education and Training	950	*	950
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	950	*	950
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,300	*	1,500
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	800	*	800
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	500	*	700

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Malaysia	2,250	*	2,450
1 Peace and Security	2,250	*	2,450
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	800	*	800
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	500	*	700

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	950	*	950

Peace and Security

Terrorism remains a serious threat to the country's national security. Malaysia cooperates closely with the United States and the international community on counterterrorism, building capabilities of Malaysian law enforcement and judicial officials to identify and apprehend terrorists. Because Malaysia continues to be used as a transshipment point for WMD and dual-use commodities, U.S. assistance is helping Malaysian authorities enforce international and domestic export control regimes, especially Malaysia's new 2010 Strategic Trade Act.

International Military Assistance and Training (IMET): IMET assistance will support the professional development of senior and mid-level officers, enhance interoperability with U.S. forces, and increase maritime security by preventing terrorists from transiting Malaysian waters. IMET will also help train military personnel in conducting multinational operations, medical and contingency preparedness, peacekeeping, intelligence techniques, and effective defense resource management.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): Funds provided through the Department of State's Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) Program will be used to train Malaysian law enforcement and judicial officials to detect and detain terrorists and to strengthen counterterrorism cooperation with countries in the region. The Export Control and Border Security (EXBS) program will build the capacity of Malaysian Government offices to prevent transshippers from using Malaysia to circumvent international law and agreements, in particular by assisting Malaysia with the implementation of the 2010 Strategic Trade Act. NADR counterterrorism funds will also support a legal advisor to strengthen counterproliferation and counterterrorism legislation.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: Day-to-day implementation of IMET programs is managed directly by the Office of Defense Cooperation in the U.S. Embassy. ATA programs are monitored by the Regional Security Officer. EXBS programs are monitored by the EXBS Regional Advisor, located in the U.S. Embassy.

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 retains close contact after the completion of training in order to foster those relationships over time. IMET graduates serving at senior levels of the defense establishment have been instrumental in increasing Malaysian participation in multilateral exercises and multinational operations, and are crucial to the growth of bilateral military ties. These relationships have progressively contributed to the United States' ability to achieve a valuable level of cooperation with the Malaysian military across the board, as well as with the Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency. ATA funded programs have increased the Malaysian police's ability to apply forensics techniques, useful for both crime and terrorism situations. The Embassy coordinates with other Embassies and international agencies to ensure that training is complementary.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: FY 2012 funding will improve government-to-government cooperation to deter terrorism throughout Southeast Asia and enhance the ability of Malaysia's defense forces to conduct multinational operations. Training and

capacity building, together with technical advice provided by a Department of Justice legal advisor, will ensure Malaysia implements its new export control law effectively.

Marshall Islands

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

A nation with a small population but massive Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) is increasingly vulnerable to transnational threats, natural disasters, and the effects of climate change. U.S. assistance will support RMI's ability to perform vital maritime security functions and to prepare for and mitigate disasters. On November 4, 2008, primary Federal responsibility for disaster assistance to RMI was transferred from the Department of Homeland Security's Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID).

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	560	534	*	1,560
Development Assistance	500	500	*	1,500
International Military Education and Training	60	34	*	60
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	560	534	*	1,560

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Marshall Islands	534	*	1,560
1 Peace and Security	34	*	60
International Military Education and Training	34	*	60
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	34	*	60
5 Humanitarian Assistance	500	*	1,500
Development Assistance	500	*	1,500
5.2 Disaster Readiness	500	*	1,500

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Marshall Islands	534	*	1,560
1 Peace and Security	34	*	60
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	34	*	60
5 Humanitarian Assistance	500	*	1,500
5.2 Disaster Readiness	500	*	1,500
of which: Objective 6	35	*	0
6.2 Administration and Oversight	35	*	0

Peace and Security

International Military Education and Training (IMET): U.S. assistance will continue to support RMI's ability to guard maritime boundaries, specifically the Kwajalein Atoll, where the U.S. Army-Kwajalein Atoll Reagan Test Site performs operations. The single vessel of RMI Sea Patrol, provided by Australia, is responsible for covering the country's massive EEZ, protecting against domestic and transnational crime. While the United States is responsible for the strategic defense of the RMI through the Compact of Free Association, 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

The Amended Compact transferred responsibility for disaster assistance in the RMI from FEMA to a joint USAID - FEMA venture.

Development Assistance (DA): U.S. assistance will reduce response time in a number of emergencies by pre-positioning equipment in Majuro, the RMI capital, and will be available for further deployment within and among the islands. Such pre-positioning is intended to reduce the cost and management burdens of delivering frequently and urgently needed commodities, and heavy and bulky equipment during an emergency.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: In FY 2010, USAID conducted portfolio and performance reviews to evaluate its programmatic performance.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: The key performance indicator examined is "Enhance preparedness for natural disasters." Standby arrangements have been made for supplies and services within the Pacific region, which represent the first and quickest response mechanism. As needed, USAID may draw first on personnel and supply resources available as close to the islands as possible within the Pacific region. It also maintains a standby network of backup support through U.S. Government civilian Federal agencies and the U.S. military. The U.S. Coast Guard may be considered as a first failsafe air-transport option. All of these arrangements will serve as failsafe networks in case the magnitude of the disaster requires greater levels of assistance than USAID's standby network can provide.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: In FY 2010, 245 individuals were trained in disaster preparedness in workshops and exercises focusing on the operational aspects of the Operational Blueprint facilitated by USAID, FEMA, the U.S. Joint Task Force - Homeland Defense, and USAID's implementing partner, the International Organization for Migration. In FY 2012, programs will continue to train approximately 500 people in disaster preparedness. These figures reflect the anticipated number of participants to receive sector-specific training in addition to ongoing Operational Blueprint refresher training.

Micronesia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) is a constitutional confederation in free association with the United States. U.S. assistance will support FSM's ability to perform vital maritime security functions and to prepare for and mitigate disasters. On November 4, 2008, primary Federal responsibility for disaster assistance to the FSM was transferred from the Department of Homeland Security's Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID).

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	500	500	*	1,500
Development Assistance	500	500	*	1,500
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	500	500	*	1,500

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Micronesia	500	*	1,500
5 Humanitarian Assistance	500	*	1,500
Development Assistance	500	*	1,500
5.2 Disaster Readiness	500	*	1,500

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Micronesia	500	*	1,500
5 Humanitarian Assistance	500	*	1,500
5.2 Disaster Readiness	500	*	1,500
of which: Objective 6	35	*	0
6.2 Administration and Oversight	35	*	0

Humanitarian Assistance

The Amended Compact transferred responsibility for disaster assistance in the FSM from FEMA to a joint USAID - FEMA venture.

Development Assistance (DA): Programs support ongoing disaster preparedness and mitigation activities, including an on-site presence in the region, which are aimed at limiting the impact of natural and manmade disasters. The USAID representative, stationed in Majuro, has established

an excellent rapport with his Micronesian counterparts. The International Organization of Migration (IOM) has offices in Pohnpei to serve as USAID's implementer in the event disaster-recovery assistance becomes necessary. The Embassy will work with USAID and IOM and liaise with the national government on their behalf.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: In FY 2010, USAID conducted portfolio and performance reviews to evaluate its programmatic performance.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: The key performance indicator is "Enhance preparedness for natural disasters." Standby arrangements have been made for supplies and services within the Pacific region, which represents the first and quickest response mechanism. As needed, USAID may draw first on personnel and supply resources available as close to the islands as possible within the Pacific region. It also maintains a standby network of backup support through U.S. Government civilian Federal agencies and the U.S. military. The U.S. Coast Guard may be considered as a first failsafe air-transport option. All of these arrangements will serve as fail-safe networks in case the magnitude of the disaster requires greater levels of assistance than USAID's standby network can provide.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: In FY 2010, U.S. assistance procured and prepositioned emergency supplies, warehoused in Pohnpei and Yap, and has entered into standby service agreement with medical, construction, and logistics companies to provide emergency services on an "as needed" basis. Moreover, 320 individuals were trained in disaster preparedness in workshops and exercises focusing on the operational aspects of the Operational Blueprint facilitated by USAID, FEMA, the U.S. Joint Task Force - Homeland Defense, and USAID's implementing partner, the International Organization for Migration. In FY 2012, programs will train approximately 500 people in disaster preparedness. These figures reflect the anticipated number of participants to receive sector specific training in addition to ongoing Operational Blueprint refresher training.

Mongolia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Mongolia may potentially emerge as one of the world's fastest-growing economies in the next decade. Much of this promise hinges on the management of its natural resources and consolidation of its democracy to achieve greater transparency and civic involvement. In the last ten years, the country's gross domestic product per capita has grown exponentially from \$410 to \$2,027; however, the benefits of this growth have not been equally shared among its citizens. Corruption is perceived to be widespread; Mongolia's ranking on the Perceptions of Corruption Index is 116th out of 180 countries surveyed.

U.S. assistance will help promote private-sector-led growth and long-term capital investments, as well as aiding the Government of Mongolia (GOM) to address corruption, strengthen the implementation of its laws, and create greater transparency and accountability. Mongolia continues to solidify its role in the international sphere through its military contributions in Afghanistan (and previously Iraq) as well as its continued commitment to peacekeeping operations throughout Africa. Training and equipment provided by the U.S. Government supports the professionalization of its defense forces and their continued support for United Nations peacekeeping operations. In FY 2012, Mongolia will hold its fourth Parliamentary election, and will be one year into its planned two-year chairmanship of the Community of Democracies.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	13,250	13,256	*	10,550
Development Assistance	7,500	7,500	*	6,300
Foreign Military Financing	4,500	4,500	*	3,000
International Military Education and Training	1,000	1,006	*	1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	250	250	*	250
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	13,250	13,256	*	10,550

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Mongolia	13,256	*	10,550
1 Peace and Security	5,756	*	4,250
Foreign Military Financing	4,500	*	3,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,500	*	3,000
International Military Education and Training	1,006	*	1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,006	*	1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related	250	*	250

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Programs			
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	250	*	250
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,000	*	1,800
Development Assistance	1,000	*	1,800
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	700	*	600
2.2 Good Governance	300	*	1,200
4 Economic Growth	6,500	*	4,500
Development Assistance	6,500	*	4,500
4.3 Financial Sector	0	*	1,500
4.4 Infrastructure	1,000	*	0
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	4,000	*	3,000
4.8 Environment	1,500	*	0

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Mongolia	13,256	*	10,550
1 Peace and Security	5,756	*	4,250
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	250	*	250
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,506	*	4,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,000	*	1,800
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	700	*	600
2.2 Good Governance	300	*	1,200
4 Economic Growth	6,500	*	4,500
4.3 Financial Sector	0	*	1,500
4.4 Infrastructure	1,000	*	0
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	4,000	*	3,000
4.8 Environment	1,500	*	0
of which: Objective 6	800	*	484
6.1 Program Design and Learning	334	*	145
6.2 Administration and Oversight	466	*	339

Peace and Security

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): In FY 2012, FMF will focus on the equipment needs of the engineering unit in Mongolia's Peace Support Operations (PSO) Brigade, and provide the Mongolian military with modernized communications equipment. The creation of this unit is in direct response to the U.S. Government's need for new professional peacekeepers that can be deployed internationally. Engineering equipment will facilitate Mongolia's capacity to deploy critically short engineering forces in support of PSO missions worldwide.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): In FY 2012, IMET will continue to strengthen the professionalism of the Mongolian Armed Forces (MAF), making them more compatible with the United States and other international coalition partners. This training includes providing professional military education and technical training, supporting Mongolia's

expeditionary medical 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 in nonproliferation, and is actively cooperating with the Department of State under the Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance (EXBS) program. The goal of EXBS in Mongolia is 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. This will be done through the drafting of strategic trade-control legislation, implementing regulations, and the establishment of a robust dual-use and munitions export license process that conforms to international nonproliferation standards.

In FY 2012, EXBS will build on a foundation of four consultations held in FY 2011 to draft comprehensive export control laws and related government regulations. FY 2012 EXBS activities will include concluding consultations on required secondary legislation, and a practical training workshop on the establishment and implementation of a national control list and license processing. The goal is to ensure that a full body of secondary legislation is developed, that Mongolia has the capacity to set up the trade control licensing organization, and that licensing organization personnel are properly trained in export classification based on Mongolia's notional control list.

Governing Justly and Democratically

Development Assistance (DA): U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) activities will focus on political institutions and processes, with a view toward promoting anticorruption, administrative law, and judicial sector programs; the latter two will continue through FY 2016. Activities to strengthen anticorruption efforts will enhance the ability of institutions and stakeholders to combat underlying causes of corruption. Through technical assistance, they will also be able to educate and train government and civil society actors in their continued effort to battle corruption. The goal is to achieve broad compliance across the public sector in meeting international standards. The initiative will also support legislation that addresses corruption at all levels.

U.S. assistance will strengthen the independence of the judiciary through continuing education and training and developing clear procedures for the appointment of judges and judicial budgeting. The intent is to develop consistent application of the rule of law and establish legal processes that are both accountable and transparent while building public confidence in the judicial sector.

Other donors such as the World Bank (WB), Japan, and Germany have conducted training and provided assistance to administrative court judges and law schools on civil law. USAID is consulting closely with these donors to ensure programs are complementary. On anticorruption, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) will conclude a three-year program in 2011, targeting governance and providing assistance on achievement of the Millennium Development Goals in good governance, civil society strengthening, and anticorruption goals. The WB is working with the national anticorruption agency on conflict of interest cases, and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) will conclude a two-year program in 2012 on public sector accountability.

Economic Growth

Development Assistance (DA): U.S. assistance will promote private sector competitiveness and strengthen the nascent financial sector's ability to support growth in the mining industry.

In the area of private sector competitiveness, U.S. assistance will improve the GOM's capacity to implement economic policies, strengthen trade capacity, and broaden public-private partnerships. Funds will also be used to expand partnerships for entrepreneurship and innovation, and to build the capacity of business associations to promote effectively programs that enhance their competitiveness.

Mongolia lacks a robust financial sector necessary for long-term capital investments. As Mongolia undergoes significant growth in the mining industry, there will be increasing demand for alternatives to bank financing. U.S. assistance will promote the development of non-banking financial institutions and increase the capacity of regulatory institutions to monitor the capital markets.

The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development promotes private sector competitiveness and aims to increase the competitiveness of Mongolian firms. Other donors such as the WB's International Financial Corporation and the ADB provide assistance to promote bank lending to small and medium-size enterprises. ADB and WB have worked closely with USAID on consolidating the banking sector.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

In October 2007, the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) signed a 5-year, \$285 million compact with the GOM. Five projects are currently underway. They are designed to build infrastructure, improve training, address environmental challenges, promote economic growth, reduce poverty, and support public health.

The Property Rights Project installed 6 continually operating reference systems and 16 GPS systems, essential for making cadastral maps and boundaries of plots. The Peri-Urban Rangeland Leasing Activity of the Property Rights Project aims to introduce a system of leasing peri-urban pasturelands to herder groups and provide key infrastructure and training to improve livestock management, productivity, and, ultimately, farm income. The Centre for Policy and Research associated with the Research Institute of Animal Husbandry partnered with Millennium Challenge Account - Mongolia to provide training to herders through 2011.

The Health Project will reduce the incidence and severity of non-communicable diseases and injuries. It targets approximately 95 percent of the adult population nationwide. In 2010, the health project conducted public health-focused training of trainers in order to roll out a nationwide public health training in the near future.

The MCC-funded North-South Road Project began construction of a 176.4-kilometer road connecting the towns of Choir and Sainshand, south of Ulaanbaatar. The road should be finished in 2013, completing the last unpaved segment of highway connecting Europe with East Asia. The project's second component, a bridge and major highway upgrade just east of Ulaanbaatar, will begin construction in the summer of 2011. The Energy and Environment Project addresses the need for energy-efficient, low-polluting products used for wintertime heating in Ulaanbaatar's poorer districts. Working closely with other donors such as the UNDP and ADB, it provides subsidies, distributes, and field-tests products such as energy-efficient home mortgages.

The Vocational Education Project works with key industries (such as mining and agriculture) to reform vocational education policy and strengthen public-private partnerships. Competency-based training systems and curricula were developed to improve standards of education and training. Eleven vocational education institutes received competitive grants.

Although MCC activities are distinct from proposed USAID efforts, the two agencies meet frequently to discuss potential overlap and areas of possible cooperation.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: The Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN) at the Department of State is the primary implementer of EXBS programming, with the Embassy serving as a liaison between ISN and the GOM. ISN personnel will visit Mongolia several times in FY 2011 and FY 2012 to conduct training and assist with the drafting of legislation. These visits will also provide opportunities to advise the U.S. Embassy if EXBS implementation is proceeding as anticipated.

The Defense Attaché Office (DAO) manages Mongolia's FMF and IMET programs. Upon receipt of FMF equipment, DAO personnel will conduct joint inventories with their MAF counterparts. Furthermore, equipment received under FMF is subject to end-use monitoring. The DAO also processes IMET applications, ensuring all applicants are screened by the post.

USAID's monitoring and evaluation framework incorporates annual work plans and reports, quarterly performance reports, and frequent updates from its implementers. Monthly Chief of Party meetings with USAID and the U.S. Embassy enable free and open discussions, including question-and-answer sessions on ongoing or forthcoming activities. These sessions include the Ambassador and USAID Representative. USAID reports such as the Operational Plan and Performance Plan and Report, along with the annual portfolio review, provide further opportunity to assess project activities and impact. Field and site visits allow USAID staff to survey activities, learn about local needs, and gauge the efficiency and efficacy of USAID programming. New, centrally funded options provided by USAID/Washington also provide an opportunity to assess ongoing activities and evaluate programs in the field.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: Prior to 2003, Mongolia had never sent an armed peacekeeper abroad. It is clear that 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 deployment of Mongolian peacekeeping forces abroad, as well as contribute to the overall professionalization of the Mongolian military.

USAID/Mongolia is developing a new five-year strategy to reflect programming decisions based on a six-month strategic planning process, including three sector assessments in the economic growth, environment, and governing justly and democratically portfolios. The strategy is based on anticipated funding levels while building on past USAID experiences and Mongolian priorities. Recent portfolio reviews, and feedback from civil society and GOM stakeholders, also provided insights into the strategic planning process. Feedback received on USAID project activities, a dialogue on national priorities, and consultations with other donors further helped identify and underscore areas of need and potential comparative advantages offered by USAID.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: In late 2010, Mongolia deployed its Expeditionary Medical System to Sudan, where it established a United Nations Level II Hospital. This deployment of a niche capability, beyond Mongolia's typical provision of site security forces and observers, marks a significant step forward in Mongolia's peace support operations capability. At the same time, Mongolia deployed armed personnel to Afghanistan in increasing numbers. IMET expenditures have also demonstrated overwhelming success in furthering Mongolia's defense reform goals and its integration with Western defense institutions. Every leader of a Mongolian contingent in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom, as well as most United Nations peacekeeping contingents, has been a graduate of an IMET-funded program. Many of the critical positions on the General Staff of the MAF and Ministry of Defense are IMET graduates, most from senior-level (War College and equivalent) courses. These achievements mark significant milestones in the reform of the Mongolian defense forces, as well as in the establishment of a MAF PSO Brigade. FMF and IMET expenditures will continue to support the PSO Brigade through 2015, at which time it is projected to reach operational status.

The impact of USAID's economic growth and democracy and governance programs, relative to funding and staff size, continues to demonstrate an efficient and effective allocation of resources. In the areas of policy assistance for private-sector-led growth and anticorruption assistance, USAID's performance demonstrates the exceptional efforts undertaken by its implementers. USAID's performance also complements Department of State and MCC efforts in governance and economic growth, avoiding overlap in programs and achieving a high degree of consensus. USAID assistance in tax reform streamlined operations in the tax system and increased revenues, even as tax rates have fallen. Input on draft legislation resulted in the Concession Law in 2010, paving the way for more public-private partnerships and greater investments in the economy. Surveys show that there are fewer incidences of household corruption now than in prior years, and provincial government actors and state run enterprises are increasingly involved in addressing corruption through anticorruption plans and workshops. USAID will develop its Performance and Monitoring Plan that will enable it to continue tracking progress, and to assess the linkages between inputs and project outcomes.

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 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 develop and strengthen health systems, including HIV/AIDS prevention, care, and treatment.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	2,500	2,500	*	7,500
Global Health and Child Survival - State	0	0	*	5,000
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	2,500	2,500	*	2,500
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	2,500	2,500	*	7,500

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Papua New Guinea	2,500	*	7,500
3 Investing in People	2,500	*	7,500
Global Health and Child Survival - State	0	*	5,000
3.1 Health	0	*	5,000
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	2,500	*	2,500
3.1 Health	2,500	*	2,500

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Papua New Guinea	2,500	*	7,500
3 Investing in People	2,500	*	7,500
3.1 Health	2,500	*	7,500
of which: Objective 6	374	*	0
6.1 Program Design and Learning	50	*	0
6.2 Administration and Oversight	324	*	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. U.S. Agency for International Development

(USAID) assistance will address the growing threat of HIV/AIDS in Papua New Guinea, which has the highest rate of HIV/AIDS in Asia and the Pacific. Programs will adopt the principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI), which include strengthening health systems, improving metrics through monitoring and evaluation, and continuing to promote research and innovation. All activities are aligned with the GHI principles and goals to develop national and local leadership and capacity to create an enabling policy environment and integrate new activities into routine, sustainable systems.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - State: USAID's Regional Development Mission in Asia (RDMA) supports the program in PNG. USAID/RDMA will continue building off current HIV programming to mobilize HIV/AIDS service providers to ensure a continuum of services from prevention to care to treatment (CoPCT). In FY 2012, USAID/RDMA will provide technical assistance to help with the expansion and adoption of the CoPCT model to other high-priority provinces through the Global Fund and support to the Government of PNG. RDMA will also increase coverage of most-at-risk populations with primary prevention outreach, and referral to voluntary counseling and testing and sexually transmitted infection treatment services. USAID/RDMA will continue to seek opportunities to address gender-based violence and overall violence in PNG, a key determinant of HIV infection.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - USAID: 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 mobilize HIV/AIDS providers to continue a program that promotes CoPCT services nationwide. The prevention programs are more effective when linked with care, support, and treatment services in a well-coordinated manner. This approach will help in coordinating the efforts of all stakeholders and ensuring that anyone wanting or needing to access HIV/AIDS services has a clear understanding of exactly where to access these services.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: Post routinely monitors its progress through portfolio reviews, regular reporting, and site visits conducted by the RDMA.

Use of Performance Information Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: PNG now has the highest rate of HIV/AIDS in all of East Asia and the Pacific. To implement an HIV/AIDS program in PNG, USAID will build on existing HIV/AIDS programs and coordinate the efforts of all stakeholders. It will support activities under a comprehensive prevention model focused on reducing HIV prevalence in at-risk groups and preventing the further spread of HIV in the general population. This approach will complement the work of most other donors who support activities targeted more at the general population. The United States has made a difference in the lives of Papua New Guineans. The HIV/AIDS programming in PNG has focused on achieving sustainability by strengthening existing systems and structures, and increasing knowledge, understanding, and ownership of the program.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: In FY 2010, the number of individuals who received testing and counseling services for HIV and received their test results significantly exceeded targets, from 1,500 to 1,909 individuals. This is due to the change in the community-outreach intervention strategy. In FY 2012, funds will continue to support individuals who received counseling and testing for HIV and received their test results. U.S. support is expected reach to approximately 22,000 individuals each year. Additionally, funding in FY 2012 will continue to support prevention efforts, including community outreach to 11,100 individuals each year.

Philippines

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

In FY 2012, the USAID Mission in the Philippines will take a leadership role in managing the assistance portfolio in the Pacific, including programs to address the acute impacts of climate change in several Pacific islands, disaster relief and reconstruction programs in the Republic of the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia, and an HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment program in Papua New Guinea.

The Philippines is a strategic ally of the United States. The partnership forged between these two countries is helping the Philippines to become a stable, prosperous, and well-governed nation that denies sanctuary to terrorists. U.S. assistance helps promote peace and security in the Philippines; strengthen governance, rule of law, and the fight against corruption; invest in people to reduce poverty; and accelerate growth through improved competitiveness. Greater prosperity and sustainable development offer a stable foundation for political stability, economic opportunity, and strong trade and investment prospects. The Department of State, Department of Defense, and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will continue to implement programs in the conflict-affected areas of Mindanao to strengthen the foundations for peace and development in the region and promote investor confidence.

The Philippines is one of four countries selected for Partnerships for Growth, an effort flowing from the Presidential Policy Directive on Global Development. In these four countries, selected for their demonstrated commitment to democratic governance and economic freedom, we seek to intensify cooperation toward sustainable, broad-based economic growth through a whole-of-government approach leveraging a wide range of assistance and non-assistance tools. Our engagement has begun with an agreement to launch joint analysis of binding constraints to economic growth. Based on the results of this analysis and a robust bilateral dialogue, we will develop joint action plans with defined commitments for partner country policy reform and other actions in support of economic growth, and shared monitoring and evaluation frameworks to assess progress.

In FY 2012, the USAID Mission in the Philippines will take a leadership role in managing the assistance portfolio in the Pacific, including programs to address the acute impacts of climate change in several Pacific islands, disaster relief and reconstruction programs in the Republic of the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia, and an HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment program in Papua New Guinea.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	144,370	157,178	*	163,680
Development Assistance	40,310	40,310	*	99,355
Economic Support Fund	30,000	30,000	*	0
Food for Peace Title II	0	15,758	*	0
Foreign Military Financing	32,000	29,000	*	15,000
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	33,220	33,220	*	35,500
International Military Education and Training	1,850	1,850	*	1,850

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,365	1,365	*	2,450
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,625	5,675	*	9,525
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	144,370	157,178	*	163,680

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Philippines	157,178	*	163,680
Non-Program	157,178	*	154,180
1 Peace and Security	38,720	*	29,625
Development Assistance	900	*	1,450
1.5 Transnational Crime	900	*	900
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	0	*	550
Economic Support Fund	550	*	0
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	550	*	0
Foreign Military Financing	29,000	*	15,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	29,000	*	15,000
International Military Education and Training	1,850	*	1,850
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,850	*	1,850
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	745	*	1,800
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	745	*	1,800
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,675	*	9,525
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	5,050	*	8,900
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	625	*	625
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	12,820	*	17,861
Development Assistance	0	*	17,211
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	*	6,253
2.2 Good Governance	0	*	9,833
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	0	*	1,125
Economic Support Fund	12,200	*	0
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	5,200	*	0
2.2 Good Governance	4,897	*	0
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,103	*	0
2.4 Civil Society	1,000	*	0
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	620	*	650
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	620	*	650
3 Investing in People	47,370	*	52,243
Development Assistance	14,150	*	16,743

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
3.1 Health	1,250	*	2,047
3.2 Education	12,900	*	14,696
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	33,220	*	35,500
3.1 Health	33,220	*	35,500
4 Economic Growth	42,510	*	54,451
Development Assistance	25,260	*	54,451
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	0	*	6,578
4.4 Infrastructure	8,126	*	15,241
4.5 Agriculture	2,853	*	3,010
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	0	*	12,622
4.7 Economic Opportunity	2,000	*	0
4.8 Environment	12,281	*	17,000
Economic Support Fund	17,250	*	0
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,000	*	0
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,989	*	0
4.4 Infrastructure	7,197	*	0
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	6,064	*	0
5 Humanitarian Assistance	15,758	*	0
Food for Peace Title II	15,758	*	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	15,758	*	0
Philippines Office for the Pacific	0	*	9,500
4 Economic Growth	0	*	9,500
Development Assistance	0	*	9,500
4.8 Environment	0	*	9,500

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Philippines	157,178	*	163,680
1 Peace and Security	38,720	*	29,625
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	5,050	*	8,900
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	625	*	625
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	31,595	*	18,650
1.5 Transnational Crime	900	*	900
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	550	*	550
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	12,820	*	17,861
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	5,820	*	6,903
2.2 Good Governance	4,897	*	9,833
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,103	*	1,125
2.4 Civil Society	1,000	*	0
3 Investing in People	47,370	*	52,243
3.1 Health	34,470	*	37,547
3.2 Education	12,900	*	14,696

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
4 Economic Growth	42,510	*	63,951
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,000	*	6,578
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,989	*	0
4.4 Infrastructure	15,323	*	15,241
4.5 Agriculture	2,853	*	3,010
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	6,064	*	12,622
4.7 Economic Opportunity	2,000	*	0
4.8 Environment	12,281	*	26,500
5 Humanitarian Assistance	15,758	*	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	15,758	*	0
of which: Objective 6	4,723	*	11,488
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,045	*	6,850
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,678	*	4,638

Peace and Security

Philippines is an important counterterrorism partner that is committed to stopping the flow of transnational terrorists in Southeast Asia. In FY 2012, United States priorities in the Philippines will remain countering terrorist groups and promoting stability and security. U.S. assistance will build on the improved counterterrorism capacity of the military and civilian law enforcement agencies, and provide assistance to reduce the conditions that foster support for terrorists and insurgents. U.S. assistance will also help consolidate counterterrorism gains and improve the capacity of the criminal justice system to prevent, investigate, and prosecute successfully cases of terrorism, narcotics, trafficking, money laundering, and other forms of transnational crime.

Development Assistance (DA): U.S. assistance will support the Philippines' efforts to implement its anti-trafficking in-persons law, promote prosecution of trafficking cases, strengthen civil society's ability to provide protective services to victims, and advocate for preventive measures through community education and awareness campaigns. DA will further strengthen community-based alternative dispute resolution mechanisms in conflict-affected areas of Mindanao to prevent disputes from flaring into violent conflict.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): Building on the gains from the implementation of the Philippine Defense Reform program, U.S. assistance will continue support its successor Defense Transformation program (2011-16). FMF will improve the Philippine military's territorial defense. FMF will also support the Philippine Department of National Defense's major administrative programs, ranging from personnel practices to strategic planning. FMF support will also continue to promote respect for human rights and civilian control of the military, and to improve transport and logistics capabilities.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): IMET will complement FMF resources in assisting the Philippine Government's counterterrorism efforts and in sustaining the implementation of Philippine defense reforms through education programs at U.S. military schools.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): The International Criminal Investigative Training and Assistance Program (ICITAP) will support police by providing equipment and training in criminal investigation techniques and community policing, further

enabling law enforcement to take responsibility for internal security. ICITAP will deepen U.S. assistance in police development and maritime police projects, particularly in the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM). Without a substantial investment in police training, equipment, and mentoring, it would be extremely unlikely that the police will evolve into an effective civilian force capable of acting in accordance with democratic principles and human rights.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): U.S. assistance through the Diplomatic Security Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) Program is integral to Post's priorities to eliminate terrorists, deny them sanctuary, strengthen security forces, and promote peace and development. NADR will enable law enforcement agencies to secure restive areas in Mindanao where the terrorist threat is most acute. Philippine military reforms are expected to lead to a return to a traditional military role, leaving the Philippine National Police (PNP) responsible for internal security and assuming the lead for counterterrorism. The ATA program is paramount in the PNP's preparation to assume these responsibilities. NADR funds will help strengthen the Philippine strategic trade system by helping the Philippine Government reinforce customs and border controls to detect and interdict weapons.

Governing Justly and Democratically

U.S. assistance will combat corruption, promote the rule of law and a more effective judiciary, increase capacity to monitor human rights, support local democratic governance and decentralization, and strengthen civil society.

Development Assistance (DA):

- In rule-of-law and human rights, USAID will deepen support to judicial reform measures, particularly in increasing court efficiency, judicial integrity, and access to justice.
- In good governance, U.S. assistance will promote fiscal management at the local level, enable local governments to generate own-source revenues, and improve delivery of services. USAID will support the Philippines' performance-based incentive program for local governments. USAID will also continue to build the capacity of anticorruption agencies and strengthen civil society oversight of public sector revenue.
- In political competition and consensus building, USAID will promote peaceful, broad-based political participation and support the administration and monitoring of the upcoming midterm elections.
- In Civil Society, USAID will strengthen the capacity of local organizations and support their engagement in democratic and governance processes.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): U.S. assistance will help the Philippine criminal justice system build its capacity to prevent, investigate, and prosecute domestic and international crimes successfully. INCLE will also support the material and training needs of Philippine law enforcement working on transnational crimes so that Philippine authorities can work more effectively with their maritime neighbors.

Investing in People

USAID will improve maternal and child health (MCH), family planning services, tuberculosis (TB) treatment, HIV/AIDS prevention, and nutrition. Assistance will focus on improving the health sector at the local level; addressing inequity in access to services, especially among poor and

marginalized communities in Mindanao; increasing private sector contributions to improve public health outcomes; and increasing utilization of health services and commodities. USAID will help develop improvements to water and sanitation, including the promotion of hygiene practices to reduce incidence of diarrhea and other water-borne diseases.

USAID will support education reform and improvement in education services, as well as elementary and secondary student achievement. U.S. assistance will provide options for out-of-school children and youth to enable them to re-enter the formal school system or obtain employment. USAID support for higher education will improve the quality of selected colleges and universities, particularly in Mindanao.

Development Assistance (DA):

- **Water:** USAID will help develop improvements in water and sanitation at the local level, and increase private sector financing of water and sanitation infrastructure. USAID will also support efforts to establish a robust and transparent regulatory framework for water and sanitation.
- **Basic Education:** USAID will improve access to basic and higher education, particularly for people in high-poverty and conflict-affected areas. Specific programs will focus on improving the quality of instruction in English, science, reading, math, and communication technologies. USAID will improve school administration and management by increasing local government capacity and mobilizing community associations, and constructing and maintaining classrooms and community learning centers. USAID will also support alternative learning systems to reintegrate out-of-school children and youth into school and provide basic literacy training for adults.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - USAID: With GHCS funds, USAID will scale up effective interventions in family planning services, MCH, nutrition, TB treatment, and HIV/AIDS prevention.

- **Family Planning:** 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 in contraceptive supplies.
- **Maternal/Child Health and Nutrition:** GHCS will promote pre-natal and post-natal care and optimal nutrition during pregnancy and enable women to deliver in safe settings, with priority on reaching women in underserved, poor communities. USAID will help improve women's access to trained MCH service providers, including birthing facilities.
- **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. The Global Fund is focused on strengthening and expanding MDR-TB diagnosis and management, providing technical assistance in setting up referral networks for suspected MDR-TB cases, and continuing to build the capacity of the Department of Health in MDR-TB program management, drug management, and other care-related issues.
- **HIV/AIDS:** Programs will improve the coverage and quality of prevention activities targeting most-at-risk groups, including behavioral change.

Economic Growth

U.S. assistance will address key constraints to economic growth and private sector investment. USAID will promote investment and capital formation; improve administration of revenue; provide adequate infrastructure, particularly in energy and transport services; reduce barriers to competition; and decentralize policymaking. Supporting these programs will enable the Philippines to integrate effectively with the global economy, strengthen regional market linkages, and achieve sustainable growth. USAID will continue work to increase economic opportunity in the conflict-affected areas of Mindanao. In the energy and environment sectors, USAID will increase support better to manage rapidly deteriorating forest, coastal, and marine resources, and promote clean and renewable energy for fuel and power uses. USAID will continue to support the Coral Triangle Initiative, which promotes sustainable fisheries and takes a regional approach to marine conservation. Because the Philippines is one of the countries most vulnerable to climate change impacts, USAID will also increase assistance for clean energy, sustainable landscapes, and climate change adaptation initiatives.

Development Assistance (DA): U.S. assistance will improve the Philippines' competitiveness and mitigate the impacts of climate change.

- USAID will increase support for reforms that will establish a stable and predictable environment for private sector participation in emerging economic sectors. Specific programs will help develop transparent revenue collection and public expenditure systems.
- USAID will place greater emphasis on improving economic competitiveness at both national and local levels. DA will facilitate trade and investment through policy and legal reforms that reduce transactions costs, eliminate barriers, and promote a transparent, predictable regulatory environment. USAID will also help the Philippines harness tourism in rural zones and develop agribusiness.
- U.S. assistance will build the Philippines Government's ability to negotiate, finance, and administer public-private partnerships in key infrastructure projects. Assistance will also ensure a stable and affordable supply of energy, thorough reforms, and privatization. USAID will continue to construct and rehabilitate selected small-scale energy and transport infrastructure in the conflict-affected areas of Mindanao.
- In agriculture, USAID will support the Philippines Government's efforts to increase agriculture productivity, improve security through policy reform, and adopt technological innovations.
- U.S. assistance will boost private sector development through policies that promote competition and deregulation. Workforce development programs will provide out-of-school youth with technical and vocational training, short-term livelihood skills, and scholarships for certificate programs offered by colleges and universities.
- USAID will continue to promote the growth of small and medium enterprises by improving access to technical assistance, banking, and other financial services.
- U.S. assistance will help the Philippines manage its terrestrial and marine biodiversity resources. Assistance programs will protect critical habitats and reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from deforestation and land-use changes. Other programs will expand climate change initiatives in clean energy, sustainable landscapes, and adaptation.

Activities promoting clean energy will focus on management and use of renewable energy sources for power as well as the use of transportation to reduce GHG emissions. For sustainable landscapes, activities will reduce emissions by stemming the destruction of tropical forests. In adaptation, programs will develop and implement strategies to manage natural resources, mitigate disasters, and develop sustainable agriculture and fisheries.

Philippines Office for the Pacific

Global climate change poses the most significant challenge in the Pacific region, increasing pressure on potable water resources and limiting land suitable for agriculture. Rising sea levels pose a crisis for others, especially low-lying atolls. High energy costs and depleted fisheries and forests, often resulting from insufficiently regulated foreign companies, have imperiled traditional livelihoods, particularly over the past decade.

Development Assistance (DA): USAID will help mitigate the potential adverse effects of global climate change, reduce the islands' net GHG emissions, accelerate the adoption of renewable energy technologies, and protect significant tropical forest ecosystems. The Philippines Office for the Pacific will build capacity and interorganizational cooperation on climate change between two key Pacific regional organizations: the Secretariat of the Pacific Community, and the Pacific Regional Environmental Program. USAID's proposed programs will provide both organizations with technical assistance through regional specialists and support for capacity building. These programs will also provide financial support for climate-change adaptation strategies previously identified in the organizations' research. They will build national-level capacity and expertise on climate change, strengthen the information base through the creation of national databases, and provide best practices.

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 revenue administration agencies, and strengthening the Office of the Ombudsman (the office of the special prosecutor charged with investigating and prosecuting corrupt government officials). USAID is building on the successes of the Threshold program by continuing assistance to counter corruption across government agencies, improving rule of law and judicial efficiency, and improving management of public finances.

In 2010, the MCC approved a 5-year, \$434 million Compact with the Philippines Government aimed at reducing poverty through economic growth. The Compact will support reforms and investments to modernize the Bureau of Internal Revenue, expand and improve a community-driven development project of the Department of Social Welfare and Development, and rehabilitate a secondary national road in Samar province. The MCC is closely tracking progress on indicators, particularly the "control of corruption" indicator.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: USAID/Philippines conducted eight program evaluations and assessments in FY 2010. These include a nationwide demographic and health survey, an anticorruption assessment, an appraisal of decentralization in the Philippines, a comprehensive evaluation of the Mission's health programs, an assessment of USAID's strategy in the ARMM, and evaluations to assess programmatic performance. The results of these

assessments contributed significantly to the design of new activities, the redesign of ongoing ones, and the development of new strategies. A total of 17 evaluations and assessments are planned in FY 2011.

In FY 2010, USAID/Philippines conducted a Mission-wide portfolio review that focused on 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, and anticipated results in FY 2011 (including priorities, planned evaluations, and planned obligations). The portfolio review served as an input to the preparation of the FY 2010 Performance Plan and Report.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: The assessments captured lessons learned and helped to expand work, develop follow-on projects, and replicate best practices in support of the Mission's Country Assistance Strategy. In the health sector, the results of the assessment of the ARMM strategy helped determine the feasibility and direction of a follow-on project. A nationwide health survey gathered information on population, family planning, and health. Specifically, data captured household characteristics and practices, health insurance coverage, prevalence of common communicable and infectious diseases, health preferences, marriage and sexual activity, knowledge and use of family planning methods, breastfeeding practices, childhood mortality, awareness and prevalence of TB, knowledge of HIV/AIDS, and the extent of violence against women. This information will assist policy makers and program managers in evaluating and designing programs and strategies for improving health and family planning in the country. In democracy and governance, the results of the anticorruption assessment helped shape the goals, design, and prospective activities of an anticorruption program in FY 2011. In the education sector, evaluations were used to fine-tune teacher-training programs. 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: Under the health program, more resources are expected to be allocated to help mobilize broader private sector delivery of family planning and MCH services. In environment, the design of a new fisheries project benefitted from a policy study undertaken in collaboration with the USAID Regional Mission in Bangkok. In education, successful teacher-training programs will be replicated and expanded in other provinces. In Mindanao, community infrastructure, economic growth, and conflict mitigation activities help sustain peace and development.

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 contributions significantly help stimulate an economy heavily dependent on subsistence agriculture and tourism. 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 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	40	36	*	40
International Military Education and Training	40	36	*	40
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	40	36	*	40

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Samoa	36	*	40
1 Peace and Security	36	*	40
International Military Education and Training	36	*	40
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	36	*	40

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Samoa	36	*	40
1 Peace and Security	36	*	40
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	36	*	40

Peace and Security

International Military Education and Training (IMET): IMET will assist the Government of Samoa to 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 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	500	500	*	250
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	500	500	*	250
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	500	500	*	250

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Singapore	500	*	250
1 Peace and Security	500	*	250
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	500	*	250
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	500	*	250

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Singapore	500	*	250
1 Peace and Security	500	*	250
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	500	*	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 improved its export control system in recent years, it is important to continue targeted bilateral exchanges under the Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) program in order to secure the gains they have made, and provide information on new threats. Because it has relatively few multilateral and bilateral opportunities to address export-control-related issues with peers, Taiwan depends on EXBS and U.S. interagency partners to keep it abreast of developments in the multilateral regimes as well as other international efforts, including UNSCR 1540. EXBS will continue its high-level policy-level engagement with Taiwan by U.S. interagency partners and the international nonproliferation community.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	575	575	*	250
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	575	575	*	250
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	575	575	*	250

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Taiwan	575	*	250
1 Peace and Security	575	*	250
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	575	*	250
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	575	*	250

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Taiwan	575	*	250
1 Peace and Security	575	*	250
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	575	*	250

Peace and Security

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): Taiwan's high-tech manufacturing base makes it an attractive source of sensitive materials to a number of countries of concern. Its location and infrastructure make it a significant potential transshipment point for strategic goods to North Korea, Iran, and elsewhere. In recent years, Taiwan has made significant

improvements to its export control system. As in past years, the United States anticipates U.S. assistance will help Taiwan continue modernizing its ability to control transfers of technology and transit and transshipment cases.

Thailand

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Thailand is a key treaty ally of the United States and a critical partner on security, law enforcement, public health, and other regional issues. Bolstering Thailand's democratic institutions and strengthening bilateral security cooperation are the most important foreign assistance priorities of the United States in Thailand. U.S. assistance programs will promote peace and security, foster criminal justice system reforms, promote good governance and respect for rule of law, provide assistance to displaced persons, and control the HIV/AIDS epidemic and stem the spread of other infectious diseases.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	16,841	18,362	*	13,151
Development Assistance	6,151	6,151	*	6,151
Economic Support Fund	2,500	2,500	*	0
Foreign Military Financing	1,600	1,600	*	1,060
Global Health and Child Survival - State	500	500	*	500
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	1,000	1,000	*	1,000
International Military Education and Training	1,500	1,571	*	1,400
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,740	1,740	*	1,740
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,850	3,300	*	1,300
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	16,841	18,362	*	13,151

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Thailand	18,362	*	13,151
1 Peace and Security	12,362	*	6,881
Development Assistance	2,251	*	2,251
1.5 Transnational Crime	450	*	450
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,801	*	1,801
Economic Support Fund	2,500	*	0
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	2,500	*	0
Foreign Military Financing	1,600	*	1,060
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,600	*	1,060
International Military Education and Training	1,571	*	1,400
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,571	*	1,400

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,140	*	870
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,140	*	870
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,300	*	1,300
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,750	*	750
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	550	*	550
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	4,500	*	4,770
Development Assistance	3,900	*	3,900
2.2 Good Governance	1,900	*	1,900
2.4 Civil Society	2,000	*	2,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	600	*	870
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	600	*	870
3 Investing in People	1,500	*	1,500
Global Health and Child Survival - State	500	*	500
3.1 Health	500	*	500
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	1,000	*	1,000
3.1 Health	1,000	*	1,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Thailand	18,362	*	13,151
1 Peace and Security	12,362	*	6,881
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,750	*	750
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	550	*	550
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,311	*	3,330
1.5 Transnational Crime	450	*	450
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	4,301	*	1,801
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	4,500	*	4,770
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	600	*	870
2.2 Good Governance	1,900	*	1,900
2.4 Civil Society	2,000	*	2,000
3 Investing in People	1,500	*	1,500
3.1 Health	1,500	*	1,500
of which: Objective 6	1,065	*	1,645
6.1 Program Design and Learning	22	*	100
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,043	*	1,545

Peace and Security

Thailand is an important partner of the United States in law enforcement, counterterrorism, and global security. U.S. assistance supports citizen engagement with the Royal Thai Government (RTG) in order to promote more accountable democratic governance and a peaceful resolution to the conflict in the south. 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. With its large economy and central location in the region, Thailand is 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, sponsor consultation between American and Thai judiciaries, and fund a broad curriculum of training courses for judicial and 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.

Development Assistance (DA): DA programs focus on strengthening the capacity of civil society organizations to advocate for their interests and promote conflict mitigation in the border provinces by providing support to civic groups, at-risk youth, and vulnerable peoples affected by the ongoing insurgency through a variety of peace-building initiatives. DA programs also support an extensive collaborative partnership with the Thai Government to raise public awareness of human trafficking among at-risk populations and assist communities in taking action against traffickers. Activities will focus especially on youth in Thailand, including the millions of migrants who are resident in Thailand. This partnership includes extensive government-to-government collaboration as well as with the U.S. Government's partner, Music Television: End Exploitation and Trafficking program.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): FMF helps build the Thai military's counterterrorism, border control, and peacekeeping capabilities. Assistance includes support for the armed forces' C-130s, border surveillance program, special operations, and training.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): IMET will support the development and technical capability of the Thai military through education and training courses at U.S. military schools. The focus will be on junior and mid-level officer courses that include branch-specific military doctrine as well as respect for human rights and civilian control of the military. Technical courses will support equipment and capabilities aligned with U.S. strategic goals.

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 areas that include the International Law Enforcement Academy, narcotics demand reduction, general enforcement capacity-building, judicial and prosecutorial capacity, countercorruption, police investigatory capacity, measures against trafficking in persons, intellectual property rights protection, and anti-money-laundering.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): Through the Department of State, NADR trains entities in the RTG, especially the Royal Thai Police, to respond to terrorist and criminal threats through a counterterrorist operational center that incorporates civilian and military resources.

- Antiterrorism Assistance Program (ATA): The Embassy's ATA Program works in close cooperation with the Royal Thai Police, providing training programs in all areas of criminal investigation, security, and emergency response. The courses offered by ATA include Airport Security Management, Cyber Management Consultation, Airport Security Demonstration Assessment, Investigative Information Management, K-9 Handler Course,

Combating Domestic and Transnational Terrorism, Senior Crisis Management, Critical Incident Management, and Preventing Attacks against Soft Targets. Several ATA investigative courses have contributed directly to successful Royal Thai Police investigations and captures of dangerous felons.

- **Personal Identification Secure Comparison Evaluation System (PISCES):** The Department of State's PISCES program is used by Thai immigration authorities to gather information and intercept suspected terrorists departing, arriving, or transiting through Thailand. The program is useful in identifying imposters traveling on altered documents, human smugglers and traffickers, and those who have active arrest warrants. Thailand's PISCES program is installed in 9 of Thailand's major ports of entry, accounting for 80 percent of the passenger traffic traveling in and out of Thailand. The Thailand PISCES program also has the highest passenger intake rate in the world (over 80,000 passengers a day).
- **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 and dual-use goods, and that transit and transshipment countries have the tools to interdict illicit shipments crossing their territories and implement controls to prevent diversions. Areas of special focus for assistance in FY 2012 will include legal and regulatory development (including a National Control List), targeting (including commodity identification), industry outreach, and maritime interdiction.

Governing Justly and Democratically

U.S. assistance programs are essential to continue training and supporting critical law enforcement, prosecutorial, judicial, and other agencies of the RTG. The United States will also support independent government bodies and civil society organizations to encourage transparency, good governance, rule of law, and civic participation. To promote respect for human rights, programs will focus on rule of law 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 programs will also continue to strengthen media and independent agencies as key players in formulating policy and peace building. Primary goals include empowering community media outlets with improved technical capacities and financial sustainability, promoting media coverage of conflict and human rights issues that is more balanced and informed, and providing professional journalists with the skills required to cover conflict and policy issues.

Development Assistance (DA): Programs aim to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of independent governmental bodies by providing technical assistance and training to improve the formulation and enforcement of laws, regulations, and administrative policies.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): TCAS will provide training and technical assistance to the Royal Thai Police, emphasizing human rights and community responsibility. The training will include the provision of legal experts to help Thai countercorruption efforts and to bolster the criminal justice system, particularly the expertise of judges, prosecutors, public-private attorneys, and other officials.

Investing in People

The United States will assist government and nongovernmental organizations in addressing Thailand's concentrated HIV/AIDS epidemic, focusing on prevention activities that target the most-at-risk populations, particularly men who have sex with men and people living with HIV. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) HIV/AIDS program will adopt the principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI), which include strengthening health systems, improving metrics through monitoring and evaluation, and continuing to promote research and innovation. All activities supported by the U.S. Government are aligned with GHI goals to develop further national and local leadership and capacity to integrate new activities into routine, sustainable systems.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - 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 the Centers for Disease Control and USAID, continues to support the RTG and nongovernmental organizations in implementing prevention, care, and treatment.

- 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 (GHCS) - USAID: The HIV/AIDS program is part of a regional effort to increase capacity for effective responses to infectious diseases. USAID's 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.

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 programs have achieved their targets by the number of people who participated in HIV prevention education, or received voluntary counseling or testing. Capacity building in the criminal justice system faces unique challenges in gauging performance. TCAS can count participants in instructional events, but numerical data alone does not represent the true performance of the program. Therefore, TCAS also employs qualitative methods, such as responses they receive from police commanders, the Attorney General's Office, or senior judiciary, and particularly the successes they meet in improving the education and training of law enforcement personnel.

For its ATA program, the Regional Security Office (RSO), like TCAS, relies on feedback from the Royal Thai Police. Because ATA activities involve training of the police to respond to a criminal or terrorist event, RSO can only gauge the success of this program after an event occurs. During the unprecedented violent 10-week protests in downtown Bangkok in 2010, the Thai police demonstrated training lessons learned through their controlled containment of demonstrators without resorting to historically prevalent and practiced use of force and violence that have been criticized in the past as possible human rights violations. In addition, they demonstrated their proficiency in VIP protective measures by safely conducting Thai government officials to and from their daily administrative and operational duties under difficult conditions of assault by Red-Shirt

activists. However, these events also identified areas requiring additional focused and concentrated training. The Royal Thai Police have exhibited a serious interest in professionalizing their organization. This receptivity to U.S. training options keeps this viable relationship on track.

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. A similar abbreviated assessment is done within the Office of Export Control Cooperation annually.

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 2010, 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. USAID's ongoing analysis of the "Sapan" program, which strengthens the role of civil society organizations, revealed requirements for further investigations, opportunities for programming, and decreased the likelihood of funding ineffectual, inappropriate, or overlapping interventions. Performance evaluation has shown that the initial "learning processes" and outreach organized in 2010 provided opportunities to learn, as well as develop relationships and networks that inform and guide startup activities. The program will be conducting assessments of at least three constitutionally mandated independent agencies and provide recommendations for activities with these agencies.

The Joint U.S. Military Assistance Group - Thailand determined that the Thai military lacked a system adequately to sustain military equipment purchased from the United States, and FMF will continue to build that capability. IMET apportionment is evaluated annually to ensure that allocations support objectives, which include professional military education, force modernization, English language training, and joint war-fighting capability. Perhaps most importantly, current shortcomings in IMET allocations, a key symbolic indicator of the status of the relationship for Thai counterparts, are being supplemented through FMF training.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: For TCAS, the greatest impact in performance will be in police tactical unit training, community policing, and in judicial training. USAID expects that independent agencies in Thailand will be stronger, with better linkages to civil society, and capable of providing more effective oversight of government activities. USAID also expects there will be increased advocacy of nongovernmental organizations and civic leaders working to promote peace-building initiatives, expanded constituencies for a peaceful resolution of the southern conflict at all levels, and more sustainable livelihood opportunities for youth. For ATA, programmatic emphasis will likely be placed on cyber and other electronic crimes.

Timor-Leste

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Timor-Leste is Southeast Asia's newest country, having gained formal independence in May 2002. Timor-Leste is also 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. U.S. assistance seeks to help the Government of Timor-Leste achieve greater economic and political stability by supporting the professionalization of the Timorese police and military; strengthening the key foundations for good governance; bolstering the rule of law; ensuring full respect for human rights; supporting the development of civil society; assisting health, water and sanitation, and hygiene programs; and facilitating an environment conducive to accelerated economic growth. Economic growth programs include investments to enhance agricultural sector productivity, strengthen private sector competitiveness, and increase access to economic opportunities.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	26,830	26,803	*	18,188
Development Assistance	20,200	20,200	*	13,228
Economic Support Fund	3,000	3,000	*	0
Foreign Military Financing	500	500	*	0
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	2,000	2,000	*	4,000
International Military Education and Training	330	303	*	300
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	800	800	*	660
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	26,830	26,803	*	18,188

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Timor-Leste	26,803	*	18,188
1 Peace and Security	988	*	560
Foreign Military Financing	500	*	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	500	*	0
International Military Education and Training	303	*	300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	303	*	300
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	185	*	260
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	185	*	60
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	0	*	200

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	8,000	*	4,100
Development Assistance	6,385	*	3,700
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,289	*	1,500
2.2 Good Governance	1,850	*	1,100
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	193	*	0
2.4 Civil Society	1,053	*	1,100
Economic Support Fund	1,000	*	0
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,000	*	0
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	615	*	400
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	615	*	400
3 Investing in People	7,759	*	5,451
Development Assistance	3,759	*	1,451
3.1 Health	3,349	*	1,451
3.2 Education	410	*	0
Economic Support Fund	2,000	*	0
3.2 Education	2,000	*	0
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	2,000	*	4,000
3.1 Health	2,000	*	4,000
4 Economic Growth	10,056	*	8,077
Development Assistance	10,056	*	8,077
4.5 Agriculture	3,836	*	2,777
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	5,750	*	2,300
4.8 Environment	470	*	3,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Timor-Leste	26,803	*	18,188
1 Peace and Security	988	*	560
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	988	*	360
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	0	*	200
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	8,000	*	4,100
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,904	*	1,900
2.2 Good Governance	1,850	*	1,100
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,193	*	0
2.4 Civil Society	1,053	*	1,100
3 Investing in People	7,759	*	5,451
3.1 Health	5,349	*	5,451
3.2 Education	2,410	*	0
4 Economic Growth	10,056	*	8,077
4.5 Agriculture	3,836	*	2,777
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	5,750	*	2,300
4.8 Environment	470	*	3,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
of which: Objective 6	2,955	*	2,465
6.1 Program Design and Learning	781	*	550
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,174	*	1,915

Peace and Security

Although Timor-Leste has enjoyed three years of uninterrupted peace and stability, the potential for an outbreak of conflict and violence still exists. A backlog of criminal cases and decisions by the Timorese leadership to offer amnesty or parole in cases involving political violence have undermined an already weak justice system. The security institutions need further strengthening and professionalization in order to guarantee long-term stability. Although the national Parliament has enacted important security-related legislation recently, the draft national security policy has yet to be approved, and considerable efforts are still needed to implement the recent legislation.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): IMET will improve the professionalization of the Timor-Leste Defense Force (F-FDTL) by supporting the F-FDTL's English Language Training Facility (jointly run by the United States and Australia). Developing the English language capability of the F-FDTL is the key to enabling its personnel to communicate better with potential regional partners and participate in international professional and military education and exchanges. The participation of even small numbers of selected F-FDTL officers in future professional and military exchanges should function as an effective "train-the-trainer" framework in this small defense force.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): INCLE will support technical assistance to the Timor-Leste National Police to expand their knowledge and skills in general law enforcement principles, theories, and techniques. INCLE will also support a counternarcotics project to provide training, equipment, and technical assistance to counternarcotics law enforcement officials.

Governing Justly and Democratically

In the last three years, the Timorese Government has apprehended the perpetrators of the 2008 assassination attempts on the President and Prime Minister, resettled over 150,000 people displaced by the 2006 civil unrest, and has generally maintained peace and stability. Although the United Nations and the International Stabilization Force mission in Timor-Leste are expected to depart after the 2012 national elections, Timor-Leste is likely to remain vulnerable to civil and political unrest. Previous factors that have contributed to unrest include weak and politicized public institutions, inadequate justice system, the absence of reliable information, and a largely disaffected, disillusioned, and disempowered population.

Development Assistance (DA): DA will strengthen public institutions that oversee the judiciary and prosecution services and build civil society's capacity to monitor and ensure the administration of justice. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will work closely with the Resident Legal Advisor (RLA) in the implementation and coordination of justice programs. USAID programs will strengthen the independent media by training a cadre of professional journalists and media managers, and by supporting the development of an environment in which the media can report objectively. USAID will also develop the capacity of local civil society organizations for independent monitoring of the Timorese Government's decentralization program. USAID programs also will improve the quality and consistency of political representation through

activities aimed at strengthening political parties. USAID programs will work with political parties to become more effective, transparent, and responsive. In preparation of the upcoming national elections in 2012, USAID will work with civil society to respond to election needs and processes.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): INCLE will continue to support the activities of a RLA from the U.S. Department of Justice at U.S. Embassy Dili. The RLA will help foster rule-of-law and legal institutions in Timor-Leste by advising the Timorese Government on the development of appropriate laws and regulations, and by offering targeted training and support for prosecutors and law enforcement agencies. The RLA will work closely with the Office of the Prosecutor General to determine priorities and to strengthen the skills of the prosecutors, particularly in priority areas such as domestic violence cases and corruption.

Investing in People

Despite some recent progress, Timor-Leste continues to suffer from poor maternal and child health. Only 22 percent of deliveries are attended by skilled birth attendants, increasing the risk of maternal and newborn deaths due to delivery-related complications. Other major causes of death for children under five years of age are pneumonia, diarrhea, and malaria; high rates of malnutrition exacerbate the effects of these diseases. By improving the application, quality, and coverage of scientifically proven interventions and practices, it is estimated that 70 percent of the deaths of children under 5, approximately 3,000 per year, could be averted.

Development Assistance (DA): DA will increase local government capacity to provide water and sanitation service delivery to communities living in remote rural areas. Key efforts include technical training for local governments to manage and provide quality water and sanitation services, installation of new water systems, sanitation and hygiene, and sustainable management of natural resources. USAID's District Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene Program supports the objectives of the Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act.

Global Health Child Survival and Health (GHCS) - USAID: The GHCS will apply scientifically proven maternal and child health interventions such as immunization for vaccine-preventable childhood diseases, nutrition and micronutrient care, and treatment to prevent malaria, diarrhea, and pneumonia. 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 enhance the ability of couples to plan and decide the number and spacing of births, including the timing of the first birth. They also make substantial contributions to reducing abortion, maternal and child mortality, and morbidity.

Economic Growth

The share of the population living in poverty rose from 40 percent in 2001 to nearly 50 percent in 2007. Unemployment is estimated at 20 percent in urban areas, and 43 percent among youth. With over 80 percent of the population engaged in subsistence agriculture, underemployment is widespread. Private sector development is hindered by low-skilled workforce.

Development Assistance (DA): USAID will increase agricultural productivity, strengthen the private sector, and increase economic opportunities. U.S. assistance will focus on improving private sector performance, particularly in the agricultural sector, which employs 80 percent of the workforce. USAID will strengthen agriculture sector by transferring technologies to producers, diversifying the agricultural base, and strengthening small-scale enterprises in villages. These programs provide viable skills and generate employment, and thereby help reduce poverty. With funding from the President's Global Climate Change Initiative, USAID will support local

communities to improve the quality of their natural environment as well as manage their natural resources. USAID will also participate in the Coral Triangle Support Program to develop an integrated resource management and conservation plan.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

The Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)'s three-year Threshold Program, which begins in FY 2011, will focus on administration of public revenue and local community access to health care. DA, GHCS, and INCLE funds in the democracy and governance and health sectors will reinforce the MCC investment without duplicating efforts, and support Timor-Leste's bid for a full Compact in 2014.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: In FY 2010, the USAID Mission conducted two portfolio reviews and prepared the annual Performance Plan Report as part of its ongoing efforts to monitor progress and assess program performance. In addition, quarterly financial reports and pipeline analyses were used to monitor the expenditure rate of projects and inform programming and budgeting decisions for the next fiscal year. USAID also conducted evaluations or assessments on the following projects: law enforcement assistance, water and sanitation, development of independent media, and the demographic and health survey. Plans are in place to conduct midterm and final evaluations in FY 2011. Each activity has a performance management plan in place. The data quality is good and considered valid, reliable, and sufficiently precise for monitoring performance. In monitoring program performance, USAID also considers how projects and achievements support the Government of Timor-Leste's national priorities.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID uses information from the portfolio reviews, performance reports, and assessments and evaluations to make decisions on budget allocations. In FY 2010, the Mission did not make any changes to its budget allocations based on performance-related information. Program implementation is on track for the majority of the Mission's activities, and none of the performance measurements resulted in the need for major changes in allocating the Budget.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: The largest anticipated impacts from the FY 2012 request include expansion of the family planning and maternal and child health program, and mitigation of potential impact of climate change on economic and social development.

Vietnam

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Vietnam's rapid economic transformation and global integration has lifted millions out of poverty and has propelled the country to the ranks of lower-middle-income status. Despite this success, Vietnam's level of development trails many of its neighbors. U.S. assistance in Vietnam will focus on consolidating gains to ensure sustainable economic development and on promoting good governance and the rule of law. Assistance projects will deepen regulatory reforms, improve the capacity and independence of Vietnam's judicial and legislative bodies, and promote a more vibrant civil society. U.S. assistance will also support Vietnam's response to climate change and other environmental challenges, strengthen the country's health and education systems, and provide assistance to vulnerable populations.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	122,078	122,078	*	125,346
Development Assistance	16,500	16,500	*	32,653
Economic Support Fund	4,000	4,000	*	0
Foreign Military Financing	2,000	2,000	*	2,315
Global Health and Child Survival - State	94,978	94,978	*	84,978
International Military Education and Training	400	400	*	650
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	0	0	*	550
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,200	4,200	*	4,200
Non-War Supplemental	12,000	12,000	*	0
Economic Support Fund	12,000	12,000	*	0
TOTAL	134,078	134,078	*	125,346

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Vietnam	134,078	*	125,346
1 Peace and Security	7,018	*	7,850
Development Assistance	418	*	300
1.5 Transnational Crime	418	*	300
Foreign Military Financing	2,000	*	2,315
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000	*	2,315
International Military Education and Training	400	*	650
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	400	*	650
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	0	*	385
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	*	385

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,200	*	4,200
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	700	*	700
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,500	*	3,500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	6,660	*	5,368
Development Assistance	5,660	*	5,203
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,710	*	2,100
2.2 Good Governance	3,265	*	2,603
2.4 Civil Society	685	*	500
Economic Support Fund	1,000	*	0
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,000	*	0
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	0	*	165
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	*	165
3 Investing in People	96,671	*	89,428
Development Assistance	1,693	*	4,450
3.2 Education	1,000	*	3,050
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	693	*	1,400
Global Health and Child Survival - State	94,978	*	84,978
3.1 Health	94,978	*	84,978
4 Economic Growth	23,729	*	22,700
Development Assistance	8,729	*	22,700
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,000	*	800
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,600	*	2,000
4.3 Financial Sector	400	*	400
4.4 Infrastructure	315	*	500
4.5 Agriculture	517	*	0
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,000	*	2,000
4.8 Environment	1,897	*	17,000
Economic Support Fund	15,000	*	0
4.8 Environment	15,000	*	0

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Vietnam	134,078	*	125,346
1 Peace and Security	7,018	*	7,850
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	700	*	700
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,900	*	6,850
1.5 Transnational Crime	418	*	300
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	6,660	*	5,368
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,710	*	2,265
2.2 Good Governance	3,265	*	2,603

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
2.4 Civil Society	685	*	500
3 Investing in People	96,671	*	89,428
3.1 Health	94,978	*	84,978
3.2 Education	1,000	*	3,050
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	693	*	1,400
4 Economic Growth	23,729	*	22,700
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,000	*	800
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,600	*	2,000
4.3 Financial Sector	400	*	400
4.4 Infrastructure	315	*	500
4.5 Agriculture	517	*	0
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,000	*	2,000
4.8 Environment	16,897	*	17,000
of which: Objective 6	13,667	*	11,920
6.1 Program Design and Learning	438	*	0
6.2 Administration and Oversight	13,229	*	11,920

Peace and Security

The United States and Vietnam continue to build an increasingly robust bilateral relationship, based on a growing friendship, mutual respect, and a common vision of bilateral and regional cooperation. Improving cooperation in the area of defense and security is a reflection of the overall improving relationship. Mutual interest in humanitarian assistance and disaster relief, search-and-rescue, and maritime security has allowed the defense relationship to accelerate in the past three years. With increased cooperation in maintaining regional security, the ability to operate and train with Vietnam becomes more important. Helping Vietnam upgrade and modernize its military will allow Vietnam to become a more effective regional partner.

Development Assistance (DA): The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will support national legislation and inter-ministerial coordination to combat human trafficking, including forced labor. USAID assistance will improve the quality and coverage of service for victims of trafficking and strengthen trafficking awareness and prevention measures.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): As Vietnam's military undergoes modernization, FMF will strengthen and increase 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, maritime security, and domain awareness capabilities through the provision of equipment such as helicopter spare parts and communications equipment.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): IMET will bolster Vietnam's English-language program and other specialized skills training to build Vietnam's cadre of English speakers, which is essential to Vietnam's participation in regional and international military activities. 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.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): INCLE will provide Vietnam's law enforcement organizations training and technical assistance to combat narcotics trafficking, trafficking in persons, and other transnational crimes. INCLE will also help strengthen professionalism and accountability among law enforcement agencies and increase bilateral cooperation. These efforts will be closely tied to good governance and rule-of-law programs.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): NADR will strengthen the capacity of Vietnam to be a regional nonproliferation leader, eliminate explosive remnants of war, and develop comprehensive border trade controls to detect, deter, prevent, and interdict illicit transfer of weapons of mass destruction and their components. NADR will also be used to strengthen the capacity of the Vietnam Bomb and Mine Action Center, including assistance in implementing a national strategy and centralized database to address explosive remnants of war.

Governing Justly and Democratically

Vietnam has undertaken fundamental legal reforms to transition to a more open and rule-based economy. Much remains to be done to implement policies fully that are in place and have started to produce results, particularly at the provincial level. The United States will continue to support Vietnam in strengthening the rule of law, promoting good governance, and building an active civil society. Vietnam's single-party state is not monolithic, and one of the most promising channels to promote good governance is the National Assembly, which has demonstrated increasing independence in drafting legislation and greater oversight responsibilities.

Development Assistance (DA): U.S. assistance will accelerate the transformation of Vietnam's legislative and judicial branches to create more responsive governance systems; promote a more independent, transparent, and accountable judiciary and legislature; and improve labor relations.

- In coordination with the Danish International Development Agency, the Canadian International Development Agency, the Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA), and the European Union, USAID will strengthen the capacity of Vietnam's National Assembly to coordinate its judicial and legal reform activities. U.S. resources will also build institutional capacity and independence of Vietnam's judicial branch.
- USAID will support Vietnam's adherence to standards required by the World Trade Organization (WTO) and other multilateral trade and investment treaties
- As part of Vietnam's comprehensive administrative and regulatory reforms, USAID will implement a Regulatory Impact Assessment process, encouraging government to become more responsive to the needs of citizens and businesses through public participation, transparency, and the strengthening of local governments
- U.S. assistance will support the National Assembly's Institute for Legislative Studies to improve the quality of research, training, and other legislative support services available to National Assembly members
- USAID will encourage improved land administration through technical assistance for revisions of the Law on Land, development of a land management database, and training and capacity building for local government officials in land management
- USAID will also support the development of legislation for local nongovernmental organizations and the creation of mechanisms to spur civic participation in lawmaking

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): To promote the 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

Donor support for HIV/AIDS is waning in Vietnam and organizations including the Australian Agency for International Development, the World Bank, the United Kingdom Department for International Development, and the Clinton Foundation have all announced plans to phase out their support over the next two to three years. In the context of developing the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR)'s Partnership Framework, a joint planning document with the Government of Vietnam (GVN), the U.S. Government has led an effort to increase coordination of donor activities and to jump-start the discussion on the most effective ways to streamline collective support with diminishing resources. As PEPFAR Vietnam funds decrease over time, transparent and effective use of the Global Fund portfolio grows increasingly important to reduce inefficiencies, lower costs, and achieve maximum impact for the national HIV/AIDS response. The United States will also continue to work with Vietnam and international partners to address public health efforts, and to contain the spread of avian and pandemic influenza. U.S. assistance will be instrumental in helping Vietnam reform its education system in its efforts to assist vulnerable and marginalized groups in the Central Highlands.

Development Assistance (DA): USAID will support GVN education reforms and assist vulnerable groups, including people with disabilities, the poor, and ethnic minority populations.

- **Higher Education:** Resources will leverage funding from the private sector and U.S. universities to develop more responsive university undergraduate programs. USAID will continue to support innovative programs to improve the quality of faculty, administration, management, and curricula. These programs will also promote autonomy and academic freedom through work on Higher Education accreditation.
- **Social Services:** Funding will be used to improve the lives of ethnic minorities in the Central Highlands, and support people with disabilities (PWDs) in dioxin-contaminated areas in Danang by expanding early detection and intervention programs. USAID assistance will also improve local capacity for service provision for PWDs, increase health database monitoring, and expand public outreach on dioxin contamination awareness and prevention measures.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - State:

- **Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief:** Vietnam will receive significant support to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country, targeting the most-at-risk populations, including people who inject drugs and those engaged in high-risk sexual behavior.

Economic Growth

Vietnam has made significant strides in economic growth, poverty reduction, and global economic integration over the last decade. However, ongoing global developments and domestic challenges (weak legal and judicial systems, low competitiveness, worsening macroeconomic stability, and poor infrastructure) generate concern about the sustainability of Vietnam's economic growth. USAID will help Vietnam consolidate their achievements and accelerate future growth.

Development Assistance (DA): USAID programs will promote policy reform and institutional capacity building to further Vietnam's global economic integration, infrastructure development, and economic support for marginalized populations. USAID programs will also support initiatives that improve Vietnam's response to climate change.

- Funding will strengthen Vietnam's institutional capacity to implement Vietnam's international commitments in the WTO and other multilateral trade and investment agreements
- Resources will promote private sector development by making national and local regulations more conducive to conducting business, by supporting the development of capital and security markets, and by promoting competition, consumer protection, and regional cooperation
- Funding will support microfinance activities to improve income and living standards for rural farmers
- Working in coordination with JICA, U.S. assistance will help Vietnam develop and implement a new Public-Private Partnership legal framework for infrastructure financing and development
- Funding for the President's Global Climate Change Initiative will support development of a Low Emissions Development Strategy for Vietnam
- The United States will support Vietnam's response to climate change

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: USAID programs undergo yearly portfolio reviews. These reviews examine program achievements, challenges, and proposed corrective actions. The reviews also assess programs' compliance with USAID policies and guidance, such as environmental compliance and the status of Performance Management Plans. Activity burn rates and pipelines are used to assess financial performance. USAID conducted quality assessments for all data reported to Washington.

In anticipation of the ending of two five-year HIV/AIDS Prevention, Care, and Treatment projects, USAID conducted an external program evaluation that provided information about the achievements, strengths, gaps, and direction for the remaining year, and guided the design of follow-on activities.

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)'s review of the USAID-supported GVN Administrative Reform Project ("Project 30") highlighted strengths and challenges ahead, and suggested future reforms to capitalize on the results of Project 30 and usher in the full range of regulatory reform instruments.

As part of United States efforts in dioxin remediation, USAID carried out an Environmental Assessment that considered potential applicability of various technologies for treatment of dioxin contamination in soil and sediments at the Danang Airport. An external evaluation of environmental health projects in Danang was also undertaken to inform programming directions in the coming years.

The ongoing Climate Change Assessment, to be completed in the second quarter of 2011, will guide strategic directions and prioritization of USAID Climate Change interventions in the coming years. The ongoing independent evaluation of USAID's Support for Trade Acceleration (STAR) program will identify lessons learned and best practices, and inform programming for the follow-on STAR PLUS. An impact assessment of the current SUCCESS Alliance cocoa project in the Central Highlands and an evaluation of the Avian and Pandemic Influenza program will be conducted in FY 2011 to provide key recommendations for future assistance and programming. Final FY 2011 evaluations are being determined.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: As a result of the external evaluation of the HIV/AIDS projects, USAID's follow-on program will focus on strengthening civil society organizations to deliver quality services and eventual GVN ownership in line with PEPFAR PHASE II objectives. The OECD's review of Project 30 recommended that Vietnam adopt an overall regulatory reform strategy, starting with the development of a Regulatory Impact Assessment for evidence-based policymaking. USAID's Environmental Assessment of the Danang site recommended thermal treatment technology for remediation implementation. The Climate Change assessment's recommendations are informing USAID's programming of future climate-change-related assistance that will include biodiversity conservation and control of environmental pollution.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: USAID expects the largest programmatic impacts to occur in the education sector, where funding increases will generate significantly more interest in public-private partnerships in higher education. USAID will expand mitigation and adaptation support in the climate change sector. A significant portion of assistance will be used to strengthen health systems, which will improve the ownership and sustainability of the health program.

State East Asia and Pacific Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The strong United States presence in East Asia as a preeminent trade and investment partner, security guarantor, and example of democracy and good governance has greatly facilitated Asia's remarkable transformation into a major engine of global economic growth and stability. Construction of a multilateral architecture that solidifies linkages within Asia and with the rest of the world presents the next phase of East Asia's development. Because it is critical that the United States remain involved in this process, the East Asia and Pacific (EAP) Regional program shapes key partnerships, including the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Forum, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), the Lower Mekong Initiative (LMI), and the East Asia Summit. The EAP regional program fulfills the President's commitment to deepen the United States' relationship with ASEAN, APEC, and the region.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	16,322	16,211	*	15,485
Economic Support Fund	12,000	12,000	*	12,610
International Military Education and Training	850	739	*	675
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,300	1,300	*	1,100
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,172	2,172	*	1,100
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	16,322	16,211	*	15,485

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	16,211	*	15,485
1 Peace and Security	5,413	*	4,320
Economic Support Fund	1,202	*	1,445
1.5 Transnational Crime	907	*	900
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	295	*	545
International Military Education and Training	739	*	675
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	739	*	675
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,300	*	1,100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,300	*	1,100
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,172	*	1,100
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,172	*	700

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	0	*	400
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,900	*	2,150
Economic Support Fund	1,900	*	2,150
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	700	*	750
2.2 Good Governance	1,200	*	1,100
2.4 Civil Society	0	*	300
3 Investing in People	1,275	*	1,900
Economic Support Fund	1,275	*	1,900
3.2 Education	1,275	*	1,900
4 Economic Growth	6,513	*	6,170
Economic Support Fund	6,513	*	6,170
4.2 Trade and Investment	5,363	*	3,320
4.4 Infrastructure	0	*	500
4.8 Environment	1,150	*	2,350
5 Humanitarian Assistance	1,110	*	945
Economic Support Fund	1,110	*	945
5.2 Disaster Readiness	1,110	*	945

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	16,211	*	15,485
1 Peace and Security	5,413	*	4,320
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,172	*	700
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	0	*	400
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,039	*	1,775
1.5 Transnational Crime	907	*	900
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	295	*	545
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,900	*	2,150
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	700	*	750
2.2 Good Governance	1,200	*	1,100
2.4 Civil Society	0	*	300
3 Investing in People	1,275	*	1,900
3.2 Education	1,275	*	1,900
4 Economic Growth	6,513	*	6,170
4.2 Trade and Investment	5,363	*	3,320
4.4 Infrastructure	0	*	500
4.8 Environment	1,150	*	2,350
5 Humanitarian Assistance	1,110	*	945
5.2 Disaster Readiness	1,110	*	945
of which: Objective 6	0	*	50
6.2 Administration and Oversight	0	*	50

Peace and Security

Economic Support Funds (ESF): The Department of State will facilitate U.S. involvement with multi-country programs and multilateral organizations including ASEAN and ARF, the principal fora for Asia-Pacific transnational security issues. The Department of State will support ARF disaster-preparedness, including joint 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 focus on promoting capacity-building of nonproliferation and disarmament, as well as the fight against transnational crime and terrorism.

The Department of State 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 to recover from catastrophic disruption.

Cooperative programs with ASEAN respond to the President's November 2009 mandate under the joint statement of the United States-ASEAN Leaders' Meeting to combat transnational crime, including human trafficking, money laundering, and other financial crimes.

International Military Training and Education (IMET): IMET programs of South Pacific island nations including Kiribati, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu are consolidated into one regional portfolio to increase flexibility in allocating funds among these small nations. IMET is intended to strengthen host-nation maritime security capabilities, enhance the professionalism of the forces, and build a stronger bilateral defense relationship.

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 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): Regional NADR funds support a comprehensive approach to U.S. national security by addressing the wide array of existing threats posed by terrorist organizations and criminal networks. Programs will continue to focus on the Tri-Border countries (Philippines, Indonesia, and Malaysia), as well as on other countries that are members of ASEAN, to build U.S. partners' capacities to address counterterrorism, border security, nonproliferation of WMD, transnational crime, narcotics trafficking, and anticorruption. NADR funds will also provide for additional equipment and training. Multilateral technical assistance and capacity building will be implemented in cooperation with ASEAN.

Governing Justly and Democratically

Economic Support Funds (ESF): The Department of State will support good governance in the public sector, as well as anticorruption initiatives through ASEAN and APEC. ESF will promote good governance, the rule of law, and human rights in the wake of ASEAN's creation of a high-level human rights body and council on women's and children's rights. 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 Funds (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 human resources development that supports more balanced, inclusive, innovative, sustainable, and secure growth.

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, green growth, and energy security (including deployment of clean energy technology and low-carbon development strategies). Cooperative programs with ASEAN will support the joint statements from the 2009 and 2010 United States-ASEAN Leaders Meetings, which called for enhanced trade and investment in order to expand economic opportunities in both the United States and ASEAN. The United States and ASEAN will pursue programs to support trade facilitation, ASEAN connectivity, and the rule of law that will make ASEAN an attractive and productive destination for U.S. exports and investment.

The Department of State will support key environmental and clean energy projects and programs with ASEAN, APEC, the LMI, and across the region, particularly efforts to promote energy efficiency and security, water security, and environmental preservation, including tropical forests. The Department of State will coordinate with the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)'s Regional Development Mission for Asia (RDMA) and the State Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs on identifying and prioritizing environmental initiatives and projects in the region. Programming will include initiatives on low-carbon transportation, buildings and urban infrastructure, projects to facilitate trade in environmental goods and services, and small environmental projects in the region implemented by the Regional Environmental Offices in Bangkok and Suva to catalyze civil society engagement in environmental management. Department of State will also protect areas of environmental significance such as Borneo and the Mekong Delta through sustained engagement in the multilateral Heart of Borneo and LMI programs.

In promoting trade and investment, the United States will develop best practices in promoting private investment; reducing regulatory burdens to encourage business, especially small and medium enterprises; increasing understanding of the importance of good corporate governance for increased investment flows and investor confidence; coordinating with other major economies in the region on energy efficiency standards and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions; and training food safety practitioners on regulatory best practices.

Humanitarian Assistance

Economic Support Funds (ESF): U.S. humanitarian assistance will be devoted to APEC-linked programs designed to increase cooperation, coordination, and awareness among emergency management agencies; strengthen business and community resilience against disasters; and facilitate the use of public-private partnerships. As part of the President's pledge to strengthen disaster response in the region, ESF will also support the establishment of the ASEAN

Humanitarian Assistance Center and implementation of 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 used semiannual portfolio reviews to inform planning and to gauge performance. USAID's RMDA implements the majority of the Department of State programs, including ASEAN and APEC activities. RMDA 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 the Department of State and USAID, plans meetings and events to draft and present CTI National Plans of Action that monitor and evaluate the CTI. Moreover, the Department of State hosts regular interagency meetings that include nongovernmental organization implementers to examine the progress of various aspects of this long-term project.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: The Department of State 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 Department of State 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 Department of State, USAID, and other U.S. Government agencies concluded that additional 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 U.S. strategic priorities. For example, the Department of State is monitoring and evaluating performance of the INCLE programs begun in FY 2010. The Department of State 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

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Regional Development Mission for Asia (RDMA) implements initiatives to strengthen regional cooperation, provide strong leadership in regional economic governance, mitigate transnational threats to stability, improve health systems, combat human trafficking, improve food insecurity, and address global climate change and other critical environmental issues.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	58,640	58,640	*	58,740
Development Assistance	44,150	44,150	*	43,000
Global Health and Child Survival - State	240	240	*	240
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	14,250	14,250	*	15,500
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	58,640	58,640	*	58,740

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	58,640	*	58,740
1 Peace and Security	1,300	*	1,300
Development Assistance	1,300	*	1,300
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,300	*	1,300
3 Investing in People	21,490	*	18,240
Development Assistance	7,000	*	2,500
3.1 Health	7,000	*	2,500
Global Health and Child Survival - State	240	*	240
3.1 Health	240	*	240
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	14,250	*	15,500
3.1 Health	14,250	*	15,500
4 Economic Growth	35,850	*	39,200
Development Assistance	35,850	*	39,200
4.2 Trade and Investment	0	*	1,625
4.5 Agriculture	3,000	*	3,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,625	*	1,625
4.8 Environment	31,225	*	32,950

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	58,640	*	58,740
1 Peace and Security	1,300	*	1,300
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,300	*	1,300
3 Investing in People	21,490	*	18,240
3.1 Health	21,490	*	18,240
4 Economic Growth	35,850	*	39,200
4.2 Trade and Investment	0	*	1,625
4.5 Agriculture	3,000	*	3,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,625	*	1,625
4.8 Environment	31,225	*	32,950
of which: Objective 6	5,188	*	5,864
6.1 Program Design and Learning	905	*	485
6.2 Administration and Oversight	4,283	*	5,379

Peace and Security

Trafficking in Persons remains one of the top priorities of the United States in Asia. Economic challenges, increasingly mobile populations, and the desire of millions of young people in Asia to get ahead leave many young Asians susceptible to one of the worst forms of modern day slavery: human trafficking. While efforts continue to fight human trafficking, hundreds of thousands of young people are still tricked and coerced into the worlds of labor exploitation, domestic servitude, sexual exploitation, and slavery. As Asia's economies react to global financial fluctuations, ongoing attention to raising societal awareness about human trafficking remains critical.

Development Assistance Fund (DA): The anti-trafficking-in-persons program aims to raise awareness and increase prevention of trafficking in persons across Asia through on-air, online, and on-the-ground events, including the production of documentaries, short films and antitrafficking materials, and multimedia campaigns. The program creates a regional platform to develop an informed citizenry with greater awareness about trafficking and exploitation, and addresses both supply and demand for human trafficking while strengthening joint efforts with law enforcement and advocacy through engagement with governments, nongovernmental organizations, and other antitrafficking campaigners and advocates.

Investing in People

Social factors such as poverty, dense living conditions, interregional migration and movement, emerging drug resistance to tuberculosis (TB) and malaria, and close human-animal habitation all contribute to Asia's high rates of infectious diseases. Additionally, support to detect and regulate counterfeit and substandard medicines is critical to limit the threat of drug resistance developing in certain strains of malaria and TB.

USAID adopts the Global Health Initiative principle in strengthening health systems, improving metrics through monitoring and evaluation, and promoting research and innovation. RDMA programs focus on HIV/AIDS, TB, malaria, and avian influenza prevention, care, and treatment at the country level and through its regional platform. These programs aim to increase Southeast Asian countries' abilities to respond effectively to infectious diseases. This prevention and response strategy includes developing innovative public health interventions to increase access to

health services for populations that are highly vulnerable to infectious diseases; strengthening local partners' ability to manage the technical and administrative requirements of ongoing and future programs, as well as their ability to oversee drug quality and management; improving the local, national, and regional health-related policies; and increasing government and organizational access to data and information that allows for evidence-based and informed decision-making.

Lack of access to clean water supply and basic sanitation in Asia has led to high rates of child mortality from preventable waterborne illness, as well as lost economic productivity. RDMA activities will extend access to clean water and sanitation for hundreds of thousands of people, and reduce the incidence of diarrheal disease and other waterborne illnesses.

Development Assistance (DA): In support of the Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act, RDMA will continue to increase access to clean water and sanitation services to the poor through public-private partnerships and regional knowledge sharing. RDMA activities will stimulate private sector participation in the provision of affordable household water treatment, sanitation, and hygiene products to the rural poor. Working with Asian water utilities, local and national governments, and community organizations, RDMA will also replicate proven best practices for improving and extending access to water and sanitation services based on the successes from WaterLinks, an innovative utility-to-utility "twinning" partnership program between Chinese, other Asian, and U.S. water utilities. Since women play a pivotal role in water and sanitation services as household managers, USAID will incorporate gender in all program plans and activities.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - State: The HIV/AIDS program is part of a regional effort to increase capacity for effective responses to infectious diseases. USAID and the Centers for Disease Control will continue to develop a comprehensive intervention model replicated by the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria (GFATM) in other sites.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - USAID: The HIV/AIDS program is part of a regional effort to increase capacity for effective responses to infectious diseases. With FY 2012 funding, USAID will continue to evaluate and document regional networks and replicate national models leveraging GFATM resources. Coordination among government, nongovernmental organizations, GFATM, and other donors is facilitated by the United States through participation in government and multilateral meetings, and participation on the GFATM country coordinating mechanism.

The TB program will build on current successful programs to strengthen capacity of regional laboratory and human resources to mitigate the spread of multiple-drug-resistant (MDR) TB and to improve diagnostics and treatment with quality TB drugs. The FY 2012 TB funds will support the Regional Model Center initiative to provide training targeted to national TB programs on the adoption and implementation of proven strategies to combat MDR-TB and TB/HIV co-infection.

Malaria activities will provide services and care to improve the health of vulnerable populations, while limiting the spread of resistance to antimalarial medications. Malaria projects will focus on improving case management and diagnostics.

Economic Growth

Among USAID/RDMA's top priorities are Asia's greenhouse gas emissions and its high vulnerability to climate change. RDMA addresses these through the development of clean energy, sustainable landscapes, and adaptation and resilience strategies; and the promotion of biodiversity conservation. East Asia is important to the United States and international efforts to address

climate change, due both to its significant and growing greenhouse gas emissions (projected to be approaching half the world total by 2030), and its vulnerability to climate change.

RDMA programs also directly support cooperation with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in trade and investment, education, human rights, combating transnational crime, and disaster management. U.S. assistance improves the region's competitiveness through economic integration in ASEAN's priority sectors, including textiles, and through the establishment of a regional Single Window for customs clearance that will reduce the cost and time required to process transactions, and stem corruption. These programs contribute directly to ASEAN's goal of establishing an integrated Economic Community by 2015.

The USAID/RDMA food security program will expand intraregional food commodity trade in Southeast Asia. The program will build the capacity of the ASEAN Secretariat to address regional food insecurity through implementation of the ASEAN Strategic Plan of Action for Food Security, as well as improve the policy and regulatory environment for trade. A second focus of the program is strengthening regional public and private sector engagement in agriculture to improve access to information and technology in order to limit the risks associated with trade. The assistance addresses a broad range of practical measures to promote trade and investment, share experiences and best practices, and increase access to market information and new technology in the agricultural sector.

Development Assistance (DA): RDMA's programs will address Asia's predominant share of global greenhouse gas emissions and bolster opportunities to partner with the United States to address Asia's vulnerability to climate change and associated severe environmental conditions. RDMA will also continue to work with ASEAN to build an even stronger and more integrated regional economy that brings along its weakest members as part of the overall United States-ASEAN partnership to maintain regional security and stability.

RDMA will support the following priorities as they relate to the President's Feed the Future Initiative: efforts to address climate change and biodiversity conservation, strengthening regional approaches to food security, and efforts to improve nutrition among poor and vulnerable groups.

RDMA will expand and build on efforts to catalyze financing, investments, public-private partnerships, and harmonized standards for clean energy technologies and industries. Additionally, RDMA will address sustainable management and regulatory enforcement of natural resources to conserve high-value biological diversity as well as to reduce carbon emissions from deforestation and land degradation. RDMA will continue to combat illegal wildlife trade and strengthen capacity in managing coastal and marine resources.

RDMA will bolster key initiatives within ASEAN's Blueprint for Economic Integration to create a single market and manufacturing base in the region.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: USAID/RDMA assessed the impact of several of its programs, including an innovative counter-trafficking-in-persons campaign, efforts in the health sector to prevent the spread of HIV, and accomplishments associated with its environmental programs.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID/RDMA assessed the impact of its counter-trafficking-in-persons campaign that was conducted through

social marketing media and broadcast in more than 20 countries, with a potential reach to 300 million households in Asia. In FY 2010, the campaign effectiveness was evaluated using pre- and post-intervention surveys surrounding events in specific locations. Survey results showed that the program's methodology for impact assessment was effective across a range of markets in Asia, including both rural and urban environments, and illustrates that interventions (documentaries, concerts, etc.) have caused a significant reduction in the number of individuals considered most at risk of trafficking.

In FY 2010, the HIV program demonstrated strong achievements against its targets, with partners reaching over 50,000 people in Thailand with HIV prevention education, as well as Voluntary Counseling and Testing and Sexually Transmitted Infection services.

USAID also conducted a regional biodiversity assessment to guide future programming, which led to the design of a new five-year follow-on program to combat illegal wildlife trafficking in Asia.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: RDMA expects to achieve significant impacts with FY 2012 funding. Through the U.S. Embassy and RDMA collaboration, FY 2012 funds will provide continued support to design and implement future activities supporting the successful counter-trafficking-in-persons campaign. Building on demonstrated achievements described above, FY 2012 HIV/AIDS funds will continue to support capacity-building of community-based organizations; increase educational outreach, risk reduction, and condom promotion targeted to most-at-risk populations; and increase accessibility to counseling and HIV testing. Further, USAID will continue to support and expand efforts to promote the sustainable management of wildlife, timber, and fisheries and to combat illegal trade in natural resources through both a new five-year program and increased efforts to promote policy development, training, increased enforcement capacity, promotion of science-based decision making, and demonstration site activities. FY 2012 environment activities will focus on U.S. foreign policy goals and commitments in support of the President's Global Climate Change Initiative as well as the Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, the Convention on Biological Diversity, and the Lower Mekong Initiative.

Europe and Eurasia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance in Europe and Eurasia remains critical to ensuring stability through the development of democratic systems of government and free market economies. The focus of U.S. policy in the region is to integrate the countries of the Caucasus and Eurasia's reformers into the Euro-Atlantic community, ensure the stability of the western Balkans while promoting the Euro-Atlantic integration of countries in the region, support bilateral engagement with Russia while emphasizing human rights and democracy, and provide continued security assistance to those partners in the region that engage with the United States on global challenges, including counterterrorism, counternarcotics, and coalition operations in 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, United States assistance to Georgia continues to support long-term efforts including fostering the development of stable democratic institutions, promoting sustainable and broad-based economic growth, reducing endemic corruption, and addressing challenges to the country's health care and education systems. In Ukraine, the United States will continue to promote the development of sustainable institutions that advance democracy, nuclear security, nonproliferation, the rule of law, energy security, human rights, and economic growth. In Moldova, the United States seeks to support ongoing reforms that improve democratic processes, help diversify export markets, and lessen energy dependence. In Azerbaijan and Armenia, U.S. assistance works to promote free market and democratic reforms that will enhance long-term growth and stability. In Belarus, U.S. assistance works to advance basic rights and freedoms by strengthening civil society, independent media, and democratic political parties, and by supporting private sector growth.

In the western Balkans, U.S. assistance emphasizes fulfilling criteria for Euro-Atlantic and European integration, essential to the region's long-term stability. 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, an ethnically charged political environment continues to pose challenges, notably in Bosnia and Herzegovina, where efforts to consolidate state-level institutions continue, and in Serbia, where failure to come to terms with Kosovo's independence hinders regional cooperation and could pose an obstacle to Serbia's EU aspirations. The FY 2012 request focuses resources on Bosnia and Herzegovina to promote efforts to establish more effective government structures and expand economic opportunity, thereby enhancing progress towards European integration, while supporting international efforts to strengthen the country's stability. Although assistance to Kosovo is reduced in FY 2012, U.S. priorities remain the consolidation of political and economic reform while strengthening Kosovo's institutions and the rule of law. In the FY 2012 request, the United States also seeks to support reforms in Serbia and to keep Macedonia, Albania, and Montenegro moving toward full Euro-Atlantic integration.

In Russia, U.S. assistance emphasizes democratic development through support for civil society, independent media, the rule of law, and human rights. Conflict mitigation programs in the North Caucasus region aim to reduce the threat of instability. Simultaneously, U.S. assistance to Russia

seeks to strengthen cooperation in areas of mutual national interest, including border control, health initiatives, and combating trafficking in persons and transnational crime.

U.S. assistance also supports European coalition partners in their deployments to Afghanistan and assists in the modernization and long-term reforms that are improving the capability of these countries to meet their NATO obligations. In countries such as Poland, Romania, and Bulgaria, U.S. training and equipment continues to support security partnerships that allow the recipients to undertake operations in Afghanistan and peacekeeping missions elsewhere, lessening the burden on U.S. forces. Despite a decrease in the amount requested for security assistance, the United States strongly supports the development of security institutions in these partner countries.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	866,510	861,296	*	744,795
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	610,982	610,882	*	513,907
Economic Support Fund	33,000	33,000	*	6,000
Foreign Military Financing	137,855	137,855	*	123,400
Global Health and Child Survival - State	18,528	13,378	*	32,228
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	14,600	14,600	*	14,450
International Military Education and Training	30,205	30,532	*	30,100
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	0	0	*	500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	21,340	21,049	*	24,210
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	866,510	861,296	*	744,795

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Europe and Eurasia	861,296	*	744,795
1 Peace and Security	359,251	*	310,354
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	141,815	*	126,144
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	24,530	*	23,902
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	48,374	*	39,419
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	1,419	*	948
1.5 Transnational Crime	9,530	*	6,330
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	57,962	*	55,545
Economic Support Fund	28,000	*	6,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	28,000	*	6,000
Foreign Military Financing	137,855	*	123,400
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	137,855	*	123,400
International Military Education and Training	30,532	*	30,100

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	30,532	*	30,100
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	0	*	500
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	0	*	500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	21,049	*	24,210
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	5,345	*	1,450
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	9,830	*	10,295
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,874	*	12,465
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	234,938	*	210,013
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	234,938	*	210,013
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	60,220	*	57,982
2.2 Good Governance	53,992	*	52,733
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	19,889	*	18,944
2.4 Civil Society	100,837	*	80,354
3 Investing in People	89,331	*	75,541
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	56,353	*	28,863
3.1 Health	36,780	*	18,434
3.2 Education	13,033	*	5,733
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	6,540	*	4,696
Economic Support Fund	5,000	*	0
3.2 Education	5,000	*	0
Global Health and Child Survival - State	13,378	*	32,228
3.1 Health	13,378	*	32,228
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	14,600	*	14,450
3.1 Health	14,600	*	14,450
4 Economic Growth	167,272	*	140,535
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	167,272	*	140,535
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	11,588	*	7,240
4.2 Trade and Investment	13,649	*	13,693
4.3 Financial Sector	10,581	*	7,370
4.4 Infrastructure	33,354	*	25,873
4.5 Agriculture	28,030	*	18,570
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	57,510	*	60,736
4.7 Economic Opportunity	9,809	*	4,053
4.8 Environment	2,751	*	3,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	10,504	*	8,352
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	10,504	*	8,352
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	10,504	*	8,352

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Europe and Eurasia	861,296	*	744,795
1 Peace and Security	359,251	*	310,354
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	5,345	*	1,450
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	34,360	*	34,197
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	222,635	*	205,384
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	1,419	*	1,448
1.5 Transnational Crime	9,530	*	6,330
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	85,962	*	61,545
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	234,938	*	210,013
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	60,220	*	57,982
2.2 Good Governance	53,992	*	52,733
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	19,889	*	18,944
2.4 Civil Society	100,837	*	80,354
3 Investing in People	89,331	*	75,541
3.1 Health	64,758	*	65,112
3.2 Education	18,033	*	5,733
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	6,540	*	4,696
4 Economic Growth	167,272	*	140,535
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	11,588	*	7,240
4.2 Trade and Investment	13,649	*	13,693
4.3 Financial Sector	10,581	*	7,370
4.4 Infrastructure	33,354	*	25,873
4.5 Agriculture	28,030	*	18,570
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	57,510	*	60,736
4.7 Economic Opportunity	9,809	*	4,053
4.8 Environment	2,751	*	3,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	10,504	*	8,352
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	10,504	*	8,352
of which: Objective 6	51,017	*	50,750
6.1 Program Design and Learning	6,371	*	7,622
6.2 Administration and Oversight	44,646	*	43,128

Peace and Security

Funding under this Objective facilitates the participation of partners in coalition and peacekeeping operations; combats 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 into Euro-Atlantic institutions by supporting reform, increasing interoperability, and building the niche capacities of military forces; supports the work of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe; and builds host-government capacity to address transnational threats including terrorism, 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 anticorruption 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 throughout the region, including in authoritarian societies; and provide exposure to democratic practices and values through civic education, speakers' programs, and 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. U.S. programs also further 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

Funding continues to be needed for economic and private sector reform, particularly in relation to economic regulation and market reforms. Programs also support energy-sector privatization, efficiency, and transparency; strengthen the business environment; promote trade and investment; advance participation in international economic institutions; promote improved revenue collection, budgeting processes, and banking systems; stimulate job creation; support private-sector regulatory reform; and enable access to credit for small- and medium-sized enterprises.

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 a significant factor in this region. There are three Compacts currently in operation: Moldova's entered into force in September 2010, Armenia's will expire in September 2011, and Georgia was recently selected as eligible for a follow-on Compact. 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 issues and strengthen Albania's rule of law by helping the country investigate and prosecute corrupt practices, close down criminal networks, and support democratic institutions. U.S. support also aims to increase Albania's internal stability and accelerate its integration into the Euro-Atlantic community by boosting economic growth and strengthening workforce development. This assistance will be implemented by a number of U.S. Government agencies, including the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the U.S. Departments of State and Defense.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	28,600	29,521	*	22,650
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	22,000	22,000	*	16,000
Foreign Military Financing	3,000	3,000	*	3,000
International Military Education and Training	950	962	*	1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,650	3,559	*	2,650
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	28,600	29,521	*	22,650

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Albania	29,521	*	22,650
1 Peace and Security	11,494	*	9,757
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	3,973	*	3,107
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,473	*	3,107
1.5 Transnational Crime	500	*	0
Foreign Military Financing	3,000	*	3,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,000	*	3,000
International Military Education and Training	962	*	1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	962	*	1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,559	*	2,650
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	650	*	650
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,909	*	2,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	7,478	*	8,224
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	7,478	*	8,224

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,922	*	3,785
2.2 Good Governance	1,160	*	3,694
2.4 Civil Society	1,396	*	745
3 Investing in People	2,500	*	0
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	2,500	*	0
3.1 Health	2,500	*	0
4 Economic Growth	8,049	*	4,669
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	8,049	*	4,669
4.2 Trade and Investment	700	*	800
4.3 Financial Sector	1,207	*	910
4.4 Infrastructure	1,050	*	1,050
4.5 Agriculture	1,650	*	0
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	3,442	*	1,909

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Albania	29,521	*	22,650
1 Peace and Security	11,494	*	9,757
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	650	*	650
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	10,344	*	9,107
1.5 Transnational Crime	500	*	0
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	7,478	*	8,224
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,922	*	3,785
2.2 Good Governance	1,160	*	3,694
2.4 Civil Society	1,396	*	745
3 Investing in People	2,500	*	0
3.1 Health	2,500	*	0
4 Economic Growth	8,049	*	4,669
4.2 Trade and Investment	700	*	800
4.3 Financial Sector	1,207	*	910
4.4 Infrastructure	1,050	*	1,050
4.5 Agriculture	1,650	*	0
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	3,442	*	1,909
of which: Objective 6	1,295	*	1,054
6.1 Program Design and Learning	140	*	100
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,155	*	954

Peace and Security

The United States supports Albania's goal of full integration into Euro-Atlantic institutions and being an effective member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). Albania is a strong supporter of and participant in coalition operations and continues to contribute troops in Afghanistan. It has also participated in peacekeeping operations in the region and elsewhere.

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, including trafficking in persons, combating terrorism, interdicting weapons of mass destruction, and cutting sources of terrorist financing.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): The focus of U.S. 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 integration and participation in coalition operations. Funding will support defense advisers, and support Albania's goal of developing a motorized infantry battalion.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): Funding will provide training and technical support to bolster the development of modern and technologically capable Euro-Atlantic integrated defense structures, including the development of trained administrative support and planning capabilities.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, 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. NADR funds for the Conventional Weapons Destruction program will continue to support range demolition and safety oversight operations that are eliminating unstable munitions, while improving indigenous explosive ordnance disposal capabilities. Together, these activities reduce threats of illicit proliferation and unintended explosion.

Governing Justly and Democratically

One of the priorities of the United States is to improve governance and respect for the rule of law in Albania. This requires a comprehensive effort to strengthen the justice sector, counter corruption, improve governance at the central and local levels, and improve accountability in the public sector and the judiciary.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): The United States will work to promote rule of law in Albania by increasing the fairness, transparency, and efficiency of the court system; expanding access to justice; and strengthening legal education. U.S. assistance will focus on consolidating government decentralization by helping municipal governments improve asset management, quality service delivery, transparency, urban planning, and other competencies. The United States will help Albania's nongovernmental organizations advocate on behalf of citizens and promote government accountability. U.S. programs will strengthen independent audit and oversight institutions that detect and deter corrupt practices, build the capacity of prosecutors, promote cooperation between prosecutors and police, and assist in reforming criminal procedure legislation and the Constitution, with a view to making the justice system more accountable to the Albanian people. In addition, the United States will provide technical support for the upcoming 2013 Parliamentary elections.

Economic Growth

As a result of decades of isolation, Albania lags behind most of its neighbors in economic development and the condition of its infrastructure. Sustained economic growth is critical to advancing Albania's Euro-Atlantic integration and sustaining its role as a stabilizing force in the Balkans. Reducing unemployment and promoting private enterprise are essential elements for long-term internal stability. Although the economy shows positive signs of growth, fueled by macroeconomic stability and remittances, it remains fragile and vulnerable to the broader economic

downturns in the region. To assure sustained, broad-based economic growth, Albania must improve domestic production and improve its trade balance.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): U.S. support will have four areas of focus. First, the United States will help Albania improve the productivity, value chains, marketing, and competitiveness of private-sector enterprises. Second, the United States will support reforms that stimulate domestic and foreign investment in Albania and export of Albanian goods, particularly to European Union countries. Third, the United States will play an important role in improving Albania's information and communication technology infrastructure in fields ranging from cyber security to e-business. Fourth, U.S. programs will continue to reform the Albanian financial system in order to strengthen the banking sector and increase public access to capital markets.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: In FY 2010, the U.S. Embassy in Tirana regularly conducted Mission-wide and agency-specific reviews to evaluate programmatic and financial performance. USAID carried out an annual portfolio review as well as comprehensive assessments of its programs in the rule of law and governance sectors. USAID also conducted an assessment of the information and communication technology sector and a gender assessment that will be integrated into all USAID programming. Finally, USAID started a Country Development Cooperation Strategy process that will be completed in FY 2011 and address the strategic direction of USAID activities in Albania for FY 2012 through FY 2016. As part of the law enforcement assistance managed by the Department of State, the Department of Justice carried out a technical analysis of Border Police biometric passport control processing times, which led to a reconfiguration of hardware and software resulting in a significantly reduced processing time while integrating automated International Criminal Police Organization database queries for every traveler and vehicle. Quarterly evaluations of the Department of State's criminal justice programming have enabled Albania's Joint Investigative Unit (JIU) to advance at a more rapid pace and to bring more complex cases against higher-level officials. The JIU now serves as a model for six additional units throughout Albania, many of which are staffed by JIU alumni.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: Based on Mission strategic priorities and sector assessments, the United States plans to increase its focus on the rule of law in FY 2012. The USAID rule-of-law assessment highlighted the need to increase the performance and transparency of courts, and strengthen capacity of attorneys and judges. The Department of State's FY 2012 criminal justice programming includes reduced levels of equipment purchases. The Albanian police force has increased its commitment to sustain its information technology systems independently. This improvement was brought about through performance analysis and increased training for police programmers.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: Funding at the FY 2012 proposed levels will allow continued support for U.S. priorities of strengthening the rule of law and accelerating Albania's integration into the Euro-Atlantic community. All governance, rule-of-law, and economic development programs noted above will have a direct and positive impact on both priorities.

Armenia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Armenia continues to support democratic, economic, and social reforms designed to promote regional stability and supplement U.S. diplomatic efforts to resolve Armenia's long-running conflict with Azerbaijan over Nagorno-Karabakh, and reopen the closed borders with Azerbaijan and Turkey. U.S. assistance is designed to help Armenia sustain its development into a stable partner at peace with its neighbors that respects democracy, human rights, and the rule of law, and ensures that the benefits of sustained economic growth are widely shared.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	45,600	45,599	*	44,300
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	41,000	41,000	*	40,000
Foreign Military Financing	3,000	3,000	*	3,000
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	400	400	*	0
International Military Education and Training	450	449	*	450
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	750	750	*	850
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	45,600	45,599	*	44,300

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Armenia	45,599	*	44,300
1 Peace and Security	8,920	*	8,750
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	4,721	*	4,450
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	2,602	*	2,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,021	*	660
1.5 Transnational Crime	538	*	750
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	560	*	540
Foreign Military Financing	3,000	*	3,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,000	*	3,000
International Military Education and Training	449	*	450
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	449	*	450
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	750	*	850
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	750	*	850
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	13,437	*	13,320
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	13,437	*	13,320

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,253	*	2,500
2.2 Good Governance	4,103	*	4,820
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,251	*	1,550
2.4 Civil Society	5,830	*	4,450
3 Investing in People	8,067	*	5,958
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	7,667	*	5,958
3.1 Health	5,287	*	3,802
3.2 Education	0	*	1,100
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	2,380	*	1,056
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	400	*	0
3.1 Health	400	*	0
4 Economic Growth	13,573	*	14,772
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	13,573	*	14,772
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,156	*	1,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,053	*	350
4.3 Financial Sector	1,401	*	1,100
4.4 Infrastructure	1,251	*	2,100
4.5 Agriculture	5,100	*	0
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,612	*	10,222
5 Humanitarian Assistance	1,602	*	1,500
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	1,602	*	1,500
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,602	*	1,500

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Armenia	45,599	*	44,300
1 Peace and Security	8,920	*	8,750
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	3,352	*	3,350
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,470	*	4,110
1.5 Transnational Crime	538	*	750
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	560	*	540
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	13,437	*	13,320
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,253	*	2,500
2.2 Good Governance	4,103	*	4,820
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,251	*	1,550
2.4 Civil Society	5,830	*	4,450
3 Investing in People	8,067	*	5,958
3.1 Health	5,687	*	3,802
3.2 Education	0	*	1,100
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	2,380	*	1,056

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
4 Economic Growth	13,573	*	14,772
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,156	*	1,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,053	*	350
4.3 Financial Sector	1,401	*	1,100
4.4 Infrastructure	1,251	*	2,100
4.5 Agriculture	5,100	*	0
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,612	*	10,222
5 Humanitarian Assistance	1,602	*	1,500
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,602	*	1,500
of which: Objective 6	3,465	*	3,054
6.1 Program Design and Learning	409	*	335
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,056	*	2,719

Peace and Security

U.S. assistance to Armenia will work to enhance regional and global security by strengthening Armenia's border controls; helping the Government of Armenia implement effective strategic trade controls to prevent trafficking in weapons of mass destruction (WMD), small arms, narcotics, and persons; and enhancing Armenia's capacity as a productive partner in international peacekeeping missions. U.S. assistance will support confidence-building measures designed to build civil-society linkages with Azerbaijan and Turkey. These activities will be implemented by the U.S. Departments of State, Defense, and Energy, and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID).

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): The United States will provide training and technical assistance to investigators and financial institutions to fight money laundering and promote transparency; research and grants, including to nongovernmental organizations, for conflict mitigation projects and efforts to prevent WMD proliferation; international visitor exchanges to promote mutual understanding between neighboring countries; and training to police forces to increase their capacity to maintain internal peace and security. U.S. assistance will also continue to support safety enhancements at Armenia's nuclear power plant.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): FMF funding will support the establishment of a professional and transparent Armenian military and support systems capable of combating terrorism, protecting Armenia's territory, and participating in international peacekeeping exercises and operations, including the capacity to operate in conjunction with North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) forces. Assistance programs will focus on improving Armenia's capacity in areas such as peacekeeping and crisis and disaster response and management.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): IMET funding will also help establish NATO-interoperability within the Armenian security forces by providing professional military education, English-language training, and technical training.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): Funds will support Department of State programs to help Armenia counter transnational threats such as international terrorism and proliferation of WMD-related commodities and technology. FY 2012 funding will enhance the nonproliferation and export-control capabilities of Armenia through the continued

provision of training and equipment, legal reform, and strengthened institutional capabilities. Specifically, the Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program will further enhance the enforcement capabilities of Armenia's Border Guards and Customs Service through equipment donations and focused training. EXBS will conduct train-the-trainer events to create a cadre of border security personnel responsible for providing initial and follow-on training at Armenian ports of entry. EXBS will also provide training on export-control authority and licensing procedures to improve further Armenia's strategic trade control system. EXBS will also assist Armenia in improving its commodity identification and classification capacities.

Governing Justly and Democratically

The United States will continue to promote adherence to democratic principles by helping to strengthen Armenian civil society and local governments, increasing access to objective information, reducing corruption, and promoting political pluralism.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): The United States will seek to increase civic advocacy; improve the strategic planning capabilities of local governments; promote interaction and discussion between civil society organizations and government officials; enhance analysis and debate of public policy; expand citizens' access to objective information by developing and 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 support the administration of free and fair elections; and improve government accountability and responsiveness by strengthening the legislature, local governments, and the judiciary.

Investing in People

U.S. assistance will seek to redress remaining challenges in fundamental social protection areas, education, and water management. The United States will focus health efforts on maternal and child health, as well as family planning and reproductive health. Health activities under this heading will support the principles of the GHI, improving health outcomes by working with partner countries to build a sustainable response by investing in health systems and promoting innovation.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): In addition to the project areas outlined below, the United States will expand its focus on domestic and gender-based violence as well as promoting women's empowerment. Specific programs under the Investing in People heading will primarily target:

- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health:** U.S. assistance will be focused on expanding access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and information and reproductive health care on a sustainable basis.
- **Maternal and Child Health:** U.S. funds will help strengthen the primary healthcare system's capacity to address the needs of the Armenian population in this vital area.
- **Water:** AEECA funds will also help to improve the transparent governance of the water sector and will seek to support self-sustainability of water companies and communities.
- **Basic Education:** U.S. assistance will seek to address critical gaps in the basic education system.

- **Higher Education:** The United States will support new efforts to improve Armenia's national innovation system by enhancing opportunities to capture value from the findings of institutions of higher learning and scientific research.
- **Policies, Regulations, and Systems:** AEECA-funded efforts will seek to develop capacity in areas including implementation of pension reform and development of labor market institutions.
- **Social Services:** AEECA funds will support social assistance for vulnerable populations, including those with disabilities.

Economic Growth

Armenia has begun to recover from the devastating aftereffects of the global financial crisis, which caused Armenia's real gross domestic product to contract by just over 14 percent in 2009. During the crisis, exports of goods and services dropped by 34 percent, imports fell by 25 percent, and remittances declined by almost a third.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): The United States has supported efforts to mitigate the impact of the dramatic decline in the Armenian economy by providing technical assistance in key sectors to spur innovation and increase sales and productivity. This has included providing assistance to improve energy and water infrastructure, including integration into the Caucasus regional electricity grid; helping to strengthen the financial sector to ensure the availability of private financing for small and medium enterprise development; assisting in the reform of Armenia's tax system; and improving the business-enabling environment. In addition to these ongoing efforts, U.S. assistance will focus on ensuring a systematic approach to energy and water resource management to address the issues of scarcity and sustainable water and energy development, and continue to address the needs of Armenia's struggling agricultural sector through technical assistance supporting the development of value chains, market-oriented and science-based agricultural policy, and improved access to affordable credit. These efforts will broaden access to economic opportunity, thereby contributing to U.S. investments in political stability, democratic reforms, and anticorruption efforts. U.S. assistance will also help Armenia develop indigenous, diversified, renewable, and alternative energy resources.

Humanitarian Assistance

Armenian health and social welfare agencies struggle to meet the needs of the country's most vulnerable populations, particularly given the poor performance of the economy.

U.S. humanitarian assistance programs are designed to alleviate the suffering of these groups in remote areas of the country and build relationships between Armenian and American citizens through the U.S. private voluntary organizations that deliver the 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-scale reconstruction projects.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

Armenia's five-year Millennium Challenge Account Compact will expire in September 2011. The requested funding will sustain implementation of a democracy assistance strategy that targets the deteriorating environment identified by the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) in June

2009, when it suspended a portion of the Compact due to concerns about democratic backsliding. In FY 2012, AEECA-funded programs will continue to seek to leverage gains made through MCC assistance.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: In FY 2012, USAID will draw on the results of its annual portfolio review to guide the reporting of results and inform programmatic decisions, and will use its strategic results frameworks to guide the development and design of new programs. USAID has begun developing a performance management plan for each program Objective. USAID will regularly conduct pipeline analyses to inform budget plans and procurements. In FY 2010, USAID conducted a gender assessment to inform all of its programs on gender issues and better to integrate gender considerations into new and existing programs. In addition, five USAID programs were evaluated by independent evaluation teams, and the results of these evaluations were used to make adjustments in existing USAID programs or the design of new programs. Three of the evaluated projects were in the area of economic reform, one in the area of democracy and governance, and another in the area of social reform.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: The USAID Mission utilizes performance data to guide funding decisions. In the area of democracy and governance, evaluation data from the Evaluation of the Mobilizing Action against Corruption program was used to redesign the program and better align it to the changing environment in Armenia and U.S. Government priorities. In the area of economic reform, the findings of the evaluation of the Competitiveness of the Armenia Private Sector program were used in the design of a follow-on flagship program, and the findings of the evaluation of the Commercialization of Energy Efficiency Program were used to align USAID's economic reform infrastructure activities better to its broader economic reform objectives and desired results. USAID staff used the performance of two health projects to design a new flagship program encompassing healthcare reform and maternal and child health. An assessment of the Armenian-American Wellness Center was the basis for the decision to continue to focus on women's health and reproductive health issues.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: In the area of democracy and governance, the U.S. Government's newly launched civil society program is expected to improve scores on USAID's Nongovernmental Organization Sustainability Index for advocacy, and the alternative media program is expected to result in increased media pluralism as measured by the Media Sustainability Index. In the area of economic reform, the competitiveness program is expected to result in a 10-percent expansion of sales and an incremental expansion of market share in targeted export markets for selected value chains, as well as improve Armenia's ranking on the World Economic Forum's Global Competitiveness Index Score by 2013. U.S. support for pension reform is expected to increase the average pension benefit as a proportion of pre-retirement wages from 25 percent to 30 percent by 2013.

Azerbaijan

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

United States assistance to Azerbaijan is targeted to encourage reforms that promote regional security, the development of key democratic institutions and processes, and sustainable economic growth. Security assistance works to bolster Azerbaijan's border security and increase Azerbaijan's ability to contribute more effectively to international efforts on peacekeeping, counterterrorism, nonproliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), and counternarcotics. U.S. programs work to advance democracy by promoting good governance and democratic reforms and increasing public participation in governmental policy-making and oversight. U.S. assistance also seeks to combat domestic and transnational criminal activities, and helps broaden and diversify economic growth by addressing critical economic policy and institutional constraints and promoting stability and sustainable growth in the non-oil sectors of the economy. The United States is partnering with the Government of Azerbaijan (GOAJ) to co-finance some assistance programs, particularly in the areas of economic growth and regional socioeconomic development.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	28,115	28,101	*	21,365
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	22,000	22,000	*	16,600
Foreign Military Financing	3,000	3,000	*	3,000
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	1,250	1,250	*	0
International Military Education and Training	900	886	*	900
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	965	965	*	865
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	28,115	28,101	*	21,365

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Azerbaijan	28,101	*	21,365
1 Peace and Security	5,341	*	5,248
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	490	*	483
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	240	*	183
1.5 Transnational Crime	250	*	300
Foreign Military Financing	3,000	*	3,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,000	*	3,000
International Military Education and Training	886	*	900
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	886	*	900
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related	965	*	865

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Programs			
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	600	*	500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	365	*	365
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	12,295	*	9,228
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	12,295	*	9,228
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,055	*	2,213
2.2 Good Governance	1,360	*	1,482
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,410	*	1,517
2.4 Civil Society	7,470	*	4,016
3 Investing in People	4,118	*	0
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	2,868	*	0
3.1 Health	2,868	*	0
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	1,250	*	0
3.1 Health	1,250	*	0
4 Economic Growth	5,797	*	6,421
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	5,797	*	6,421
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,019	*	1,938
4.3 Financial Sector	1,619	*	1,641
4.4 Infrastructure	300	*	0
4.5 Agriculture	1,100	*	0
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,759	*	2,842
5 Humanitarian Assistance	550	*	468
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	550	*	468
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	550	*	468

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Azerbaijan	28,101	*	21,365
1 Peace and Security	5,341	*	5,248
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	840	*	683
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,251	*	4,265
1.5 Transnational Crime	250	*	300
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	12,295	*	9,228
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,055	*	2,213
2.2 Good Governance	1,360	*	1,482
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,410	*	1,517
2.4 Civil Society	7,470	*	4,016
3 Investing in People	4,118	*	0
3.1 Health	4,118	*	0
4 Economic Growth	5,797	*	6,421
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,019	*	1,938
4.3 Financial Sector	1,619	*	1,641

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
4.4 Infrastructure	300	*	0
4.5 Agriculture	1,100	*	0
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,759	*	2,842
5 Humanitarian Assistance	550	*	468
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	550	*	468
of which: Objective 6	1,722	*	2,459
6.1 Program Design and Learning	139	*	134
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,583	*	2,325

Peace and Security

U.S. assistance will work to enhance Azerbaijan's capacity 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 coalition partners in multinational 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. In addition, programs will 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 the capacity to detect and deter trafficking in persons, WMD, and narcotics. Through the Department of State, U.S. assistance will strengthen the rule of law and combat organized crime, money laundering, and terrorist financing.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): The United States will continue to work with Azerbaijan's navy to increase Caspian maritime security, develop professional military education, enhance peacekeeping capabilities in support of coalition operations, and promote progress towards NATO interoperability, including through support for 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.

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): Funds under this account will support Department of State programs to help the GOAJ counter transnational threats such as international terrorism and proliferation of WMD-related commodities and technology. In FY 2012, the Export Control and Related Border Security Program will work to strengthen Azerbaijan's capacity to control strategic trade, meet international nonproliferation obligations, and improve border security capacities. In particular, programs will support customs officials' efforts to develop an effective national targeting center to enhance interdiction of suspicious cargo in transit. U.S. assistance will also provide limited training and equipment support to the Maritime Border Guard to help sustain an effective capability to conduct maritime enforcement operations. The Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) program responds to security threats and risks to indigenous populations posed by landmines, unexploded ordnance, and from excess,

loosely secured, and otherwise at-risk small arms and light weapons, portable air defense weapons, and ammunition. In FY 2012, the CWD program will continue to support activities aimed at improving stockpile security and destruction of explosive remnants of war.

Governing Justly and Democratically

To address a restrictive environment for democratic activists and other independent voices, the United States will continue to focus assistance on increasing access to objective information and helping to develop a vibrant, independent media; enhancing the capacity of nongovernmental organizations to participate in governance; and promoting government transparency and accountability, citizen participation in political processes, the rule of law, and protection of human rights.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): Through the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Department of State, assistance will strengthen democratic institutions and improve governance by bolstering the rule of law and protection of human rights; building parliamentary capacity, responsiveness, and accountability; and supporting anticorruption initiatives. The United States will help nongovernmental organizations 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 nontraditional media platforms such as the Internet and mobile devices. Targeted programs will empower citizens to engage the government constructively in regional socioeconomic development, strengthen legal defense for democratic actors, and support improvements to the regulatory environment for civil society and independent media. Activities will target women and youth to improve their capacity to participate more actively in governance. 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.

Economic Growth

Azerbaijan's gross domestic product in the non-oil economy was hit hard during the economic crisis, and has not yet fully recovered. The business-enabling environment that would allow for widespread growth in investor confidence is not yet in place. Nonetheless, the country methodically continues along the path toward World Trade Organization (WTO) accession. Growth in the agricultural sector, where nearly 40 percent of the population obtains its income, has traditionally lagged behind other sectors. U.S. assistance will support legislative and regulatory reforms that support competitive practices in Azerbaijan, while supporting the development of a more robust trade environment. Agriculture will continue to be a sector of focus in efforts to increase private-sector competitiveness and trade.

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, confidence-building in the financial sector, and growth in targeted agricultural value chains. The United States will continue to provide technical assistance to Azerbaijan on implementing rules and regulations that improve competitiveness and investment potential and assist with the country's bid for WTO accession, share best practices in commercial banking and banking supervision, including anti-money-laundering regulations, and target agricultural value chains that have a high potential for income growth, employment, and export to meet United States or European Union market standards. Funding will also provide universities and independent economic think tanks with increased economic technical assistance to support the GOAJ's efforts to increase trade.

Humanitarian Assistance

Persistent poverty and significant numbers of internally displaced persons (IDPs) resulting from the continuing conflict in Nagorno-Karabakh necessitate continued U.S. humanitarian assistance to Azerbaijan.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): Through the Department of State, the United States will provide humanitarian assistance to 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, and emergency shelter items; respond to other urgent needs; and execute small reconstruction projects.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: In FY 2010, a survey of parliamentary staff found that the more streamlined approaches to constituency outreach supported by USAID resulted in constituent concerns being solved more systematically. A Democracy and Governance Strategic Assessment is currently being conducted to assess the democracy and governance environment in Azerbaijan and identify strategic priorities for USAID's next five-year strategy.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: Based in large part on the analysis of data on citizen complaints in the regions, USAID modified the scope of its support to Transparency Azerbaijan's Anticorruption and Legal Aid and Advocacy Centers to put greater emphasis on advocacy for systemic changes in most problematic areas such as the educational system, judiciary, and civil service.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: The FY 2012 request is targeted to encourage reforms that promote regional security, the development of key democratic institutions and processes, and sustainable economic growth. Specifically, the FY 2012 request for Peace and Security assistance is intended to bolster Azerbaijan's border security and increase Azerbaijan's ability to contribute more effectively to international efforts on peacekeeping, counterterrorism, combating WMD proliferation, and counternarcotics. The FY 2012 request will also advance democracy by promoting good governance, democratic reforms, increasing public participation in governmental policy-making and oversight, and combating domestic and transnational criminal activities. In addition, the requested funds will address critical economic policy and institutional constraints, promoting stability and sustainable growth in the non-oil sectors of the economy.

Belarus

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Belarus seeks to support the Belarusian people in achieving a government that respects their democratic rights and fundamental freedoms. For years, the authoritarian government of Alyaksandr Lukashenka has repressed pro-democracy groups and independent political voices, and prevented most citizens from accessing objective information. The Belarusian Government's brutal crackdown following the December 2010 presidential election illustrated the clear need for continued international action and assistance to develop the country's civil society, capacity for political competition, and independent media. In the context of Belarus's restrictive operating environment, U.S. assistance will continue to focus on supporting the country's independent actors in their pursuit of a democratic government based on respect for democracy and human rights. Where openings for assistance are consistent with U.S. foreign policy, FY 2012 funds will be directed toward strengthening Belarus' private sector, thereby expanding the domestic capacity for sustainably supporting civil society. At the same time, U.S. social sector and humanitarian assistance programs will help fight transnational threats, relieve suffering of the most vulnerable populations, and demonstrate U.S. support for the Belarusian people.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	15,000	15,000	*	11,000
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	15,000	15,000	*	11,000
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	15,000	15,000	*	11,000

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Belarus	15,000	*	11,000
1 Peace and Security	400	*	400
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	400	*	400
1.5 Transnational Crime	400	*	400
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	10,234	*	8,470
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	10,234	*	8,470
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,480	*	1,200
2.4 Civil Society	8,754	*	7,270
3 Investing in People	2,606	*	1,350
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	2,606	*	1,350
3.1 Health	696	*	0
3.2 Education	1,350	*	850
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for	560	*	500

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Vulnerable Populations			
4 Economic Growth	1,360	*	580
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	1,360	*	580
4.5 Agriculture	300	*	0
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,060	*	580
5 Humanitarian Assistance	400	*	200
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	400	*	200
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	400	*	200

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Belarus	15,000	*	11,000
1 Peace and Security	400	*	400
1.5 Transnational Crime	400	*	400
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	10,234	*	8,470
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,480	*	1,200
2.4 Civil Society	8,754	*	7,270
3 Investing in People	2,606	*	1,350
3.1 Health	696	*	0
3.2 Education	1,350	*	850
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	560	*	500
4 Economic Growth	1,360	*	580
4.5 Agriculture	300	*	0
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,060	*	580
5 Humanitarian Assistance	400	*	200
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	400	*	200
of which: Objective 6	687	*	770
6.1 Program Design and Learning	100	*	150
6.2 Administration and Oversight	587	*	620

Peace and Security

U.S. assistance will help prevent and reduce trafficking in persons from Belarus by 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 areas and economically depressed areas, and on victim assistance and reintegration. U.S. antitrafficking programs support increased awareness, job training, and victim reintegration services for both victims and at-risk persons, and will continue to build the sustainability of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and emphasize cross-border NGO cooperation and networking to strengthen local civil society.

Governing Justly and Democratically

In FY 2012, U.S. assistance to Belarus will be targeted toward strengthening the capacity of political parties, civil society, and independent media to engage a growing share of the population, with the goal of increasing informed participation in civic and political processes.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): Assistance provided by the U.S. Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will promote a vibrant and effective civil society that serves as a foundation of a functional democracy. Through support for the efforts of a broad array of civic organizations, these programs will raise awareness of the constructive role that these groups can play to address civic challenges and empower Belarusians to contribute to systemic reform and the advancement of human rights. Support for organizations such as think tanks will promote debate of public policy issues. U.S. assistance to independent media outlets operating from both within and outside of Belarus will increase public access to objective information, and U.S.-sponsored exchange programs will expose Belarusians to democratic cultures and values. The United States will fund programs that reach the broadest number of beneficiaries and involve cooperation with alumni of U.S. programming, local government entities, and private sector entities. These programs will also strengthen relations between Belarus and the United States, and will generate a positive public perception of the United States.

Investing in People

U.S. assistance under this Objective will expand independent higher education opportunities for Belarusian students and provide assistance to vulnerable populations, such as children and people with disabilities. U.S. assistance will also focus on building the capacity of national and local nongovernmental actors to deal effectively with social challenges caused by the economic crisis.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): Assistance under this Objective will focus on higher education and the provision of basic social services.

- **Higher Education:** The United States will increase the number of options for independent higher education, promoting critical thinking and academic freedom among Belarusian youth, as well as helping align the Belarusian education system with European Union and international practices. The requested funding will support the development of an English-language Master's Degree in Business Administration (MBA) program to provide a Western-trained management cadre for the Belarusian economy. USAID will support the MBA program's efforts to achieve sustainability and meet international standards.
- **Social Services:** USAID assistance will support social service programs for orphans and children by building the capacity of targeted NGO service providers. U.S. funding will provide parenting and life skills training courses, strengthen the capacity of local communities to provide social services, and push for the adoption of national models for child protection based on international best practices.

Economic Growth

By helping to expand Belarus' private sector, U.S. assistance seeks to reduce the number of Belarusian citizens dependent on the state for employment (currently 80 percent of the workforce), increase their self-reliance and independence, and build the country's economic framework in a way that supports new civil society structures.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): U.S. assistance will focus on strengthening independent business associations and entrepreneurs, and expanding the small- and medium-size enterprise (SME) sector, as well as helping them organize and advocate for change. Goals for USAID programs include helping businesses get increased access to credit, and improving private sector productivity, competitiveness, and trade potential to EU member and pre-accession countries. USAID assistance will support the provision of relevant business information and training services through a leading web portal, which serves as a local bilingual electronic resource. The United States will work in concert with other donors to reduce the regulatory burden on businesses associated with permits, licenses, and other complex administrative procedures, as well as nontransparent and inefficient inspection practices.

Humanitarian Assistance

Social services in Belarus are underdeveloped, and vulnerable populations suffer as a result. This problem is exacerbated by the long-term health effects of the Chornobyl disaster. U.S. humanitarian assistance programs provide relief to these populations and, through related U.S. public diplomacy efforts, reinforce positive messages about the United States by relaying U.S. concern for the welfare of the Belarusian people.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): The Department of State will continue to facilitate the delivery of donated medicine, medical and relief supplies, and medical expertise to support those in need, and will support the distribution of non-medical humanitarian assistance to the institutionalized and other vulnerable populations.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: The FY 2010 Performance Plan and Report for Belarus evaluated progress in all major areas of involvement and collected performance information. Performance monitoring plans were reviewed and validated, data quality assessments confirmed the reliability of data, and pipeline analyses assessed the use of funds. In FY 2010, USAID undertook an evaluation of the needs of the civil society sector and ongoing civil society programming. Also in FY 2010, the Department of State funded an external assessment of independent media outlets broadcasting into Belarus from outside the country.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: A recent assessment of SMEs in Belarus and ongoing performance data from existing activities informed the design of a major new SME development program in FY 2010. USAID's ongoing support for a Western-style MBA program in Belarus reflects the partner institution's progress in identifying faculty and developing a curriculum for an English Language Center scheduled to be opened in September 2011. In addition, the results of the FY 2010 civil society evaluation are being used to inform future project design in these areas. The results of the Department of State's assessment of external media broadcasters will be used to refine ongoing programs.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: Based on the findings of the assessments and evaluations described above, the United States identified appropriate FY 2012 funding levels in the areas of higher education (business education), economic growth and independent media. These programs provide an efficient way for the United States to promote private sector growth, greater integration of Belarus into international markets, and informed civic participation. Despite the difficult working environment, the United States plans to provide a robust level of funding for programs under the Governing Justly and Democratically Objective to support the country's independent actors in their pursuit of a democratic government based on respect for fundamental freedoms and human rights.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

It is essential for stability in the Balkans that Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) be democratic, economically sound, secure, and moving toward full integration into Euro-Atlantic structures. Over 15 years after the Dayton Accords, however, BiH remains ethnically fractured, dysfunctional, and vulnerable. It lags behind almost every other country in the Balkan region in its progress toward European integration and in implementing economic and political reforms. Robust funding for U.S. assistance and continued active engagement will be crucial in order to reverse recent backsliding on integration goals and to ensure the country's stability.

Because Euro-Atlantic integration represents the only option for BiH's security, stability, and democratic and economic development, U.S. assistance continues to help BiH pursue its future within the Euro-Atlantic community and make necessary reforms to enable European Union (EU) and North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) accession. U.S. assistance seeks to ensure a tolerant, multiethnic democracy that safeguards the rights of all citizens, values tolerance and diversity, and enables women, youth, and minorities to flourish. U.S. assistance also supports effective government institutions and civil society, which encourage and enable active citizen involvement and combat corruption; transparent, effective, and accountable law enforcement and judicial systems that uphold the rule of law for all citizens; an integrated military that meets security needs and NATO membership goals; and a single economic space that provides economic opportunity for all citizens, fosters private-sector development, and attracts investment.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	43,100	42,840	*	50,250
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	36,000	36,000	*	39,000
Foreign Military Financing	4,000	4,000	*	5,000
International Military Education and Training	1,000	990	*	1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,100	1,850	*	5,250
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	43,100	42,840	*	50,250

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Bosnia and Herzegovina	42,840	*	50,250
1 Peace and Security	19,457	*	24,433
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	12,617	*	13,183
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	7,005	*	6,273
1.5 Transnational Crime	0	*	750

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	5,612	*	6,160
Foreign Military Financing	4,000	*	5,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,000	*	5,000
International Military Education and Training	990	*	1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	990	*	1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,850	*	5,250
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	700	*	550
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	700	*	700
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	450	*	4,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	12,233	*	17,133
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	12,233	*	17,133
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,877	*	5,906
2.2 Good Governance	3,285	*	3,231
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	0	*	1,229
2.4 Civil Society	4,071	*	6,767
4 Economic Growth	11,150	*	8,684
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	11,150	*	8,684
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	765	*	0
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,515	*	2,150
4.3 Financial Sector	1,000	*	0
4.5 Agriculture	2,300	*	2,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	4,570	*	4,534

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Bosnia and Herzegovina	42,840	*	50,250
1 Peace and Security	19,457	*	24,433
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	700	*	550
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	700	*	700
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	12,445	*	16,273
1.5 Transnational Crime	0	*	750
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	5,612	*	6,160
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	12,233	*	17,133
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,877	*	5,906
2.2 Good Governance	3,285	*	3,231
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	0	*	1,229
2.4 Civil Society	4,071	*	6,767
4 Economic Growth	11,150	*	8,684
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	765	*	0
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,515	*	2,150
4.3 Financial Sector	1,000	*	0

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
4.5 Agriculture	2,300	*	2,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	4,570	*	4,534
of which: Objective 6	2,567	*	2,048
6.1 Program Design and Learning	305	*	263
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,262	*	1,785

Peace and Security

It is vital to U.S. national security interests that BiH be able to defend its borders, contribute to United States and NATO operations, and combat terrorism, while also nurturing tolerance and independent thinking and respecting diversity. BiH has made progress in modernizing military structures and improving its NATO interoperability. Fifty-five members of the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina (AFBiH) are embedded within NATO units in Afghanistan, and additional deployments are under consideration. BiH law enforcement is increasing cross-border operations, improving investigations, and establishing a 24-hour joint task force to investigate and respond to terrorist threats. Despite these successes, weak national government structures and political interference complicate BiH's peace and security reform efforts. While the AFBiH is an integrated and functional organization, recent cracks in hard-won defense reform gains are disturbing. The AFBiH operates in an ethnically polarized political environment with limited resources for training and equipping its troops. BiH's security services continue to face significant challenges and internal security threats. Most recently, a police station was bombed in June 2010. Widespread corruption, weak interagency communication, and competing and complex security jurisdictions inhibit effective law enforcement. Porous borders provide potential openings for trafficking in persons, narcotics, conventional weapons, and weapons of mass destruction (WMD). Despite considerable efforts at ethnic reintegration and reconciliation, Bosnia remains deeply divided along ethnic lines. Many of today's youth have no experience living with other ethnic groups and attend ethnically segregated schools, making them more susceptible to ethnic polarization and at-risk for radicalization.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): Strengthening law enforcement institutions and cooperation is a prerequisite for sustained and effective action against terrorism, terrorism financing, and criminal activity, including money laundering, corruption, narcotics and human trafficking, and organized crime. The U.S. Departments of State and Treasury will help BiH law enforcement and prosecutors identify and stop illegal activity that could potentially fund or otherwise support terrorism in BiH and beyond its borders. Funding will improve border controls by developing BiH's capacity to obtain and analyze biometric data as part of its visa processing procedures. U.S. assistance will provide equipment and training to enable state-level and entity-level police to fight crime effectively and secure the court system, support the Office of the High Representative as the guarantor of the civilian aspects of the Dayton Peace Accords, and mitigate possible future conflict and youth vulnerabilities to radicalization. Youth are pivotal to BiH's future economic and democratic development, Euro-Atlantic integration, and stability. Unfortunately, BiH youth are growing up in ethnically segregated schools and communities. U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) conflict mitigation and reconciliation programs will continue to increase youth employment, civic participation, and interethnic links.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): BiH has made an ongoing commitment to contribute to coalition operations. Military assistance increases are requested to support the Department of Defense's vigorous engagement with the defense sector to ensure that hard-won defense reforms do not recede, stalled reforms move forward, and BiH advances further toward NATO, well-equipped,

trained, and prepared to contribute further to coalition operations. FMF funding will expand BiH's military capacity to participate effectively in coalition operations, such as the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF), by meeting critical equipment needs. In FY 2012, U.S. assistance will continue to support the development of NATO-compatible, deployable units such as explosive ordnance disposal, military police, infantry, and intelligence. The United States will also continue to support BiH's unified defense structure under a state-level ministry and operational command, with common training and personnel systems.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): BiH lacks a fully developed professional military education program, and relies on the United States and other donors to help address key education needs and build BiH's long-term training capacities. Soldiers who received IMET training have subsequently deployed to ISAF and United Nations peacekeeping missions. IMET funding will help counter potential divisions and maintain a unified military by training AFBiH members in multiethnic groups and joint exercises critical to team-building, build a professional AFBiH midlevel officer and noncommissioned officer corps, facilitate enrollment in critically needed specialized basic branch courses (e.g., infantry, military police, signal corps, and military intelligence), and develop English language skills, which are essential to participation in NATO operations. Funding will also support training for senior military personnel at U.S. institutions such as the War College and National Defense University.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): NADR-funded activities seek to reduce BiH's vulnerability to terrorism, secure its borders, and bolster BiH's ability to identify, interdict, and control WMD before these threats reach U.S. borders. U.S. assistance will help implement an export control licensing system in compliance with United States and European standards and will help national-level security and border control agencies to institutionalize capabilities to combat terrorism. In the FY 2012 request, NADR Conventional Weapons Destruction funding previously included in centrally managed budgets for the International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims' Assistance is shifted to the BiH bilateral budget request to increase transparency. This funding, which is managed by the Department of State in cooperation with the Department of Defense, will be used to help destroy conventional and light-weapons stockpiles.

Governing Justly and Democratically

An accountable, functional, and responsible government and justice sector responsive to citizens' needs underpins all U.S. assistance goals, and is key to BiH achieving lasting stability, economic growth, and Euro-Atlantic integration. Likewise, an active and involved citizenry, independent and objective media, and robust civil society must demand change and action from government. Unfortunately, corruption is endemic in BiH, political leaders use ethnically charged rhetoric to the detriment of political and economic reform, a frustrated citizenry remains apathetic, and media are subject to political manipulation and financial pressure. U.S. assistance during the 2010 general elections contributed to the participation of 200,000 new young, urban voters and supported online accountability tools reaching over 300,000 citizens. Voters and civil society demanded necessary change from government. Building on this momentum, U.S. assistance will continue to foster interethnic reconciliation and support civil society to engage BiH citizens, including women and youth, to participate actively in government, demand transparency and strong anticorruption measures, and capitalize on opportunities to reform BiH's constitution, laws, and legal institutions. Municipal-level government and citizens' involvement in municipal processes are additional areas in which U.S. assistance will support efforts for greater transparency and effectiveness in governance.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): U.S. assistance will target key democratic actors who face pressure in an increasingly polarized environment and will strengthen state-level, entity, and municipal governments; help advance legislative and judicial reform necessary for European Union integration; and ensure citizen access to policy-making processes.

USAID programs and Department of State grants will help develop civil society's capacity to promote structural reforms, participate in policy development, carry out watchdog functions, and engage youth through democracy, human rights, and civic education curricula and activities; increase women's engagement in the political sphere; support interethnic reconciliation efforts through sports, interethnic youth exchanges and projects, and other activities; increase citizen access to government through strengthening the state and entity parliaments; advise and encourage young Bosnians to study in the United States; and strengthen media independence and quality.

USAID will build on its successes by leveraging other donor co-financing to improve BiH's local governance transparency, accountability, and effectiveness through policy assistance to municipalities.

Building on important gains made during the October 2010 general elections, USAID will work at the municipal level in the run-up to local elections in 2012, encourage greater women's and youth participation, and encourage consensus building and dialogue among parties while building their internal capacity to govern effectively and engage in the reform process.

Through USAID- and Department of State-managed support, the United States will continue to increase justice-sector capacity, independence, and administrative effectiveness; provide international expertise at the State Court and the State Prosecutor's Office; and other entities for prosecutions and adjudications of serious crimes, including terrorism and organized crime cases.

U.S. assistance will enable BiH to seek justice, address the legacy of war, and foster interethnic reconciliation. As the International Criminal Tribunal for Former Yugoslavia works toward concluding cases and transfers cases to BiH, AEECA funds will help BiH to expand war crimes investigations and prosecutions. AEECA-funded training and mentoring of judges, prosecutors, and investigators, and assistance in missing-persons identifications will continue to be of critical importance to BiH.

Economic Growth

Private-sector expansion and foreign investment are vital to BiH's economic future, fiscal sustainability, and integration into EU markets. Harmonized legislation and export standards; effective state institutions with sufficient authority to streamline export procedures and implement reforms to reduce corruption, improve the ease of doing business, and improve BiH's business climate; and transparent and fair privatization processes are all important to creating a single economic space. BiH remains relatively poor with high unemployment, a large gray-market economy, limited foreign direct investment, and consistently low rankings in ease of doing business, corruption perception, and other economic indicators. 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, attract increased domestic and international investment, and develop small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): U.S. assistance will help BiH meet World Trade Organization (WTO) and EU accession requirements, and help BiH make progress on major economic challenges including the expansion of international investment, improved energy regulation and increased production, and enhanced competitiveness of SMEs. Agriculture

programs will support the President's Feed the Future initiative. AEECA-funded programs will help increase agriculture- and other-sector productivity with a focus on SMEs. USAID will help better prepare producers for EU market requirements. USAID programs will also seek to increase SME profitability, expand employment opportunities, and remove obstacles that hinder new business formation and discourage investment. Technical assistance will also help SMEs to adopt and better utilize information and communications technologies to improve their competitiveness in regional and EU markets, will foster entrepreneurship through the development of business incubators, and will increase economic participation by women and youth in successful SME sectors. In addition, U.S. assistance will support energy-governance reform, improve consumer access to energy, and harmonize regulation across jurisdictions - all of which are key to integrating BiH into EU energy markets. U.S. efforts will also seek to improve BiH's compliance with trade and investment regulations critical to WTO and EU accession. The U.S. Department of Commerce will continue intellectual property rights (IPR) training for judges, prosecutors, police, and customs officials better to enforce respect for IPR, and USAID will continue its public- and private-sector partnerships for promoting BiH competitiveness in EU markets.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: USAID conducted independent program evaluations and internal annual portfolio reviews, and analyzed program pipelines, performance indicators, and major achievements. The Department of State conducted an Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) program review in FY 2010, and completed an Export Control and Border Security (EXBS) program formal progress review in FY 2009. Department of State criminal-justice programs are evaluated and monitored through a variety of means, including reviews by independent consultants and academic assessments. Law enforcement programs are subject to semiannual program evaluations and quarterly pipeline analyses. Programs targeting prosecutors and the judiciary are monitored through quarterly evaluations, training evaluations, program reviews, and tracking of prosecutions and verdicts. Embassy staff regularly monitor the State Court project; the State Court itself provides quarterly reports to donors and is subject to an independent audit on an annual basis. Similarly, the Department of Defense monitors programs with BiH officials to ensure NATO membership progress goals are met.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: Ongoing monitoring, assessments, and evaluations have informed a range of programmatic and budget decisions. USAID evaluations resulted in programmatic redesigns to establish youth and gender as crosscutting issues in economic growth and democracy programs and an increased emphasis on private sector partnerships for SMEs. Additionally, as a result of identified capability gaps in BiH defense forces, the Department of Defense is increasing its emphasis on training and will provide additional equipment allocations to the BiH defense forces. In addition, as a result of a NADR-funded ATA program review of BiH's police academy, ATA has shifted funding to support new training activities. The EXBS program used independent and internal assessments of BiH's strategic control system to select training, support regional initiatives, and procure a Zodiac boat and x-ray van to address deficiencies. Democracy and human rights programs were expanded based on needs assessments and the results of previous programs. Department of State law-enforcement program assessments identified backsliding to pre-Dayton-Accord policing methods due to premature termination of entity police-focused activities before new methodologies were institutionalized. Some funds were subsequently redirected to support entity-level law enforcement training. Embassy project monitoring also resulted in redirecting funding for BiH's state prison from construction to providing essential training for the new facility's guards. Independent and internal assessments clearly point to BiH's need to improve counterterrorism capabilities and combat organized crime. As a result, the Department of State established a

second legal adviser position at the State Court focusing on counterterrorism, and the U.S. Department of the Treasury established an economic crimes adviser position to help BiH combat terrorism financing, money laundering, and organized crime.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: The FY 2012 request will help BiH advance on its Euro-Atlantic path by building on successes to increase BiH's NATO interoperability, make necessary reforms for EU integration, increase law enforcement and judicial sector capacities to combat terrorism and crime successfully, advance democratic gains to foster responsible and accountable government, and increase foreign direct investment and private-sector competitiveness. U.S. assistance will also increase political and economic engagement of marginalized and vulnerable groups such as women and youth, and will continue to integrate gender, youth, and interethnic reconciliation issues in assistance programs as crosscutting issues.

Bulgaria

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Ensuring that Bulgaria remains a dependable and increasingly capable North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) ally is a key priority for U.S. assistance. Bulgaria has almost 600 troops in Afghanistan, and, despite its difficult economic situation, has proposed adding 2 more military liaison teams and 20 institutional trainers and medical personnel. In FY 2012, Bulgaria may provide larger missions in Afghanistan and around the world so long as U.S. assistance continues to provide much needed logistical and training support. At the same time, Bulgaria depends on U.S. assistance to complete its military modernization, improve interoperability with NATO, and increase its deployment capabilities.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	11,850	11,519	*	10,700
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	800	800	*	0
Foreign Military Financing	9,000	9,000	*	9,000
International Military Education and Training	1,650	1,719	*	1,700
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	400	0	*	0
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	11,850	11,519	*	10,700

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Bulgaria	11,519	*	10,700
1 Peace and Security	10,719	*	10,700
Foreign Military Financing	9,000	*	9,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	9,000	*	9,000
International Military Education and Training	1,719	*	1,700
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,719	*	1,700
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	800	*	0
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	800	*	0
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	500	*	0
2.2 Good Governance	300	*	0

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Bulgaria	11,519	*	10,700
1 Peace and Security	10,719	*	10,700
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	10,719	*	10,700
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	800	*	0
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	500	*	0
2.2 Good Governance	300	*	0

Peace and Security

The top priority for U.S. assistance to Bulgaria in FY 2012 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 capabilities to deploy and sustain its ongoing and future participation in coalition operations.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): Assistance to the Bulgarian Armed Forces will focus on training and modernization, force restructuring in order to improve interoperability with NATO forces, and helping Bulgaria to fulfill its NATO requirements. In the past, FMF has concentrated on purchasing Western equipment and systems in an attempt to accelerate the transformation process. FY 2012 assistance will ensure Bulgaria has the long-term capability to sustain its NATO commitments, including building a deployable maneuver battalion.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): IMET will be used to advance the overall professional military education in the Bulgarian Armed Forces and Ministry of Defense. Enhanced IMET will be used for the professional education of key Bulgarian 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 capabilities. While continuing to send senior level officers to strategic planning courses, the United States also wants to increase the number of junior officers, and especially noncommissioned officers, in operational-level courses. In line with the Bulgarian Ministry of Defense's desire to have a deployable maneuver battalion operational by 2012, the United States will focus IMET assistance on preparing this battalion.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: The Office of Defense Cooperation (ODC) at the U.S. Embassy in Sofia hosts periodic reviews of military assistance programs with the goal of determining each project's progress and performance.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: Previous-year FMF assistance focused on support for training and equipment needs for deploying units. An FY 2010 program review by the ODC determined that a greater need existed for longer-term defense transformation. At the same time, in 2010, the Ministry of Defense (MOD) produced a public Defense Policy Review document that is a road map for how the Bulgarians will transform their military into a smaller but more capable force. In doing so, Bulgaria will be able to deploy more capable troops to support NATO and other international peacekeeping operations around the

world. This road map will also guide U.S. decisions on resource allocation. The current Bulgarian Government is reform-minded, but hampered by a lack of resources and legacy infrastructure and systems that are not fully compatible with NATO partners. However, through an FMF project in support of Bulgarian defense reforms, the Center for Civil-Military Relations continues to provide valuable advice and mentoring to MOD leaders to assist in the Force Structure Review process.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: Maintaining FMF and IMET levels will ensure the continued high level of military cooperation between Bulgaria and the United States. Under the Defense Cooperation Agreement signed by the United States and Bulgarian Governments in 2006, the United States-Bulgarian joint facilities provide new opportunities for exercises and training with Bulgarian and third-country forces. Joint United States-Bulgaria military training facilities will be completed in 2011, creating the opportunity for a regular and increasingly larger series of joint training exercises in 2012 and beyond. These exercises will not only improve the quality and interoperability of Bulgarian troops, but also will send an important and reassuring signal to allies in the region. Past U.S. assistance has enabled Bulgaria to send its first teams to Afghanistan to train Afghan National Army units. The United States will encourage Bulgarian support for Kosovo and the integration of the Western Balkans into Euro-Atlantic institutions.

Croatia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Croatia is a strong United States partner and an anchor of stability in the Southeastern Europe region. The United States' top assistance priorities are to support Croatia's North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) membership requirements and to 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 toward fulfilling its requirements in NATO, U.S. 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 prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), 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 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	3,750	3,814	*	4,850
Foreign Military Financing	2,500	2,500	*	2,500
International Military Education and Training	800	864	*	900
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	450	450	*	1,450
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	3,750	3,814	*	4,850

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Croatia	3,814	*	4,850
1 Peace and Security	3,814	*	4,850
Foreign Military Financing	2,500	*	2,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,500	*	2,500
International Military Education and Training	864	*	900
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	864	*	900
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	450	*	1,450
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	450	*	450
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	*	1,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Croatia	3,814	*	4,850
1 Peace and Security	3,814	*	4,850
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	450	*	450
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,364	*	4,400

Peace and Security

U.S. assistance is needed to secure Croatia's borders, improve cross-border cooperation, strengthen law enforcement capabilities, and combat the proliferation of WMD. Funding will also promote defense reform and military restructuring, which are essential for establishing the interoperability required both to participate in coalition operations with the United States and to meet its NATO responsibilities. These programs will be implemented through the U.S. Departments of State and Defense.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): 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, and up-armored, high-mobility, multipurpose wheeled vehicles. FMF-funded equipment from prior years is allowing deployed Croatian forces to call in air strikes independently, as well as providing helicopter upgrades and secure radios. U.S. support has been instrumental in the ISAF contingent growing from 300 troops in 2009 to 350 troops projected to be in theater later in 2011.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): IMET funding is critical in helping Croatia's military develop the professional personnel needed to fulfill Croatia's NATO obligations. Professional military education courses will be provided to senior noncommissioned 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 a remarkable record with its ISAF commitments and serves as a model for other allies. Training funded by IMET will also help Croatia implement an initiative to work with other countries in Southeastern Europe to deploy regional training teams to Afghanistan to support the Afghan security forces.

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 2012 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. In the FY 2012 request, NADR Conventional Weapons Destruction funding previously included in centrally managed budgets for the International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims' Assistance is shifted to the Croatia bilateral budget request to increase transparency. This funding will be used to continue U.S. Government efforts to abate the dangers of conventional weapons by destroying unstable weapons stockpiles.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: The U.S. Embassy in Zagreb regularly conducts program evaluations and assessments to evaluate programmatic performance. U.S. 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-funded training. 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 noncommissioned officers, field grade officers, and general officers in key leadership positions.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: The ODC in Zagreb considered the positive results of its IMET activities, Croatia's increased contribution to ISAF and other regional peacekeeping missions, and Croatia's current alliance staffing obligations as a NATO member to determine the FY 2012 request level for IMET funding.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: 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, 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

The United States goal in Cyprus is to build regional stability through a comprehensive settlement of the Cyprus dispute. 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.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	11,000	11,000	*	3,500
Economic Support Fund	11,000	11,000	*	3,500
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	11,000	11,000	*	3,500

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Cyprus	11,000	*	3,500
1 Peace and Security	11,000	*	3,500
Economic Support Fund	11,000	*	3,500
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	11,000	*	3,500

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Cyprus	11,000	*	3,500
1 Peace and Security	11,000	*	3,500
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	11,000	*	3,500
of which: Objective 6	570	*	500
6.2 Administration and Oversight	570	*	500

Peace and Security

The United States, the Government of the Republic of Cyprus, 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. 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, challenges remain for the program and for reconciliation in general. The U.S. assistance program is focused on strengthening the capacities of Cypriots to participate actively in reconciliation and the peace process.

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. Activities may include scholarships, technical assistance, training, and grant programs that provide opportunities for individuals and civil society groups throughout Cyprus to work together in areas of common interest; projects in community media, youth activism, and evidence-based research on issues related to settlement that encourage the public to get more involved in peace and reconciliation, which for so many years was left almost exclusively to politicians; and projects that promote reform of the banking sector, private-sector-led growth, and the adoption of international standards that help the Turkish Cypriot community prepare to be a strong partner in a future, reunified Cyprus.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) conducted its annual portfolio review in June 2010, with participation by the U.S. Department of State. The portfolio review confirmed that the United States continues to facilitate progress towards peace and reconciliation. Further, the review noted that it was imperative that the program remain flexible, due to the critical phase of the formal negotiations process. As a result, USAID concluded that it would delay preparation of the new country strategy until 2011. During the review, USAID revised and revalidated its performance monitoring plan, performed a pipeline analysis, and reviewed its vulnerabilities. USAID completed an impact evaluation of its Cyprus Partnership for Economic Growth (CyPEG) program. The evaluation concluded that while addressing disparities between the communities, CyPEG must now focus on finding more opportunities to bring Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots together in professional, academic, and community settings while publicizing the benefits, including economic benefits, of solution.

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 FY 2010. The results indicate that although the United States has been successful in forging contacts and habits of cooperation and reducing disparities, fear of the unknown and comfort with the status quo present serious obstacles to success. Overall levels of trust remain low throughout both communities. Polls show that 68 percent of Greek Cypriots and 65 percent of Turkish Cypriots want the peace process to succeed, but 65 percent and 69 percent, respectively, have little faith that it will. To meet this challenge, the United States is supporting the efforts of local partners to take a more active role in the peace process. With U.S. assistance, local partners are now utilizing mass communication to share their vision of a reunified Cyprus with the public; reaching out to new partners and participants through the community media center; using polling and the publication of evidence-based, peer-reviewed research to increase dialogue on settlement; and leading participatory decision making to encourage citizens to actively engage in the reconciliation process and demonstrate success to local communities.

Relationship between Budget and Performance: Despite the U.S. Government's continued belief in the importance of a settlement and in the value of these programs, the FY 2012 request has been reduced significantly in order to allow for the distribution of assistance resources to other global

priorities. If the ongoing peace process yields results in 2011, the U.S. Government will reassess its approach to ensuring a smooth transition and demonstrate U.S. support for implementation of a sustainable settlement.

Czech Republic

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

With its membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the European Union, 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 costs of supporting and participating in coalition military operations, the Czech Republic stands resolute among the United States' strongest security partners. In fact, the Czech Republic pledged to increase its International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) commitment from 535 soldiers in 2010 to 720 soldiers in 2011; and to 640 soldiers in 2012. Of note, this increase will include 100 Czech Special Forces personnel that will deploy without caveat to ISAF and that expect to be partnered with Afghan National Police provincial response units in Nangarhar Province. In addition, the Czechs will deploy additional police trainers, and have updated the mandate of their already-deployed chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear unit to include training of the Afghan National Army.

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 testament 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 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	7,900	7,892	*	8,000
Foreign Military Financing	6,000	6,000	*	6,000
International Military Education and Training	1,900	1,892	*	2,000
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	7,900	7,892	*	8,000

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Czech Republic	7,892	*	8,000
1 Peace and Security	7,892	*	8,000
Foreign Military Financing	6,000	*	6,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,000	*	6,000
International Military Education and Training	1,892	*	2,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,892	*	2,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Czech Republic	7,892	*	8,000
1 Peace and Security	7,892	*	8,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	7,892	*	8,000

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. U.S. 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 their modernization, improve interoperability with NATO forces, and fulfill NATO requirements. Assistance will increase the Czech Republic's capacity to prepare and deploy forces for United States 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 support the ongoing defense modernization of the Armed Forces of the Czech Republic required to maximize military capabilities available to NATO and coalition operations. FY 2012 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, such as night-vision devices and other specialized equipment. Additional emphasis will also be placed on supporting Czech helicopter crews and enhancing their capabilities.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): IMET will be used to advance overall professional military education and further develop interoperability. In FY 2012, IMET assistance will also fund training in acquisition management, as well as technical skills needed in Afghanistan such as joint terminal air controller training, explosive ordinance disposal and improvised explosive device training, combat lifesaver training, and mine-resistant ambush-protected vehicle training.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: The U.S. Embassy in Prague oversees and assesses the effectiveness of the IMET and FMF programs through a weekly political-military working group chaired by the Ambassador. The Office of Defense Cooperation (ODC) provides day-to-day planning, coordination, and execution. Assessments are 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 U.S. Embassy Country Team and from elsewhere in the U.S. Government are assessed within the context of the goals of the Mission Strategic Resource Plan (MSRP) 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 the 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 2012, MSRP 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 midrange (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 Operational Mentor and Liaison Team are likewise linked to the achievement of out-of-area logistical support and training capabilities. Finally, FY 2012 training in the area of acquisition management supports an ongoing need identified by the U.S. 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 2012 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. U.S. assistance has complemented the Czech Republic's military resources, greatly increasing U.S. potential to cooperate with Czech defense policymakers, and helping the Czech Government stay on track in its reforms and continue supporting United States- and NATO-led operations.

Estonia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Estonia is an effective and reliable transatlantic 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. U.S. assistance provides an opportunity to sustain and expand the firm partnership the United States has formed with Estonia, to contribute to improved interoperability with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), and to support Estonia's military commitments abroad, including in Afghanistan, Iraq, and Kosovo.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	3,600	3,656	*	3,650
Foreign Military Financing	2,500	2,500	*	2,500
International Military Education and Training	1,100	1,156	*	1,150
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	3,600	3,656	*	3,650

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Estonia	3,656	*	3,650
1 Peace and Security	3,656	*	3,650
Foreign Military Financing	2,500	*	2,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,500	*	2,500
International Military Education and Training	1,156	*	1,150
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,156	*	1,150

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Estonia	3,656	*	3,650
1 Peace and Security	3,656	*	3,650
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,656	*	3,650

Peace and Security

U.S. assistance is critical to achieving United States peace and security goals in Estonia, which in turn support the broader U.S. policy to enhance multinational deployments so that American soldiers are backed up by well-trained, effective allies. U.S. security assistance will promote increased NATO interoperability and improve Estonian defense capabilities and force readiness.

through training and the provision of military equipment. These programs will be managed by the U.S. Department of Defense.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): In 2010, the Estonian Defense Forces (EDF) maintained a deployment rate of approximately eight percent, the vast majority in support of International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) operations in Afghanistan. This per-capita deployment rate is the highest among NATO members. FMF funds assist the EDF in sustaining its deployments by alleviating the wear-and-tear costs incurred from a high operations tempo in extreme environments. 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 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 ensure 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 FY 2009, the U.S. Embassy's Office of Defense Cooperation (ODC) conducted an assessment of FMF and IMET programs to determine how well these programs are supporting Estonia's long-term defense goals. The ODC also completes comprehensive end-of-training reports for all IMET-trained students. In addition to these, the ODC has implemented an alumni program, which should provide a more effective way to evaluate the impact of training, and will 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. Prior to the selection and procurement of complex equipment or systems with FMF, the Estonian Ministry of Defense (MOD) 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 by the Estonian Government.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: Based on the FY 2009 assessment of FMF and IMET, the ODC is implementing several changes to 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, including skills training and equipment to rebuild capabilities reduced by EDF deployments in ISAF operations in extreme environments. In 2010, the bulk of Estonia's overseas commitments went to Afghanistan and the NATO Response Force, which is a key indicator of the success of U.S. security assistance to the country. Estonian police trainers also provide critical support to the Afghan transition with their active participation in both the NATO Training Mission: Afghanistan and the police-training mission. Another important performance indicator used by the United States to determine the effectiveness of IMET activities is the number of IMET alumni who are placed in influential positions. Monitoring data continues to show that the EDF and MOD are placing IMET alumni in influential positions upon their return to their duties. Additionally, Estonia is on track to reach its NATO commitment of 2 percent of gross domestic product spent on defense by 2012, also a major benchmark of performance for U.S. security assistance.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: The FY 2012 request is based on the strong results that U.S. investments in EDF and the MOD have generated in terms of the career progression of IMET alumni, continued Estonian deployments in support of international coalition operations, the need to sustain future Estonian deployments, and NATO interoperability.

Georgia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance is designed to sustain, leverage, and build upon programs launched with the \$1 billion U.S. assistance package in the wake of Georgia's August 2008 conflict with Russia, and to institutionalize gains made in the post-conflict period to ensure strong democratic and economic foundations for Georgia moving forward. The United States will continue to develop assistance projects that bolster democratic and participatory governance, improve the quality and delivery of social services, promote integration with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and increased regional cooperation, develop institutions that uphold and enforce the rule of law, foster 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 continues to provide a framework for meeting these goals.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	78,950	78,956	*	87,607
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	59,000	59,000	*	66,732
Foreign Military Financing	16,000	16,000	*	16,000
Global Health and Child Survival - State	850	850	*	850
International Military Education and Training	1,800	1,806	*	2,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,300	1,300	*	2,025
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	78,950	78,956	*	87,607

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Georgia	78,956	*	87,607
1 Peace and Security	23,991	*	24,929
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	4,885	*	4,904
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	200	*	304
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,819	*	3,364
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	766	*	254
1.5 Transnational Crime	100	*	427
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	0	*	555
Foreign Military Financing	16,000	*	16,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	16,000	*	16,000
International Military Education and Training	1,806	*	2,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,806	*	2,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,300	*	2,025
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	700	*	1,425
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	600	*	600
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	19,145	*	24,500
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	19,145	*	24,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,660	*	4,909
2.2 Good Governance	5,740	*	5,190
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,180	*	4,960
2.4 Civil Society	5,565	*	9,441
3 Investing in People	10,860	*	7,297
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	10,010	*	6,447
3.1 Health	6,625	*	4,432
3.2 Education	3,385	*	2,015
Global Health and Child Survival - State	850	*	850
3.1 Health	850	*	850
4 Economic Growth	22,850	*	28,681
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	22,850	*	28,681
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	2,790	*	690
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,554	*	5,355
4.3 Financial Sector	1,126	*	0
4.4 Infrastructure	3,800	*	4,500
4.5 Agriculture	4,910	*	6,550
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,560	*	9,086
4.7 Economic Opportunity	3,960	*	0
4.8 Environment	1,150	*	2,500
5 Humanitarian Assistance	2,110	*	2,200
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	2,110	*	2,200
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	2,110	*	2,200

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Georgia	78,956	*	87,607
1 Peace and Security	23,991	*	24,929
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	900	*	1,729
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	22,225	*	21,964
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	766	*	254
1.5 Transnational Crime	100	*	427
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	0	*	555
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	19,145	*	24,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,660	*	4,909
2.2 Good Governance	5,740	*	5,190

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,180	*	4,960
2.4 Civil Society	5,565	*	9,441
3 Investing in People	10,860	*	7,297
3.1 Health	7,475	*	5,282
3.2 Education	3,385	*	2,015
4 Economic Growth	22,850	*	28,681
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	2,790	*	690
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,554	*	5,355
4.3 Financial Sector	1,126	*	0
4.4 Infrastructure	3,800	*	4,500
4.5 Agriculture	4,910	*	6,550
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,560	*	9,086
4.7 Economic Opportunity	3,960	*	0
4.8 Environment	1,150	*	2,500
5 Humanitarian Assistance	2,110	*	2,200
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	2,110	*	2,200
of which: Objective 6	4,825	*	4,297
6.1 Program Design and Learning	633	*	837
6.2 Administration and Oversight	4,192	*	3,460

Peace and Security

Georgia is a committed U.S. partner in promoting global peace and security and a steadfast ally in coalition operations. U.S. assistance will continue to support stabilization operations and security sector reform through programs administered by the U.S. Departments of Defense, Homeland Security, and State, and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID).

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): Through the Department of State, 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. The U.S. Government will also work with Georgian corrections officials to help bring the country's correctional institutions up to international standards. These efforts will be complemented by other assistance programs to enhance the ability of the Government of Georgia (GOG) to secure its borders to deter the illegal movement of persons and illicit materials, including weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and their components. USAID will continue to implement peace and reconciliation activities in the occupied territories of Georgia.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): U.S. assistance will focus on enabling Georgia to acquire the equipment needed to support deployment operations while improving the quality of pre-deployment training and operations and continuing to support defense reform efforts. 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): IMET will be used to advance overall professional military education and further develop interoperability. Resources will be used to provide training for the professional development of officers and noncommissioned officers as well as training to develop staff interoperability.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): Funds will support Department of State programs to help Georgia counter transnational threats such as international terrorism and proliferation of WMD-related commodities and technology. Funding will provide training, equipment, and technical assistance to help Georgia be an effective U.S. partner in counterterrorism coordination and improve its capacity to maintain border security and an effective interagency system of export controls. The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program will continue to reinforce Georgia's capabilities to detect, identify, and interdict the export, re-export, transit, and transshipment of WMD and related materials, delivery systems, dual-use items, and conventional weapons. A major program emphasis in FY 2012 will be training and equipping frontline border guard and customs officials. EXBS will also provide equipment and advanced training for the Georgian Coast Guard as part of its continued effort to rebuild maritime enforcement capabilities following the 2008 conflict with Russia. The Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) Program responds to security threats and risks to indigenous populations posed by landmines, unexploded ordnance, and excess, loosely-secured, and otherwise at-risk small arms and light weapons, portable air defense weapons, and ammunition. In FY 2012, the CWD Program will continue to support activities aimed at improving stockpile security and destroying explosive remnants of war.

Governing Justly and Democratically

Despite continued institutional reforms and a motivated civil society, challenges remain in strengthening Georgia's system of 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): U.S. assistance through the Department of State and USAID will enhance the ability of civil society and independent media to promote informed civic participation and public debate, including among youth; advocate on behalf of citizen interests; and promote government accountability. U.S. assistance will strengthen municipal and national governance, enhance parliamentary oversight and public outreach, strengthen judicial independence, and advance implementation of criminal procedure reforms. These reforms are central to helping Georgia meet international democratic standards and realize its aspiration for Euro-Atlantic integration. U.S. efforts will bolster political pluralism in Georgia by strengthening political parties, foster tolerance and integration, facilitate implementation of anticorruption measures, support free and fair electoral processes, and increase respect for human rights, including among law enforcement officials. U.S. assistance will also support civic education to foster a better understanding of public oversight in a democracy. Taken as a whole, these activities will bolster democracy and the rule of law in Georgia, thereby enhancing regional stability.

Investing in People

Despite improvements in this area, the GOG's technical, administrative, and financial capacity to deliver health, education, and other social services to its people remains limited. Health activities under this heading will support the principles of the GHI, improving health outcomes by working with partner countries to build a sustainable response by investing in health systems and promoting innovation.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): USAID programs will support ongoing policy reform, including public expenditure targeting mechanisms, as well as efforts to improve education and social systems. AEECA health programs will support the GOG's health sector reform efforts and improve the quality of clinical practice and skills in Georgia, through activities primarily targeting maternal and child health and family planning and reproductive health.

- **Maternal and Child Health:** U.S. efforts will seek to build on ongoing progress in this area by improving the quality of services and strengthening local capacity.
- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health:** U.S. assistance will be focused on expanding access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and information and reproductive health care on a sustainable basis.
- **Basic Education:** U.S. assistance will seek to increase early-grade reading and numeracy skills, reinforce decentralization, and improve education, accountability, finance, and data management systems.
- **Higher Education:** U.S. assistance will increase transparency and promote curriculum reform in higher education as well as enhance capacities in education administration and instruction.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS): Funding will support increased outreach to vulnerable groups to prevent and control infectious diseases like HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis, and address system-wide issues that contribute to the growing problems of infection prevention and control.

Economic Growth

U.S. assistance will continue to help Georgia deepen its economic reforms and improve 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. In addition, high poverty levels and economic inequalities in rural Georgia create a perception of economic injustice that poses a threat to the country's social, economic, and political stability.

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 policymaking; and developing secure energy sources and markets. Programs will also support ongoing free market reforms to improve the trade and investment climate; improve market linkages and productivity in agriculture, including subsistence farming; support vocational education; and develop micro-, small-, and medium-sized enterprises. Programs will improve rural income and food security as well as remove constraints in agriculture and critical small-scale rural and community infrastructure that hinder economic development. 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. assistance will continue to build capacity in Georgia's energy sector, 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. Proposed activities will support a lower emissions development pathway for Georgia. Additionally, the U.S. Government has initiated

comprehensive approaches to natural resource management that are helping rural communities utilize and sustainably manage the social, environmental, and economic resources within target watersheds. The United States will also continue to support the implementation of the GOG's National Environmental Action Plan, which addresses the country's commitments to international treaties and conventions as well as several initiatives identified as priority for the United States, including global climate change, clean energy, and biological diversity.

Humanitarian Assistance

Georgia's 2008 conflict with Russia resulted in tens of thousands of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in addition to the 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 vulnerable populations by improving social services and protection for the elderly, disabled, extremely poor, and institutionalized; providing medicines, medical supplies and equipment, food, clothing, health and emergency shelter items; responding to disasters; and executing small-scale reconstruction projects such as drinking water projects in villages and heating projects in IDP centers.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

Georgia is implementing its existing \$295 million MCC Compact focused on rehabilitating regional infrastructure and promoting private sector development. In response to the needs that arose after the 2008 conflict, MCC amended the Compact to include an additional \$100 million for roads, regional infrastructure development, and an energy sector activity. Although Georgia's first compact is scheduled to expire in April 2011, the MCC Board selected Georgia as eligible to develop a second compact in January 2011. AEECA-funded programs in the economic growth sector are coordinated with MCC, and will continue to reinforce and leverage the MCC investment without any duplication of effort.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: The U.S. Government's approach to monitoring and evaluating U.S. assistance in Georgia includes a whole-of-government monitoring and evaluation effort, agency-specific reviews, and an interagency budgeting process. All U.S. Government agencies with staff in Georgia regularly participate in a collaborative process overseen by the 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 Performance Plan and Report and other sources. In addition to ongoing monitoring efforts, USAID conducted six assessments, three impact evaluations, and two final evaluations of its programs, including gender and biodiversity assessments.

USAID, in accordance with new agency policy, will conduct at least one external evaluation of each large project. Working with its GOG partners, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) is conducting impact evaluations and assessments of its technical assistance activities in the areas of animal health, agricultural statistics, and agricultural education. In addition, in recognition of the extraordinary nature of the \$1 billion U.S. assistance package for Georgia, the U.S. Government has allocated \$2 million for a special Georgia Monitoring Project, which is using an outside contractor to monitor the impact of the funding. As of January 2011, the Georgia

Monitoring Project has released a pre-monitoring review and a report on the \$250 million cash transfer, with additional reports to be published in the future.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: The results of a number of assessments and evaluations conducted in FY 2010 were used to inform budget and programmatic decisions. USAID's Biodiversity Assessment provided an analysis of the current state of Georgia's biodiversity by identifying priorities and threats as well as stakeholders and potential partners. This information was used to design new biodiversity activities and promote biodiversity conservation within each assistance objective. The USAID Mission's Gender Assessment provided recommendations that will better integrate gender issues into its strategic thinking. Similarly, USAID's Watershed Assessment recommended potential locations and approaches to advance effective watershed management in Georgia and contributed to the design of a new project. In addition, an impact evaluation recently carried out by USAID has helped clarify the relationship between the improvements at the electricity utility in Georgia and the country's improved energy security. Findings will inform USAID Missions worldwide that plan to finance utility management improvements through management contracts. Another impact evaluation conducted by USAID identified the need to improve food safety regulations and increase the sustainable provision of agricultural information and services in coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture.

USDA conducted a midterm evaluation of its private veterinary sector support work in three pilot regions. Findings of the evaluation reinforced the need to continue supporting regional provision of veterinary certification training, the importance of developing stronger partnerships with regional agricultural education institutions, the need to maintain continuing education for private veterinarians, and the importance of supporting the development of veterinary associations. In addition, a semi-experimental evaluation of USDA's private veterinary sector support will generate both a summative assessment of program impacts and empirically based recommendations for program improvement. An assessment of the USDA-funded National Animal Health Program Steering Group indicated that the Steering Group was effective at addressing three of six strategic animal health objectives, including promotion of the private veterinary sector. Another key finding highlighted the Ministry of Agriculture's increasing capacity to manage a complex donor-coordination process, suggesting that USDA's approach to government capacity building is effective. An ongoing strategic assessment of USDA agricultural education programming is expected to result in recommendations informing future programming decisions in support of regional agricultural education institutions.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: The largest programmatic impacts with requested FY 2012 funding are expected to be in private sector competitiveness, health, and civil society. While U.S. assistance has facilitated Georgia's vastly improved ranking on the World Bank's "Doing Business" report (from 112th place in 2005 to 11th place in 2010), Georgia still lags in certain areas. The FY 2012 request therefore includes additional resources in the area of private sector competitiveness to help the GOG, business associations, firms, and farmers to improve practices affecting their ability to compete nationally, as well as promoting further transparency and strengthening the rule of law. As capacity grows in the Georgian judicial system, in part as a result of the new Criminal Procedure Code, there is a need for increased funding to build commercial legal capacity and independence. The United States is in a pivotal position to support further democratic reform. Georgia will hold Parliamentary elections in 2012 and a Presidential election in 2013. The engagement strategy for democratic development in Georgia will require sustained levels of funding in order to work with citizens to encourage them to take an active role in their own democracy and to understand the methods by which active citizens can constructively engage in political dialogue and oversight over their government.

Greece

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Greece occupies a strategic location in the Eastern Mediterranean and contributes to North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) operations in Afghanistan and Kosovo, as well as counterterrorism and counterpiracy maritime efforts. U.S. assistance contributes to the 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 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	100	105	*	100
International Military Education and Training	100	105	*	100
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	100	105	*	100

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Greece	105	*	100
1 Peace and Security	105	*	100
International Military Education and Training	105	*	100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	105	*	100

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Greece	105	*	100
1 Peace and Security	105	*	100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	105	*	100

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. Greece is also a location for pre- and post-deployment training for U.S. military serving in Iraq and Afghanistan. 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 noncommissioned officer training. It is also aimed at ensuring the junior ranks of the Hellenic Armed Forces gain familiarity with U.S. methods and culture through the projection and sustainment of positive views toward America.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: IMET activities are periodically reviewed to determine the extent to which they are enhancing Greek interoperability and participation in multinational operations, as well as their contribution to a strong United States-Greece military-to-military relationship. One of the indicators used to track these outcomes is the advancement of IMET graduates to senior positions, where they contribute to governmental policy decisions on participation in multilateral operations and procurement of defense items. Another important indicator used to monitor the effectiveness of IMET funding is the degree to which Hellenic Armed Forces are involved in multinational operations, regional peacekeeping and Balkan stabilization efforts, and cooperative programs with other NATO allies and partners.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: IMET funding in FY 2010 directly contributed to U.S. strategic goals. Greece continues to participate in NATO missions in Afghanistan, Kosovo, the Mediterranean Sea, the Gulf of Aden against Somali pirates, and in United Nations missions such as the UN monitoring operation in Lebanon. Greece has also taken on the leadership of the NATO Maritime Interdiction Operational Training Center at Souda Bay, Crete, and provides training to allies and partners in this area, which directly impacts regional security and beyond.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: The FY 2012 request for IMET funding is needed to enhance military-to-military relations and to bring direct follow-on benefits such as strong United States-Greek cooperation at the U.S. Naval Support Facility at Souda Bay, Crete, as well as support for NATO operations elsewhere.

Hungary

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Hungary is a firm ally in coalition operations, contributing troops to North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) missions in Afghanistan and the Balkans. 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 participating in peacekeeping operations. Funds will also help Hungary develop niche capabilities and provide English language training and professional military education to ensure interoperability with NATO.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	2,000	2,060	*	2,000
Foreign Military Financing	1,000	1,000	*	1,000
International Military Education and Training	1,000	1,060	*	1,000
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	2,000	2,060	*	2,000

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Hungary	2,060	*	2,000
1 Peace and Security	2,060	*	2,000
Foreign Military Financing	1,000	*	1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000	*	1,000
International Military Education and Training	1,060	*	1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,060	*	1,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Hungary	2,060	*	2,000
1 Peace and Security	2,060	*	2,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,060	*	2,000

Peace and Security

Hungary has a modest defense budget of approximately \$2 billion in FY 2011, or 1.5 percent of GDP, below its NATO-committed goal of 2 percent. At \$2 million, U.S. security assistance

represents 1 percent of the Hungarian Defense Forces (HDF) budget, and represents most of the HDF's formal training program. With U.S. assistance, Hungary sends its officers and noncommissioned officers to the United States or NATO schools for formal training. Although a cadre of U.S.-trained leaders is rising through the ranks, there remains a possibility that Hungary will lack sufficient military and civilian skill sets to enable the HDF fully to develop deployable, NATO-standard capabilities. The International Military Education and Training (IMET) and Foreign Military Financing (FMF) requests will help sustain the HDF as a strong partner in U.S. efforts to counter transnational threats and to contribute to peacekeeping operations.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): IMET funds are the most important component of the security assistance program and are key to continued transformation of the HDF. Currently, the two most senior military leaders are U.S. War College graduates. In addition, a solid core of officers and noncommissioned officers are graduates of IMET-funded professional development programs. In FY 2010, more than 50 students participated in IMET programs. Most of Hungary's IMET students have deployed or are scheduled to deploy in support of coalition operations.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): In the recent past, the top priority for FMF assistance has been Hungary's Special Forces (SF). FMF funding has provided both equipment and training, including a mobile training team that provided Special Operations advanced training to 50 SF personnel as part of the Hungarian-based and -led International Special Forces Qualification Course (ISFQC). Fifteen of the 50 soldiers trained through this program have deployed alongside U.S. Special Forces in Afghanistan. After their deployments, these highly skilled soldiers serve as assistant instructors in the ISFQC. FMF is also providing key equipment and training for the combined Ohio National Guard/HDF Operational Mentoring and Liaison Team, which is working with elements of the Afghan National Army's 209th Corps in Baghlan Province. FMF has also been used to provide specialized tactical training for deploying units, such as joint terminal attack controller training, in the United States.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: The U.S. Embassy in Budapest oversees the FMF and IMET programs through a monthly Political/Military Working Group chaired by the Ambassador. The Office of Defense Cooperation provides day-to-day planning, coordination, and execution of the programs. A successful outcome in Afghanistan is a top U.S. foreign policy objective. This prioritization is particularly evident in the strategic guidance directed toward missions in NATO-member nations.

Use of Performance Information for Budget and Programmatic Choices: Security assistance is directed toward programs and activities that directly support continuing deployments with trained forces, based on the recurring assessments noted above. Based on these assessments, the United States plans to re-balance the FMF program in FY 2012 to support the HDF's development more broadly, including its flood control, humanitarian assistance, and disaster response capabilities.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: Hungary continues to deploy up to 1,000 troops in international stabilization missions worldwide, representing 10 percent of its uniformed forces and placing it near the top of NATO-member nations. Currently the HDF has more than 500 personnel in Afghanistan and 300 in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo. Hungary also provides a small contingent to the NATO Training Mission in Iraq, and is considering making soldiers available for operations in Africa.

Kosovo

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Kosovo's success as an independent, multiethnic, and democratic state is critical to security and stability in the Balkans, a region whose peaceful development is vital to the United States' broader strategic goal of building a Europe whole, free, and at peace. With this in mind, five priorities guide U.S. assistance: building the institutions of Kosovo's government and society, ensuring that Kosovo remains the home of all its diverse peoples and that they all join in the process of building Europe's newest democratic country, 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 Euro-Atlantic future. This assistance will be implemented by a number of U.S. agencies, including the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Departments of State, Defense, and the Treasury.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	99,270	99,270	*	67,450
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	95,000	95,000	*	63,000
Foreign Military Financing	2,500	2,500	*	3,000
International Military Education and Training	700	700	*	700
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,070	1,070	*	750
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	99,270	99,270	*	67,450

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Kosovo	99,270	*	67,450
1 Peace and Security	42,638	*	30,305
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	38,368	*	25,855
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	21,642	*	16,355
1.5 Transnational Crime	2,248	*	0
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	14,478	*	9,500
Foreign Military Financing	2,500	*	3,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,500	*	3,000
International Military Education and Training	700	*	700
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	700	*	700
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,070	*	750
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	400	*	0

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	670	*	750
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	22,135	*	19,965
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	22,135	*	19,965
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	9,400	*	11,400
2.2 Good Governance	5,700	*	7,650
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,200	*	0
2.4 Civil Society	4,835	*	915
3 Investing in People	6,130	*	1,100
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	6,130	*	1,100
3.1 Health	2,610	*	0
3.2 Education	3,520	*	1,100
4 Economic Growth	28,227	*	16,080
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	28,227	*	16,080
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	6,727	*	5,150
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,000	*	0
4.4 Infrastructure	6,950	*	0
4.5 Agriculture	2,520	*	2,520
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	11,030	*	8,410
5 Humanitarian Assistance	140	*	0
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	140	*	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	140	*	0

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Kosovo	99,270	*	67,450
1 Peace and Security	42,638	*	30,305
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	400	*	0
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	670	*	750
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	24,842	*	20,055
1.5 Transnational Crime	2,248	*	0
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	14,478	*	9,500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	22,135	*	19,965
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	9,400	*	11,400
2.2 Good Governance	5,700	*	7,650
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,200	*	0
2.4 Civil Society	4,835	*	915
3 Investing in People	6,130	*	1,100
3.1 Health	2,610	*	0
3.2 Education	3,520	*	1,100
4 Economic Growth	28,227	*	16,080
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	6,727	*	5,150
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,000	*	0

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
4.4 Infrastructure	6,950	*	0
4.5 Agriculture	2,520	*	2,520
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	11,030	*	8,410
4.8 Environment	0	*	0
5 Humanitarian Assistance	140	*	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	140	*	0
of which: Objective 6	5,637	*	4,794
6.1 Program Design and Learning	190	*	200
6.2 Administration and Oversight	5,447	*	4,594

Peace and Security

Assistance under this Objective helps to support the development of Kosovo's judicial, law enforcement, and security bodies, enabling the international community to continue to reduce its presence in these areas as Kosovo's institutions assume full responsibility. 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)'s Kosovo Force is drawing down. However, the Government of Kosovo (GOK) lacks capacity in some sectors and continues to need international assistance. The GOK is working to integrate its minority population, particularly the Kosovo Serb community, into the country's democratic institutions and Kosovo society. This task is particularly challenging in the north of the country, due to the presence of parallel governing structures supported by Serbia. Kosovo needs continued assistance to help maintain a safe and secure environment and administer justice.

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 efforts to integrate Kosovo Serbs into Kosovo institutions and Kosovo society; and improve Kosovo's ability to investigate, prosecute, and deter crime.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): 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 in 2009, and FMF is critical to meeting the KSF's equipment requirements. Currently, the United States is the largest donor supporting the KSF, which is also supported by other NATO member states. FMF funding at the request level will allow the United States to provide equipment to help the KSF attain full operating capacity in its core areas of responsibility: emergency response, search and rescue, explosive ordnance disposal, handling of hazardous materials, firefighting, and civil defense.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): The KSF lacks a fully developed professional education program 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 take over duties previously performed by NATO forces. The GOK still needs to improve its capacity to detect and interdict illicit trafficking

of weapons of mass destruction and items of proliferation concern. Funding at the request level will support training for GOK personnel engaged in tasks related to border security, donations of critical inspection and detection equipment to the Kosovo Customs and the Border Police, and training to assist the GOK in improving its export control processes.

Governing Justly and Democratically

Over the last 10 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 provide for citizen participation, free media, checks and balances among the branches of government, the empowerment of municipal administrations, and an independent justice system. Despite this sound legal framework, public impatience is growing with the poor performance of these institutions in practice. U.S. assistance will build confidence in both the central and local governments by building their capacity, promoting respect for the rule of law, and strengthening the criminal justice system, thereby contributing to the country's democratic development and supporting private-sector-led economic growth.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): At the request 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, enforcement of contracts, and more effective operation of the justice system; helping to establish more effective local government by building municipal capacity, particularly in the newly-established Kosovo Serb-majority municipalities, as well as through support in specific areas such as provision of basic services, transparent resource management, local economic development, and ethnic reconciliation; and improving the effectiveness of the Kosovo Assembly in legislation and oversight.

Investing in People

An essential element of a functioning democracy is an engaged and informed citizenry that holds government actors accountable. Strides in economic development require a trained and educated workforce. U.S. assistance under this Objective will continue support for higher education.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): Assistance will strengthen local universities through curriculum revision and professional development. Educational advising and testing centers will increase the access of Kosovo youth to U.S. institutions of higher learning. Additionally, grant funding will support the development of groups of alumni from U.S. exchange programs to help prepare them to engage more actively in civil society.

- Higher Education: At the request level, planned activities will strengthen local universities through curriculum revision, resource and library collections development, and professional exchanges.

Economic Growth

Kosovo is far from reaching its economic potential. Although the country's economy grew at an annual average rate of 3.5 percent from 2004 to 2009, unemployment is over 40 percent, and 30,000 new youth entrants join the labor market each year. The country's poverty rate is 45 percent, and exports relative to gross domestic product are only 4 percent. It is estimated that a sustained 7 percent growth rate would be required to cut unemployment by half within 15 years. Lack of reliable electricity, absence of a business environment conducive to private sector growth, poor infrastructure, and a poorly trained workforce are among the major constraints. Major economic reforms are needed to create jobs, improve incomes, and ensure fiscal stability. Kosovo

needs long-term, sustainable economic opportunities that can only be created by the private sector. The business environment must be supported by clear and consistent rules, while investors' confidence and protection must be strengthened. Budget discipline and more effective revenue generation are necessary to maintain fiscal stability.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): Funding at the request level will advance Kosovo's economic transformation by promoting private-sector development and encouraging fiscal stability. Specifically, U.S. funds will be used to improve the business-enabling environment and assist targeted sectors, including agriculture, to become more productive and competitive in domestic and international markets; increase private sector access to financial capital; facilitate labor market entry; and support central government and municipal efforts to ensure fiscal stability.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: The U.S. Embassy in Pristina regularly conducts Mission-wide and agency-specific reviews to evaluate programmatic and financial performance. Several of these evaluations and their impact are highlighted below. 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 2010, which included a review of each agency's AEECA budget request in light of past performance against planned objectives and performance targets.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: Based on a favorable Conflict Mitigation assessment of support to Kosovo Serb-owned microenterprises, small infrastructure grants and youth-focused activities to promote ethnic reconciliation, funds are being requested to support continuation of activities in these areas. The new project will continue to build a modern, democratic, inclusive, and multiethnic society where minorities, particularly Kosovo Serbs, can build stable communities, improve their livelihoods, and cooperate within Kosovo's institutions and society. A follow-on project to the Justice Support program will continue the work of refurbishing courthouses under the Model Courts program while implementing recent reforms in the legal structure and strengthening the core institutions in the justice sector (Constitutional Court, Kosovo Judicial Council, Kosovo Judicial Institute and Prosecutorial Council). The United States will support the Kosovo judiciary as it continues to clear the heavy backlog of court cases in Kosovo.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: The FY 2012 request targeting security assistance and law enforcement will enable the international community to continue to reduce its presence as Kosovo's judicial, law enforcement, and security bodies are able to carry out their functions fully. The FY 2012 assistance request will also support efforts to increase public confidence in both the central and local governments, promote respect for the rule of law, and strengthen the criminal justice system. Similarly, the Investing in People funding request for FY 2012 will result in improved university curriculum, library resources, professional exchanges, and increased numbers of students from Kosovo studying in the United States.

Latvia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Latvia is a strong and reliable transatlantic partner in advancing peace, stability, and democracy in Europe and beyond. Despite deep cuts in all areas of the state budget due to economic crisis, Latvia continues to play a key role in coalition operations, providing substantial 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 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 an economic and fiscal crisis. 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 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	3,600	3,600	*	3,650
Foreign Military Financing	2,500	2,500	*	2,500
International Military Education and Training	1,100	1,100	*	1,150
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	3,600	3,600	*	3,650

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Latvia	3,600	*	3,650
1 Peace and Security	3,600	*	3,650
Foreign Military Financing	2,500	*	2,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,500	*	2,500
International Military Education and Training	1,100	*	1,150
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,100	*	1,150

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Latvia	3,600	*	3,650
1 Peace and Security	3,600	*	3,650
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,600	*	3,650

Peace and Security

The priority for U.S. assistance to Latvia is continued support for the professional development of the Latvian Armed Forces, Ministry of Defense, and border security forces. These efforts 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 2012, 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. 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 noncommissioned officers and junior officers. Training will include leadership, staff planning, and specialty skills training, along with advanced officer training in niche specialties.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: In Latvia, the United States 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: In FY 2010, FMF assistance was focused on acquiring the equipment needed to support deployment operations while improving the quality of pre-deployment training and operations. FMF acquisitions directly contributed to Latvia's ability to deploy two Operational Mentoring and Liaison Teams successfully to Afghanistan. Based on the success of FMF assistance, FY 2012 funding will continue to provide vital equipment for deployment. The portion of IMET funding for English language training will be shifted to developing tactical and technical skills of junior officers for expeditionary operations.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: FMF and IMET funding continues to increase Latvia's defense capability and to support troop deployments. The FY 2012 request for FMF and IMET funding will provide communications equipment, personal protective equipment, optics, vehicles, and other equipment to Latvia's defense forces, resulting in an increased capability of Latvia to deploy its troops in support of international coalition operations. This includes the further development of a Joint Terminal Attack Controller capability requiring specialized equipment procurement.

Lithuania

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Lithuania is assuming a heightened role in international efforts to achieve security and stability in the world. U.S. support through Foreign Military Financing (FMF) and International Military Education and Training (IMET) has not only produced tangible benefits for the Lithuanian military, but also serves as a crucial political signal of the United States' enduring commitment to Lithuania's security. Continued support for Lithuania's security forces will go a long way in ensuring cooperation for the foreseeable future. Lithuania remains staunchly committed to coalition operations in Afghanistan, where it leads a Provincial Reconstruction Team (PRT) in Ghor province, the smallest North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) country to do so, and deploys Special Operations Forces in the south. Both contingents are serving successfully and without caveats. Recognizing the importance of training the Afghanistan National Security Forces, in 2010, Lithuania also deployed a Police Operational Mentoring and Liaison team, augmented by members of the Pennsylvania National Guard, and it is in the planning stages to deploy an Air Mentoring Team. Simultaneously, the Lithuanians continue to transform their forces. U.S. assistance in this transformation enhances regional stability and helps the Lithuanian armed forces provide an example of a modern, Western-oriented force that serves as a model for other post-Soviet states in their efforts to transform their own forces.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	3,800	3,800	*	3,850
Foreign Military Financing	2,700	2,700	*	2,700
International Military Education and Training	1,100	1,100	*	1,150
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	3,800	3,800	*	3,850

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Lithuania	3,800	*	3,850
1 Peace and Security	3,800	*	3,850
Foreign Military Financing	2,700	*	2,700
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,700	*	2,700
International Military Education and Training	1,100	*	1,150
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,100	*	1,150

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Lithuania	3,800	*	3,850
1 Peace and Security	3,800	*	3,850
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,800	*	3,850

Peace and Security

U.S. assistance will provide military equipment and training to support the transformation of the Lithuanian military, ensure interoperability with NATO forces, and maintain Lithuania's continued active participation in international peacekeeping missions as well as in other United States and NATO stability operations. This transformation will allow Lithuania to coordinate, deploy, and sustain capable, flexible, and interoperable formations within NATO structures to respond to changing security conditions. 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. Procurements will include night vision equipment, communications equipment, unmanned aerial systems, and vehicle spare and replacement 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. Five of Lithuania's nine generals are U.S. Staff College or War College graduates, including the current Chief of Defense. 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 United States and NATO coalition operations. IMET will continue to provide professional military training for noncommissioned 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. Future planning builds on successful programming 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: With the support of current U.S. assistance, the Lithuanian Simulation Center (STC) staff continues to advance their knowledge of the Joint Conflict and Tactical Simulation system. At the STC, the success of U.S. advice and training has resulted in the transition of three Lithuanian personnel into positions previously held by U.S. advisors. Based on the current training plan and the STC staff's performance, it is projected that the number of U.S. resident advisors will reduce to one by the end

of 2011. Likewise, the number of Computer Assisted Exercises has increased, with these events serving as the key pre-deployment certification event for Lithuania's PRT leadership and staff personnel.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: U.S. assistance to Lithuania provides a significant return on investment by maintaining strong political support for coalition operations, capability to equip and deploy troops in a severely resource-constrained environment, and a willingness to provide personnel, equipment, and associated support. FY 2012 FMF funding will focus on building needs-based equipment acquisitions, seeking to complete Lithuania's success in transforming its logistics organizations, structures, and processes. The Defense Reform project enabled the Lithuanian Armed Forces to continue contracting expert U.S. advice on logistical matters and begin receiving expert advice on training development and management systems. As a result of this advice and guidance, Lithuania continues to transform its logistics organizations, structures, and processes. It is conducting a ground up review of its training, and is beginning the development of a national Combat Training Center.

Macedonia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States' overarching foreign assistance goal in Macedonia is to support its 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 checks and balances in democratic processes, improving performance of the judiciary, and increasing business growth, investment, and exports.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	27,970	27,975	*	19,520
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	22,000	22,000	*	14,000
Foreign Military Financing	4,000	4,000	*	4,000
International Military Education and Training	950	955	*	1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,020	1,020	*	520
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	27,970	27,975	*	19,520

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Macedonia	27,975	*	19,520
1 Peace and Security	7,575	*	6,590
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	1,600	*	1,070
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,600	*	1,070
Foreign Military Financing	4,000	*	4,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,000	*	4,000
International Military Education and Training	955	*	1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	955	*	1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,020	*	520
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	500	*	0
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	520	*	520
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	8,267	*	6,907
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	8,267	*	6,907
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,229	*	2,120
2.2 Good Governance	2,575	*	1,640

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	200	*	0
2.4 Civil Society	2,263	*	3,147
3 Investing in People	4,103	*	100
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	4,103	*	100
3.2 Education	4,103	*	100
4 Economic Growth	8,030	*	5,923
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	8,030	*	5,923
4.4 Infrastructure	265	*	1,020
4.5 Agriculture	1,142	*	0
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	5,603	*	4,133
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,020	*	770

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Macedonia	27,975	*	19,520
1 Peace and Security	7,575	*	6,590
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	500	*	0
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	520	*	520
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,555	*	6,070
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	8,267	*	6,907
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,229	*	2,120
2.2 Good Governance	2,575	*	1,640
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	200	*	0
2.4 Civil Society	2,263	*	3,147
3 Investing in People	4,103	*	100
3.2 Education	4,103	*	100
4 Economic Growth	8,030	*	5,923
4.4 Infrastructure	265	*	1,020
4.5 Agriculture	1,142	*	0
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	5,603	*	4,133
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,020	*	770
of which: Objective 6	2,170	*	2,049
6.1 Program Design and Learning	230	*	300
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,940	*	1,749

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 are also designed to provide sufficient law enforcement capacity to combat transnational crime and to ensure that security agencies are able to control the country's borders, and address the threat of terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD).

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 2012 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.

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. During FY 2010, Macedonia provided 268 personnel for 4 international operations, including 79 soldiers who were embedded with the Vermont National Guard in Afghanistan and returned to Macedonia in November 2010. FMF assistance ensures Macedonia has the proper equipment to participate in international missions and can sustain 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, unmanned aerial vehicles, 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 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 noncommissioned officers, as well as for mid-level officers. Resources will also support training in niche capabilities to enhance Macedonia's 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 to safeguard its borders better against illicit movement of WMD and dual-use items.

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 are critical in consolidating Macedonia's progress on governance and justice through programming that addresses the following seven areas: the ability of justice sector actors to perform their duties in an independent, professional, and legally-consistent manner; the ability of courts to operate in a transparent, effective, and accountable manner and to meet the need of the citizens for timely and fair adjudication of their legal disputes; improved municipal performance and accountability with greater stakeholder participation in decision-making through adequate government decentralization; the ability of local civil society organizations to monitor, advocate, and represent

citizens' interests in the democratic process, including judicial reform; an improved enabling environment for journalists to report freely and objectively; the ability of Parliament to conduct oversight and exercise its right to draft legislation with active citizen participation; and increased integration in Macedonia's schools of students from different ethnic groups.

Investing in People

U.S. assistance seeks to promote collaboration and linkages among United States and Macedonian students, scholars, and higher education institutions through a broad range of exchange and information programs.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): At the request level, planned assistance will target English language training.

- Higher Education: Funding will support an American Studies Program at a local university, and activities aimed at increasing opportunities for study in the United States.

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): U.S. 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; and ensuring that regulatory rules and enforcement meet European Union (EU) standards. Additionally, U.S. programs will work to increase the understanding of the energy reform process and the role of energy efficient interventions, and help build the capacity of the institutions to develop and implement energy policies.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: In the development of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)'s 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 the education, economic growth, and democracy sectors. 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.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID used the data from its evaluations, reviews, and assessments to inform budget and programmatic decisions in the past year. For example, USAID's Democracy Sector Review encouraged USAID to work with legal professional associations and civil society groups on increasing demand and support for justice sector reform in addition to improving judicial sector independence, effectiveness, and accountability. As a result of the business environment assessment, USAID decided to include the land permit and construction issue in the new business enabling environment project. The evaluation of the Human Institutional Capacity Development program reaffirmed the need to work

on improving the performance of local institutions in order to partner with them in implementing programs.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: The United States will use FY 2012 funds to establish a targeted justice sector 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, due to the civil society assessment, the new program will support nongovernmental organizations that will advocate and lobby to promote reforms necessary for Euro-Atlantic integration.

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 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	1,005	1,004	*	150
Foreign Military Financing	455	455	*	0
International Military Education and Training	150	149	*	150
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	400	400	*	0
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	1,005	1,004	*	150

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Malta	1,004	*	150
1 Peace and Security	1,004	*	150
Foreign Military Financing	455	*	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	455	*	0
International Military Education and Training	149	*	150
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	149	*	150
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	400	*	0
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	400	*	0

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Malta	1,004	*	150
1 Peace and Security	1,004	*	150
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	400	*	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	604	*	150

Peace and Security

U.S. assistance will provide training to help professionalize Malta's officer and enlisted corps, as well as provide maritime interdiction training. The modest funding requested will provide the Maltese access to the U.S. military training system, promote defense reform and modernization of the military, and foster a stronger military-to-military relationship between the United States and Malta. Malta is strategically located in the midst of illicit trafficking routes. This program will be implemented through the U.S. Department of Defense.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): The objective of IMET training in Malta is to increase the overall interoperability of Maltese forces with NATO in light of Malta's renewed membership in the NATO Partnership for Peace. Past IMET assistance has had a significant effect. Returning IMET graduates have assumed key leadership positions in the Armed Forces of Malta in every case. Assistance to the Maritime Safety and Security Training Center resulted in a highly leveraged effect. The center trains students from the Balkans, Black Sea region, Equatorial and sub-Saharan Africa, and the Middle East, where the effectiveness, standards, and professionalism of the armed forces are of substantial interest to the United States. The effect of U.S. assistance is thus multiplied, and reaches into areas where terrorism, drug trafficking, and proliferation can be disrupted during their conception.

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 2012 programs will support the efforts of the pro-Western, pro-reform Government of Moldova (GOM) to improve governance, increase transparency, and strengthen the rule of law, while continuing to strengthen nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) that are working to facilitate informed citizen participation. U.S. assistance aimed at promoting economic growth will work to increase employment and incomes, improve the business environment, and reduce corruption. Programming to advance democracy and economic growth will continue to be extended into Transnistria to increase ties with the breakaway region and underscore U.S. commitment to its peaceful reintegration. In addition, U.S. assistance to Moldovan law enforcement will build capacity and help officials better prevent, investigate, and prosecute illicit cross-border activities. To the extent possible, U.S. assistance programs will seek to enact reforms necessary for Moldova's integration with the European Union (EU).

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	20,700	21,421	*	23,400
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	19,000	19,650	*	21,000
Foreign Military Financing	750	750	*	1,250
International Military Education and Training	660	731	*	750
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	290	290	*	400
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	20,700	21,421	*	23,400

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Moldova	21,421	*	23,400
1 Peace and Security	2,471	*	4,100
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	700	*	1,700
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	600	*	1,260
1.5 Transnational Crime	100	*	440
Foreign Military Financing	750	*	1,250
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	750	*	1,250
International Military Education and Training	731	*	750
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	731	*	750
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	290	*	400

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	290	*	400
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	11,989	*	11,087
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	11,989	*	11,087
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,596	*	3,977
2.2 Good Governance	2,403	*	2,542
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,751	*	2,273
2.4 Civil Society	4,239	*	2,295
4 Economic Growth	6,561	*	7,913
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	6,561	*	7,913
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	0	*	400
4.2 Trade and Investment	100	*	100
4.5 Agriculture	350	*	0
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	4,651	*	5,630
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,460	*	1,783
5 Humanitarian Assistance	400	*	300
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	400	*	300
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	400	*	300

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Moldova	21,421	*	23,400
1 Peace and Security	2,471	*	4,100
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	290	*	400
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,081	*	3,260
1.5 Transnational Crime	100	*	440
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	11,989	*	11,087
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,596	*	3,977
2.2 Good Governance	2,403	*	2,542
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,751	*	2,273
2.4 Civil Society	4,239	*	2,295
4 Economic Growth	6,561	*	7,913
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	0	*	400
4.2 Trade and Investment	100	*	100
4.5 Agriculture	350	*	0
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	4,651	*	5,630
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,460	*	1,783
5 Humanitarian Assistance	400	*	300
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	400	*	300
of which: Objective 6	1,772	*	2,756
6.1 Program Design and Learning	235	*	562
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,537	*	2,194

Peace and Security

U.S. assistance under this Objective will focus on helping Moldova to secure its borders, increase its interoperability with North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) partners, and build the capacity of its law enforcement agencies to prevent, investigate, and prosecute illicit cross-border activities.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): Moldova's law enforcement and judicial institutions suffer from a lack of public trust, low salaries, insufficient training and equipment, and widespread corruption. Assistance programs administered by the U.S. Departments of Homeland Security, State, and the Treasury will focus on combating transnational crime, particularly trafficking in persons, money laundering, and smuggling, as well as other serious crimes such as public corruption. U.S. efforts in these areas include support for the Ministry of Interior, the Judiciary, and the Prosecutor General's Office, National Institute of Justice, and other law enforcement entities, with the goals of promoting reform and improving operational capacity.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): The U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) will use FMF funds to support Moldova's efforts to achieve its NATO Individual Partnership Action Plan objectives. Focus areas will include sustainment of forces, training, and modest equipment purchases that support Moldova's efforts towards Euro-Atlantic integration. This in turn will build the capabilities needed for Moldova to contribute to ongoing international peace and stability operations.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): DoD will use IMET funds to support military reform and force protection in Moldova, as well as improved interoperability in international operations with NATO. IMET also provides in-country and U.S.-based English language training. Through the Expanded IMET program, both military and civilian leaders will be trained on concepts ranging from international defense management to strategies for internal development.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): The Department of State's Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program has reengaged with Moldova, and will provide much-needed support to help the GOM meet international standards for strategic trade controls. EXBS will offer training and equipment with the goals of strengthening Moldova's border controls, building enforcement agencies' capacities to interdict illicit proliferation activities, and increasing the general effectiveness of the country's export controls.

Governing Justly and Democratically

The focus of programs under this Objective is supporting the efforts of the pro-reform GOM to improve governance, increase transparency, and strengthen the rule of law while continuing to strengthen NGOs that are working to facilitate informed citizen participation.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): The U.S. Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will use FY 2012 funding to support the GOM's democratic reform efforts, hastening its progress toward meeting EU norms by promoting a more decentralized, participatory, and democratic political environment. Programming will strengthen the professionalism and capacity of NGOs and media outlets in order to improve the ability of the country's civil society to act as an intermediary between informed citizens and government. FY 2012-funded assistance will also help local public authorities better meet the needs of citizens and provide better municipal services. Rule-of-law assistance will enhance judicial independence, skills, and knowledge; build the capacity of the defense bar and prosecutors;

and increase citizen confidence in the institutions and entities that create, adjudicate, and enforce the law. Other programs will enhance the ability of Moldovan institutions to administer elections in line with international standards and the ability of Moldovan political parties to build constituencies, promote participation by party members, develop platforms, and compete in electoral campaigns.

Economic Growth

U.S. assistance under this Objective will work to increase employment and incomes, improve the business environment, and reduce corruption.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): Programs administered by USAID and the U.S. Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, and the Treasury will focus on promoting economic reform, diversification of exports, and integration with European markets. Programs will support the development of business and industry clusters, financial and investment intermediation, and enhancement of Moldova's business regulatory and tax framework. Priority FY 2012 funding will seek to improve the competitiveness of the private sector and the productivity of core industries, including the high-value agriculture sector, with the goal of increasing employment and economic opportunities for Moldovan citizens.

Humanitarian Assistance

Due to budget constraints, Moldovan health and social welfare agencies struggle to meet the needs of the country's most vulnerable populations. Programs under this Objective are designed to alleviate the suffering of these groups in remote areas of the country, and prepare such communities to cope with disasters. These programs also build relationships between Moldovan citizens and citizens in the United States through the American private voluntary organizations that deliver U.S. 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 2012 funding will provide medical supplies and equipment, food, clothing, and health and emergency shelter items; meet community objectives; provide training for disaster prevention and response; execute small-scale 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 by MCC's Board in September 2009, signed in January 2010, and the 5-year implementation period started on September 1, 2010. The Compact will support a large (\$262 million) program targeted at reducing poverty through economic growth by improving the country's road network and supporting high-value agricultural production. The Compact will help increase the institutional capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture to effect policy change and establish export-enabling quality assurance systems, as well as increase the transparency of Moldova's customs regulations. U.S. 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

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: The United States carried out assessments of the democracy and rule of law sectors, together with external evaluations of USAID activities in private sector competitiveness and the rule of law. An external evaluation is planned for the USAID business-enabling environment activity to assist Moldova further to reduce impediments to business development. An FY 2010 assessment of U.S. assistance to the Center for Combating Trafficking in Persons was also conducted to determine how well law enforcement officials are handling human trafficking cases.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: The evaluation of USAID's competitiveness activity pointed out that the activity's strongest contribution was in the area of improved public-private dialogue. It also revealed the need further to reinforce product quality and pricing in order to expand into new markets. The evaluation of USAID's rule-of-law program demonstrated the need for a more results-oriented and intensive activity that balances the provision of legal services and rights protection with systemic reforms. It also revealed that the GOM's continued efforts to harmonize national laws with regional and international standards contributes to a more rapid pace of legal reform that makes it difficult for both the public and legal professionals to keep up with the law. A more robust rule-of-law program will better integrate legal reforms into Moldovan society. Performance monitoring of the U.S. Embassy's small-grants activities resulted in an increased focus on projects that meet established goals and guidelines. The U.S. Embassy also initiated a series of informal sessions for prospective small grant recipients to offer them guidance on developing project proposals that make the most effective use of U.S. resources.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: FY 2012 funding will support a focused program that is expected to result in strong performance and impact. The largest program impact with FY 2012 funds is expected to be in the area of economic growth, where U.S. efforts are expected to result in expanded markets for Moldovan products as product quality increases and pricing comes into line with the markets for those products.

Montenegro

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The goal of United States assistance to Montenegro is to help it consolidate its democratic institutions, contribute to stability in the Balkans, and support its advance toward Euro-Atlantic integration. In FY 2012, U.S. assistance programs will focus on furthering security-sector reform, supporting democratic institutions, and reducing corruption.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	10,600	10,648	*	6,340
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	8,500	8,500	*	3,140
Foreign Military Financing	1,200	1,200	*	1,200
International Military Education and Training	400	398	*	500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	500	550	*	1,500
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	10,600	10,648	*	6,340

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Montenegro	10,648	*	6,340
1 Peace and Security	2,979	*	4,260
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	831	*	1,060
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	831	*	1,060
Foreign Military Financing	1,200	*	1,200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,200	*	1,200
International Military Education and Training	398	*	500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	398	*	500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	550	*	1,500
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	500	*	500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	50	*	1,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	4,683	*	2,080
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	4,683	*	2,080
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,584	*	1,100
2.2 Good Governance	1,995	*	0
2.4 Civil Society	1,104	*	980
4 Economic Growth	2,986	*	0
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	2,986	*	0

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,486	*	0
4.8 Environment	500	*	0

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Montenegro	10,648	*	6,340
1 Peace and Security	2,979	*	4,260
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	500	*	500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,479	*	3,760
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	4,683	*	2,080
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,584	*	1,100
2.2 Good Governance	1,995	*	0
2.4 Civil Society	1,104	*	980
4 Economic Growth	2,986	*	0
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,486	*	0
4.8 Environment	500	*	0
of which: Objective 6	1,264	*	64
6.1 Program Design and Learning	200	*	0
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,064	*	64

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 its security and law enforcement institutions. Montenegro's developing military forces are working to become interoperable with North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) forces.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): The United States will help Montenegro meet the challenges posed by endemic organized crime and corruption.

U.S. programs 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.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): FMF funding supports Montenegro's NATO Membership Action Plan partnership goals. Funds will be used to support the development of a deployable explosive-ordnance-disposal unit, enhance aviation assets, and improve communications interoperability with NATO forces.

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.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): In the FY 2012 request, NADR Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) funding previously included in centrally managed budgets for the International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims' Assistance is shifted to the Montenegro bilateral budget request to increase transparency. The

CWD program will work to demilitarize surplus and unstable conventional weapons and munitions, and improve the security of weapons and ammunition storage facilities. Together, these activities reduce threats of illicit proliferation and unintended explosions. Funding will also provide continued NADR 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 and 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, as well as provide advanced training and equipment to Montenegro's Border Police to enhance its capability to conduct its mission.

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, managed by the Department of State, 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 necessary skills to strengthen government institutions, and assure economic modernization and sustained growth. Training for justice officials, including prosecutors, judges, and police, will advance implementation of the new Criminal Procedure Code, which mandates prosecutor-led criminal investigations. Provision of e-governance solutions will improve permitting, licensing, and other administrative mechanisms to promote transparency and accountability in government.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: U.S. Embassy Podgorica conducts biannual portfolio reviews, quarterly pipeline analyses, and a comprehensive set of assessments during the process of developing a strategy for the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). Separate assessments for biodiversity and gender issues were also completed in FY 2010. In FY 2011, USAID will be completing individual program Performance Management Plans and a life-of-program evaluation of the Parliamentary Strengthening program. These assessments and a subsequent interagency review of Montenegro's progress have led to a sharper focus on democracy and rule-of-law issues.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: A USAID gap analysis of Montenegro noted the lack progress on rule-of-law issues and the need to continue to fund technical assistance in this area. A new good governance program begun in FY 2011 will focus on needed reforms. IMET programs continue to prove their effectiveness, demonstrated by the number of IMET graduates who become leaders in Montenegro's deployments.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: The overall FY 2012 decrease reflects USAID ending its economic growth programs to focus on higher priorities elsewhere. The FY 2012 request for Montenegro will allow continued funding for rule-of-law assistance in the form of support and training to the recently established Joint Investigative Unit. In addition, requested FMF and IMET assistance will support Montenegro's aspirations under its NATO Membership Action Plan.

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 March 2010, Poland increased its total force in Afghanistan to 2,600 troops, and continued independent command of Ghazni province, now supplemented by more than 800 U.S. troops under Polish tactical command. In addition to the International Security and Assistance Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan, Poland maintains about 250 troops in the Balkans, mainly in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Kosovo Force, and 19 service members as part of NATO's Training Mission in Iraq. In 2009, Poland agreed to host the northern European site as part of the new Phased Adaptive Approach to Ballistic Missile Defense and signed a supplemental status-of-forces agreement with the United States. As stated by President Obama during the bilateral summit in December 2010, 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 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	49,200	49,198	*	37,200
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	0	0	*	3,000
Foreign Military Financing	47,000	47,000	*	32,000
International Military Education and Training	2,200	2,198	*	2,200
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	49,200	49,198	*	37,200

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Poland	49,198	*	37,200
1 Peace and Security	49,198	*	37,200
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	0	*	3,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	0	*	3,000
Foreign Military Financing	47,000	*	32,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	47,000	*	32,000
International Military Education and Training	2,198	*	2,200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,198	*	2,200

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Poland	49,198	*	37,200
1 Peace and Security	49,198	*	37,200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	49,198	*	34,200
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	0	*	3,000

Peace and Security

U.S. security assistance to Poland contributes to regional stability and strong political support for NATO and coalition operations. These programs are intended to maximize 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 are implemented by the U.S. Department of Defense. Beginning in FY 2012, funding is requested in support of the U.S. contribution to the Auschwitz-Birkenau Foundation in order to preserve the site of the Auschwitz-Birkenau concentration and death camp for future generations.

Assistance to Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): Funds will support the first year of a 5-year, \$15 million commitment to the Auschwitz-Birkenau Foundation, which will help ensure the success of an international effort to preserve the site of one of the most widely recognized symbols of racism and bigotry, helping future generations understand that a place of such hatred and persecution must never again be allowed to exist, and demonstrating the reality of the Holocaust to any who may doubt it.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): FMF will support the modernization of Poland's military, including its capability to deploy forces engaged in counterterrorism and international security operations. The FMF budget supports maintenance and support for Poland's C-130 aircraft (upgrades to enhance lift capability to alleviate demand on U.S. air assets), F-16 program upgrades, and pilot training; provision of specialized soldier equipment, including night vision capabilities, hand-held GPS, thermal optics, and tactical radios for Polish special operations forces; and modernization of missile and air defense controls systems to enable NATO integration.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): IMET will be used to advance professional military education in the Polish Armed Forces and Ministry of Defense, especially important in light of the April 2010 Presidential plane crash in which all the senior military leaders perished. Funds will be used for senior officer professional development, noncommissioned officer development, and a variety of technical and coalition-focused combat operations interoperability training, including special operations and other areas.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: On a continuing basis, 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 and IMET activity, and is followed by a biweekly status review of each program. The ODC garnered Polish General Staff approval to permit a Polish officer to attend the weekly meetings in order to improve bilateral effectiveness. Every two years, the Defense Security

Cooperation Agency (DSCA) conducts a Security Assistance Management Review of every security assistance case. 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 (assistance) and performance (new capabilities). ODC officers frequently discuss the status of Polish programs with visiting contractors and in-country U.S. instructor pilots, and have access to Polish self-evaluations. The contractor provides the information needed to assess the effectiveness of FMF and IMET expenditures. Certain programs have special monitoring regimes. For example, the U.S. Air Force Security Assistance Command conducts a semiannual Performance Monitoring Review of the F-16 program.

Looking more closely at output capability, U.S. European Command (EUCOM) has a yearly European Strategy 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 a year, the U.S. Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) conducts Joint Staff talks. DSCA is represented on the CJCS delegation to lead the discussion on foreign assistance. These high-level talks are supplemented by annual mid-level service-specific talks. In addition, U.S. Central Command continually evaluates performance of Polish Special Operations Forces as part of Operation Enduring Freedom in Afghanistan.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: As a result of its evaluation of the Polish Air Force programs, the United States plans to allocate FY 2012 funds towards C-130 capacity development as well as for upgrades of Polish airfields and navigational aids. As a result of an evaluation of Polish special operations and other forces' activities with ISAF in Ghazni Province, the United States plans to allocate FY 2012 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.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: As a result of Poland's success in taking military responsibility for Ghazni Province in Afghanistan, a significant portion of FY 2012 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 NATO and regional defense planning, and as a result, sustainment programs will remain a priority. Polish forces in ISAF achieved unprecedented levels of counterterror capability in 2010 due in large measure to equipment and training acquired in FY 2010 via FY 2008 and FY 2009 FMF and IMET. Indeed, the multi-year authority of FMF is crucial in realizing Polish operational goals due to inflexibility in the Polish budgeting and procurement process. Examples of equipment include tactical radios, mission planning software, and night-vision goggles. U.S. Special Operations Command and Special Operations Command Europe Joint Process Action Teams have helped to develop the counterterror skills of Polish forces to the point where they are able to perform mission planning, targeting, and mission execution successfully without the help of U.S. forces.

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 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	100	95	*	100
International Military Education and Training	100	95	*	100
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	100	95	*	100

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Portugal	95	*	100
1 Peace and Security	95	*	100
International Military Education and Training	95	*	100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	95	*	100

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Portugal	95	*	100
1 Peace and Security	95	*	100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	95	*	100

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, the internal reorganization of its services, 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 the United States, NATO, and coalition forces. In FY 2011, IMET will provide joint and combined operations training.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: Success of the IMET program is monitored based on Portuguese contributions to international military operations, and is otherwise maintained for the purpose of providing Portugal access to the preferential purchasing status available to the Foreign Military Sales program (FMS). Training courses purchased through IMET directly support the professionalization of the Portuguese armed forces, and are often selected for relevance to FMS equipment purchases, directly supporting the sustainment of long-term interoperability between United States and Portuguese forces. The fact that Portugal continues to operate U.S. weapons systems effectively in various United Nations and NATO deployments worldwide demonstrates the effectiveness of U.S. military training programs.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: Continued IMET assistance pays great benefits in the United States-Portugal military-to-military relationship, and ongoing monitoring of the program does not indicate any significant shift in the objectives and tactics of the IMET program. In FY 2010, Portugal trained military personnel in the United States under IMET, and used the preferential purchasing status to acquire extensive additional training under commercial sales. Portugal expanded its contributions to international military operations and continued cooperation with the United States on mutual goals on the African continent. Portuguese Navy recipients of IMET training strengthened Portugal's ability to patrol and interdict narcotics shipments.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: The FY 2012 request will strengthen Portugal's ability to cooperate in international counterterrorism activities, particularly as part of the International Security Assistance Force in Afghanistan. The relatively small investment contained in the FY 2012 request for IMET will pay large dividends in terms of the United States-Portugal relationship.

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 Afghanistan and Kosovo. 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 in 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 the U.S. goal of enhancing stability in this sensitive and important region. U.S. assistance will support Romania in completing its military modernization, improving its interoperability with United States 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 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	14,700	14,760	*	14,800
Foreign Military Financing	13,000	13,000	*	13,000
International Military Education and Training	1,700	1,760	*	1,800
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	14,700	14,760	*	14,800

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Romania	14,760	*	14,800
1 Peace and Security	14,760	*	14,800
Foreign Military Financing	13,000	*	13,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	13,000	*	13,000
International Military Education and Training	1,760	*	1,800
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,760	*	1,800

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Romania	14,760	*	14,800
1 Peace and Security	14,760	*	14,800
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	14,760	*	14,800

Peace and Security

U.S. security assistance will facilitate Romania's continued integration into NATO, expand its capabilities, and support continued contributions to coalition operations in Afghanistan and peacekeeping efforts in Kosovo. Assistance is tailored toward meeting common United States and Romanian security interests and goals. U.S. military assistance will contribute to Romania's modernization efforts, key communications and information technology, and training of its military personnel. These programs will be implemented through the U.S. Department of 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 Romanian Armed Forces. A significant portion of IMET for FY 2012 will be used to provide professional development courses to junior officers and noncommissioned officers.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: The U.S. Government periodically assesses the performance of its security assistance to Romania according to the Romanian Government's ability to deploy units capable of participating in coalition operations.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: Romania has maintained a battalion of mechanized infantry in Afghanistan along with Special Operations forces, virtually free of caveats. U.S. foreign assistance allows Romania to continue to commit forces to these missions. A further indication of the success of U.S. security assistance to Romania is the consideration being given to making the Romanian Combat Training Center a substitute for training at Joint Multinational Training Command, rather than an augmentation. This endorsement elevates the training center to world-class status.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: With the FY 2012 request level remaining largely unchanged from FY 2010, Romania will be able to continue to expand its Special Operations forces capability with a goal of deploying a battalion to the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan in 2012, and has committed to deploy one C-130 to ISAF operations in July 2011. This represents an increase in commitment and a contribution of an important asset.

Russia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance programs are designed to promote Russia's role as a stable, democratic, and reliable partner in addressing crucial global issues, to support United States-Russian cooperation in areas of common interest, to advance priorities outlined by the Bilateral Presidential Commission Working Groups, and to leverage Russia's considerable resources to solve domestic and international problems. At the same time, the United States will support organizations that encourage the adoption of policies and practices that respect democratic norms on issues such as human rights, civil society, and the rule of law. U.S. engagement will encourage Russia's institutions to adopt such policies and practices, which would be consistent with Russia's 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 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	71,595	71,500	*	64,635
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	59,000	59,000	*	52,335
Global Health and Child Survival - State	3,000	3,000	*	2,000
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	8,500	8,500	*	9,500
International Military Education and Training	95	0	*	0
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,000	1,000	*	800
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	71,595	71,500	*	64,635

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Russia	71,500	*	64,635
1 Peace and Security	11,471	*	9,361
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	10,471	*	8,561
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,400	*	1,000
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	653	*	571
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,908	*	800
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	6,510	*	6,190
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,000	*	800
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,000	*	800
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	37,021	*	35,434

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	37,021	*	35,434
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	8,767	*	8,414
2.2 Good Governance	8,643	*	7,951
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,570	*	3,135
2.4 Civil Society	16,041	*	15,934
3 Investing in People	22,508	*	19,340
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	11,008	*	7,840
3.1 Health	8,268	*	6,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	2,740	*	1,840
Global Health and Child Survival - State	3,000	*	2,000
3.1 Health	3,000	*	2,000
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	8,500	*	9,500
3.1 Health	8,500	*	9,500
4 Economic Growth	500	*	500
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	500	*	500
4.8 Environment	500	*	500

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Russia	71,500	*	64,635
1 Peace and Security	11,471	*	9,361
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	2,400	*	1,800
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	*	0
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	653	*	571
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,908	*	800
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	6,510	*	6,190
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	37,021	*	35,434
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	8,767	*	8,414
2.2 Good Governance	8,643	*	7,951
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,570	*	3,135
2.4 Civil Society	16,041	*	15,934
3 Investing in People	22,508	*	19,340
3.1 Health	19,768	*	17,500
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	2,740	*	1,840
4 Economic Growth	500	*	500
4.8 Environment	500	*	500
of which: Objective 6	6,204	*	6,431
6.1 Program Design and Learning	469	*	1,285
6.2 Administration and Oversight	5,735	*	5,146

Peace and Security

U.S. assistance under this Objective will focus on reducing the threat of trafficking in WMD and related materiel, narcotics, and human trafficking. In addition, U.S. efforts will focus on law enforcement training and criminal justice reform and conflict mitigation in the North Caucasus.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): The Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will support efforts to combat organized and transnational crime, including narcotics trafficking, money laundering, human trafficking, and cybercrime, and implement law enforcement and criminal justice reforms. U.S. assistance in the North Caucasus will focus on conflict mitigation and human rights programs to stem the spread of violence and instability, and on recovery and reintegration programs that undercut the appeal of extremist ideologies by promoting economic opportunities, good governance, youth engagement, health, community development, and civic participation. AEECA funds will support nongovernmental 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 weapons scientists and improve opportunities for young scientists.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): While Russia's export control system is technically sound, there is still considerable room for improvement. In FY 2012, as Russia increases internal efforts to make improvements to its system, the Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program will begin a gradual drawdown of resources dedicated to Russia as a move toward a partnering relationship is made. EXBS will finish projects already underway, including the development of export-control training courses that will be incorporated into the Customs Academy's curriculum. New activities will be targeted, including bilateral exchanges designed to secure the gains that have been made through the EXBS program, avoid backsliding, and provide a forum for both sides to share information on addressing changing threats. EXBS will also foster opportunities for Russia to assume greater responsibility for helping its trading partners to improve their export control systems.

Governing Justly and Democratically

Promoting democratic reform in Russia remains a top priority for the United States. As in past years, Department of State and USAID programs under this Objective constitute the majority of the FY 2012 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 civil society to strengthen nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and other groups, build peer-to-peer links, and promote awareness and observance of human rights and the rule of law.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): U.S. programs will improve the capacity of NGOs to promote civic participation (including through improvements in e-governance technologies), advocate on behalf of public interests, work to achieve an environment in which NGOs can operate more effectively, develop policy alternatives, and implement activities in areas such as anticorruption, tolerance, human rights, and civic education. U.S. support will strengthen independent media by increasing the professionalism of journalists and expanding the application of information communication technologies, as well as by fostering associations and networks within Russia and with counterparts in other countries, including through the use of new communications technologies. 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. At 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; officially, the number of people with registered cases of HIV exceeds 400,000, while the Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS estimates that 980,000 people are living with HIV/AIDS nationwide. Meanwhile, Russia ranks 12th worldwide among high-TB-burden countries, and multi-drug-resistant (MDR) 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. Resources requested to combat TB in the Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA) and Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) accounts are coordinated to support consolidated USAID programming to address this challenge. Health activities under this heading will support the principles of the GHI, improving health outcomes by working with partner countries to build a sustainable response by investing in health systems and promoting innovation.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): The majority of AEECA health funding will be devoted to helping Russia combat TB. Other collaborative efforts will focus on improving the reproductive health of mothers and children's welfare, as well as on advancing cooperation with Russia in responding to global health challenges, such as polio, 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.

- **Tuberculosis (TB):** 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.
- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health:** U.S. assistance will be focused on expanding access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and information and reproductive health care on a sustainable basis.
- **Social Services:** Cooperation to improve social services and protection for vulnerable children is an important area of collaboration with Russian Government counterparts. The United States will support interventions in the area of integrated social services programming, with a dual focus on building centers of excellence to foster the sustainability of U.S. investments in this area and on enhancing civil society by strengthening community response to Russia's child-welfare crisis.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS): In FY 2012, 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 HIV/AIDS 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 the most at-risk populations. Proven programs will be transitioned to Russian Government financial support. The United States will continue to promote United States-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: Russia will receive significant support to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs and to support orphans and vulnerable children. In particular, Russia will receive limited support to target injecting drug users and other most at-risk populations with integrated prevention, care, and support programs in selected regions, and will seek to institutionalize effective models at the Federal level.
- Tuberculosis (TB): Funds will be used to support TB prevention, detection, and MDR-TB treatment work in targeted regions to develop and implement best practices and models that can be replicated nationwide.

Economic Growth

Limited U.S. Government efforts under this Objective will center on environmental protection. Due to its size and its concentration of fresh water and forest cover, environmental issues in Russia take on a regional and global significance.

Assistance to Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): In FY 2012, the U.S. Forest Service and USAID will continue to work with the Russian Government and Russian specialists to promote sustainable forest management, habitat management, and the conservation of biodiversity in Russia. This will be achieved through a combination of technical exchanges, training, collaborative research work, pilot projects, and policy engagement.

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 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 (PMP) is an important tool for managing the performance of individual projects and at the program level. In addition to indicators, evaluations and assessments complement routine performance monitoring efforts with more rigorous, in-depth analyses on topics of special interest.

In November 2010, USAID completed an independent impact evaluation of its local and regional governance activities in promoting decentralization and the capacity of sub-national governmental units from September 2001 to December 2010. The evaluation findings showed that USAID-funded assistance to Russia in local governance and fiscal decentralization advanced Russian local-government reforms, and further refinements in the system of fiscal federalism at the national level and regional levels should be continued. At the national level, U.S.-funded Russian think tanks provided vital expert advice and technical assistance over the past 15 years in a great number of major legislative and regulatory reforms relating to local government, housing and public services sector reforms, and fiscal decentralization. USAID is in the process of developing a three- to five-year monitoring and evaluation plan to accompany a new strategic plan. Specific attention will be given in FY 2011 to evaluations of civil society and North Caucasus programs.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: A new USAID strategy is being developed that will take into account the findings of a recently conducted local governance evaluation and environmental assessments, in addition to gender, microeconomics, and donor assessments. The local governance impact evaluation recommended work on the demand

side of local government, e.g., to strengthen the capacity of civil society organizations and the general citizenry to interact constructively with local governments on issues of local importance. USAID will continue support for the implementation of local government reforms at the municipal level, and expand the reach of USAID assistance by using credible regional organizations to work intensively with promising local municipalities. Each year, USAID 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 FY 2010 Portfolio Review, USAID will initiate regular systematic evaluations and a comprehensive new PMP for all new project starts, including the recently launched North Caucasus Assistance Program.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: Based on the results of the above-mentioned assessments, FY 2012 AEECA funding requested for the Governing Justly and Democratically Objective will allow the United States to expand its current civil society program to strengthen incentives for NGOs and local governments to work together to enhance citizen participation to implement reforms. Lessons learned from the local governance evaluation will form the basis of future activities in areas such as e-governance, accountability, and transparency.

Serbia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

A fully democratic and prosperous Serbia will be stable and will contribute to the peaceful development of the region. Serbia's integration into the European Union (EU) and other international institutions is key to U.S. foreign policy interests in the region; however, hurdles to achieving that integration remain in numerous areas, such as the need to exercise deeper respect for human rights and implement democratic reforms, combat economic crime, address regional imbalances (particularly in the south and southwest), and create conditions that support widespread economic growth. Corruption remains a significant problem in Serbia, undermining the rule of law, slowing economic development, reducing investor confidence and foreign investment, and eroding public trust in public institutions. Focused U.S. support is essential in helping Serbia strengthen and entrench democratic institutions and good governance, increase the capacity of civil society organizations, overcome past ethnic divisions, foster broad-based economic progress, and build good relationships with its neighbors.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	51,900	51,553	*	39,050
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	49,000	49,000	*	33,500
Foreign Military Financing	1,000	1,000	*	2,000
International Military Education and Training	900	903	*	900
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,000	650	*	2,650
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	51,900	51,553	*	39,050

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Serbia	51,553	*	39,050
1 Peace and Security	4,258	*	6,850
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	1,705	*	1,300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,457	*	1,300
1.5 Transnational Crime	248	*	0
Foreign Military Financing	1,000	*	2,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000	*	2,000
International Military Education and Training	903	*	900
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	903	*	900
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	650	*	2,650
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	650	*	650

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	*	2,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	27,233	*	18,375
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	27,233	*	18,375
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	7,948	*	4,803
2.2 Good Governance	5,923	*	3,371
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,172	*	1,226
2.4 Civil Society	11,190	*	8,975
3 Investing in People	145	*	90
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	145	*	90
3.2 Education	145	*	90
4 Economic Growth	19,917	*	13,735
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	19,917	*	13,735
4.5 Agriculture	5,643	*	5,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	12,292	*	8,235
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,982	*	500

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Serbia	51,553	*	39,050
1 Peace and Security	4,258	*	6,850
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	650	*	650
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,360	*	6,200
1.5 Transnational Crime	248	*	0
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	27,233	*	18,375
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	7,948	*	4,803
2.2 Good Governance	5,923	*	3,371
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,172	*	1,226
2.4 Civil Society	11,190	*	8,975
3 Investing in People	145	*	90
3.2 Education	145	*	90
4 Economic Growth	19,917	*	13,735
4.2 Trade and Investment	0	*	0
4.5 Agriculture	5,643	*	5,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	12,292	*	8,235
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,982	*	500
of which: Objective 6	4,052	*	4,050
6.1 Program Design and Learning	757	*	750
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,295	*	3,300

Peace and Security

Funding under this Objective will support programs implemented by the U.S. Departments of State and Defense to help improve Serbia's border security, law enforcement and justice sector capacity, further defense reform, and destroy dangerous ordnance.

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, combat terrorism, investigate and prosecute war crimes cases, and secure Serbia's borders. U.S. assistance will also improve investigative skills of law enforcement officers throughout Serbia.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): Funds will be used to further defense cooperation and help transform specific Serbian Armed Forces' capabilities to train and deploy with other regional partners for United Nations (UN) and EU peacekeeping operations. Targeted assistance will also help modernize Serbia's existing North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Partnership for Peace declared forces, consisting of motorized infantry, military police, chemical defense, and deployable medical teams.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): IMET training will facilitate the increased professionalization of the Serbian Ministry of Defense and Armed Forces, enabling greater efficacy in the building of bilateral and regional partnerships, as well as expanding peacekeeping competencies for use in UN, EU, and potentially future NATO operations.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): The United States will work with Serbia to counter weapons proliferation, including illicit trafficking in conventional weapons, through the NADR Export Control and Related Border Security Program. Promoting sound import-export controls helps deter terrorist access to weapons of mass destruction and materiel. In the FY 2012 request, NADR Conventional Weapons Destruction funding previously included in centrally managed budgets for the International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims' Assistance is shifted to the Serbia bilateral budget request to increase transparency. This assistance will continue efforts to rid Serbia of dangerous ordnance.

Governing Justly and Democratically

U.S. assistance will 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): U.S. programs will help to improve the administration and transparency of Serbia's courts, promote accountability on the part of public officials, and improve local governance, strengthening the country's democratic institutions and fostering long-term stability. Assistance programs implemented by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will continue to focus on judicial reform and improved governance. Other programs will promote citizen engagement to advance democratic reforms by building the capacity of civil society organizations and fostering a more supportive environment for this engagement. In-depth training and capacity building will help to strengthen independent media, which is essential to promoting reform and democratic and accountable governance. Department of State-managed 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.

Investing in People

A skilled workforce is crucial to accelerating Serbia's progress in areas of democratic and economic reform.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): Department of State public diplomacy programs will promote linkages with the United States and strengthened leadership skills among Serbian students, scholars, and educational institutions.

- Higher Education: Funding will support English-language training and guidance aimed at increasing opportunities for Serbians to study in the United States.

Economic Growth

Serbia has made notable progress in economic reforms, but in order to realize its EU membership goal, 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. While Serbia's economic situation has improved in a number of areas, unemployment remains high, especially among youth. Further progress is needed in creating a legal and policy framework for broad-based economic growth and expanding economic opportunity to less developed areas, particularly in southern Serbia.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): U.S. programs support increased foreign investment and economic growth. USAID programs will strengthen Serbia's macroeconomic stability through support for fiscal responsibility, and improving local economic growth and management of public resources. These programs will also help Serbia to expand its financial markets. U.S. assistance will continue to help Serbian businesses, particularly in the agriculture sector, to become more competitive and expand into internal and regional markets. Agriculture is one of Serbia's most promising sectors for near-term growth in exports and income. U.S. assistance is helping Serbia to restructure its agricultural sector, improve livelihoods, and shift to a more broad-based market economy in preparation for EU and World Trade Organization accession.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: U.S. Embassy Belgrade employs a multi-layered approach to monitor and evaluate U.S. foreign assistance programs and resources. In FY 2010, the U.S. Government completed its amended Country Strategic Plan for Serbia for FY 2011-15. USAID conducted a number of evaluations and sector assessments as part of that effort. Conclusions and recommendations from these undertakings were incorporated into the revised Country Strategic Plan, along with key assessments in biodiversity and gender. In FY 2011, USAID completed civil society and media assessments to guide programming in those sectors. As resources permit, additional evaluations will be completed on programs in line with USAID's new evaluation guidelines. The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) also conducted assessments of several of its capacity-building projects.

Use of Performance Information in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Based on the Mission Strategic Resource Plan (MSRP), the Operational Plan, the Performance Plan and Report, and anticipated program budget reductions, U.S. assistance to Serbia will become even more targeted to where it is most needed and where the United States can have the greatest impact. Embassy Belgrade will continue to coordinate all activities through productive partnerships to ensure that

assistance programs advance U.S. interests and MSRP goals. Based on assessments and ongoing planning processes, USDA will be phasing out capacity-building projects in cases where the Serbian Government now has the capacity to provide these services to the people of Serbia.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: With Serbia having made progress towards EU accession, there is now a considerable opening for reform and the possibility to build on previous U.S. assistance to advance Serbia's Euro-Atlantic integration. Resources are targeted accordingly and in consideration of EU and other donor assistance.

Slovakia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The goal of United States security assistance to Slovakia is to support its continuing contribution to North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) operations and regional stability. U.S. assistance provides critical support to Slovakia's expanding contributions to NATO missions, particularly in Afghanistan. The continuation of U.S. assistance towards the achievement of security objectives 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 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	2,150	2,214	*	2,150
Foreign Military Financing	1,250	1,250	*	1,250
International Military Education and Training	900	964	*	900
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	2,150	2,214	*	2,150

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Slovakia	2,214	*	2,150
1 Peace and Security	2,214	*	2,150
Foreign Military Financing	1,250	*	1,250
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,250	*	1,250
International Military Education and Training	964	*	900
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	964	*	900

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Slovakia	2,214	*	2,150
1 Peace and Security	2,214	*	2,150
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,214	*	2,150

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 Slovakia's niche capabilities for NATO, strengthen its ability to contribute to NATO peacekeeping missions, and enable it to 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.

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. Specific requested equipment of benefit to forces deploying to the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan includes tactical communications equipment, night-vision devices, and handheld global positioning systems. This equipment is a key enabler for modern militaries and is intended to increase the tactical capabilities and combat effectiveness of a battalion-sized mechanized unit.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): IMET will support the continued development of professional, educated, and Western-oriented noncommissioned officer and officer corps. Training will also support Slovakia's development of explosive ordinance disposal and counter-nuclear, -biological, and -chemical capabilities.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: To monitor the impact of IMET programs in Slovakia, U.S. Embassy Bratislava hosts regular meetings of program graduates. 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 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, are used to identify future needs 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, the United States is directing security assistance resources to provide tactical communications equipment to make Slovak deployed units fully interoperable with NATO command and control elements. After considering the status of Slovakia's military training, the United States will continue technical support to the military training center.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: The FY 2012 request for Slovakia 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.-funded, state-of-the-art simulations center. IMET training opportunities and FMF funds are targeted to units and needs that facilitate deployment to operations of importance to the United States and increase interoperability with NATO forces. Better equipment and familiarity with U.S. military tactics and methods generate confidence in Slovak military units that they are able to deploy and operate alongside United States and other NATO forces. Slovakia's decision nearly to double its commitment to ISAF is a testament to the effectiveness of the FMF and IMET programs and reinforces the Department of State's decision to continue to support Slovakia's efforts by providing security assistance.

Slovenia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Despite its small size, Slovenia's military personnel work alongside United States and international forces on stabilization and reconstruction efforts around the globe; Slovenia currently has troops deployed in Afghanistan, Kosovo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Lebanon, Syria, and Somalia. 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 more broadly. Continued U.S. security assistance will help Slovenia maintain its position as a positive and stabilizing influence in Southeast Europe and will assist its forces further to 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 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	1,200	1,194	*	1,200
Foreign Military Financing	500	500	*	500
International Military Education and Training	700	694	*	700
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	1,200	1,194	*	1,200

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Slovenia	1,194	*	1,200
1 Peace and Security	1,194	*	1,200
Foreign Military Financing	500	*	500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	500	*	500
International Military Education and Training	694	*	700
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	694	*	700

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Slovenia	1,194	*	1,200
1 Peace and Security	1,194	*	1,200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,194	*	1,200

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 by the U.S. Department of Defense.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): FMF funding will provide exposure to multinational operations concepts with Joint Multinational Training Command and Joint Multinational Readiness Center rotations. The main goal for FMF assistance will be to support deployed forces with equipment and maintenance as well as with specialized training.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): IMET training will further strengthen the professionalism and leadership skills of the Slovenian Armed Forces' military and civilian personnel, focusing on mid- to senior-level professional military education and deployability in support of NATO operations. 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 noncommissioned officer and officer level, Slovenia's IMET alumni are key leaders in the units currently deploying to Afghanistan and Kosovo.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: U.S. Embassy Ljubljana provides oversight of IMET and FMF programs through a Political-Military Task Force chaired by the Ambassador, and holds monthly meetings. The Embassy's Office of Defense Cooperation (ODC) provides day-to-day planning, coordination, and execution of these programs and develops training and equipment assistance plans in coordination with the Ministry of Defense and the Training Command of the Slovenian Armed Forces. These plans include short-term (e.g., OMLT deployment, NATO unit certification) and long-term (e.g., NATO Force Goals and interoperability) goals in support of the U.S. Embassy's Mission Strategic Resource Plan and the U.S. European Command (EUCOM)'s 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, the ODC works closely with the Ministry of Defense to maximize the number of students who can participate. The ODC tracks where Slovenian IMET alumni are assigned following their training.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: In conjunction with EUCOM and the Slovenian General Staff, the ODC developed a country plan for FY 2010, which is a working document that outlines goals and implementation mechanisms and is reviewed and revised as necessary by EUCOM, the ODC, and the Political-Military Task Force to evaluate progress toward goals. Reflecting Slovenia's 2009 decision to deploy an OMLT to Afghanistan beginning in October 2010, U.S. assistance will continue to focus on deployable combat forces. One SAF battalion received NATO unit certification in November 2010. Analyzing Slovenia's international deployments is also a key indicator. In 2010, Slovenia increased its troops in the International Security Assistance Force in Afghanistan from 70 to 90, and began operating an OMLT without caveats for the first time. This followed ODC planning, coordination, and allocation of assistance resources.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: The focusing of FMF and IMET assistance in a balanced way on noncommissioned 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 United States assistance targeted at enhancing its counterterrorism capabilities, including 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 the capacity of Turkey's law enforcement agencies; maximize Turkish cooperation with other countries, especially Afghanistan; and enhance the interoperability of its military with North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) forces.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	7,995	8,187	*	5,600
International Military Education and Training	5,000	4,992	*	4,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	0	0	*	500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,995	3,195	*	1,100
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	7,995	8,187	*	5,600

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Turkey	8,187	*	5,600
1 Peace and Security	8,187	*	5,600
International Military Education and Training	4,992	*	4,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,992	*	4,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	0	*	500
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	0	*	500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,195	*	1,100
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,845	*	250
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,350	*	850

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Turkey	8,187	*	5,600
1 Peace and Security	8,187	*	5,600
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,845	*	250
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,350	*	850
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,992	*	4,000
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	0	*	500
of which: Objective 6	0	*	25
6.2 Administration and Oversight	0	*	25

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 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 the Turkish National Police (TNP), Jandarma officers, and customs officials.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): NADR-funded Antiterrorism 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 the TNP, as well as Justice Ministry officials to build their capacity to investigate and prosecute criminals successfully. The RLA also reviews Turkish antiterrorism laws and works with the Ministry of Justice to make these laws more effective in combating international crime. Turkey is included in two U.S. Regional Strategic Initiatives for counterterrorism: one covering the countries of the Eastern Mediterranean, the other covering Iraq's neighbors. These programs use ATA funding to provide advanced counterterrorism training with a regional emphasis to Turkey's law enforcement agencies. 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 U.S. Embassy 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 RLA
- EXBS - Political/Military Section

For example, ATA courses on topics such as preventing attacks on soft targets and protecting digital infrastructure are arranged by the RSO. Data are collected on graduates of ATA classes on their experience as trainers and on how they use their new skills on the job. These data help 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 received more resources from the Turkish Government for defense procurement, based in part on their recognition of the value of the FMF program. As such, the U.S. Government has now ended FMF funding for Turkey. Meanwhile, the IMET program has grown in importance. IMET assistance to Turkey is substantively transforming, and directly improving, NATO interoperability. It is also enhancing deployed troop capabilities in coalition operations in Iraq and Afghanistan. Based on this strong performance, robust IMET funding is being requested for FY 2012.

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. In FY 2010, seizures of illicit narcotics and arrests of narcotic smugglers in Turkey's airports dramatically increased over FY 2009 levels as a direct result of U.S.-funded training on interdiction. Further assistance will build on this success by supporting Turkish law enforcement's risk analysis and vehicle tracking capabilities.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: Turkey is committed to the fight against terrorism and narcotics, both within Turkey and in the broader region. The FY 2012 request will support Turkey's coalition operations in Iraq and Afghanistan, and military education. The latter will continue to enhance Turkey's military interoperability with United States and NATO forces.

Ukraine

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The overarching goal of United States assistance in Ukraine is the development of a democratic, prosperous, and secure Ukraine, fully integrated into the Euro-Atlantic community. To achieve this goal, the United States will continue to promote the development of sustainable institutions that advance democracy, nuclear security, nonproliferation, the rule of law, energy security, human rights, and economic growth. Progress on Ukraine's reforms and integration into European structures remains fragile and inconsistent. Major challenges include the severe impact of the global financial crisis on Ukraine, energy insecurity, corruption, and recent backsliding on democratic reforms. Despite these challenges, and with U.S. assistance, Ukraine has made substantial progress on reforms in some areas that move it closer toward European Union (EU) standards. U.S. assistance will also help Ukraine address HIV/AIDS, promote market-based economic policies, increase energy security, expand its considerable agricultural capacity, and address development needs in Crimea.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	123,078	117,932	*	126,378
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	89,000	89,000	*	79,100
Foreign Military Financing	11,000	11,000	*	9,000
Global Health and Child Survival - State	14,678	9,528	*	29,378
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	4,000	4,000	*	4,500
International Military Education and Training	1,900	1,904	*	1,900
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,500	2,500	*	2,500
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	123,078	117,932	*	126,378

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Ukraine	117,932	*	126,378
1 Peace and Security	39,930	*	38,348
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	24,526	*	24,948
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	20,088	*	19,915
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,957	*	3,570
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,481	*	1,463
Foreign Military Financing	11,000	*	9,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	11,000	*	9,000
International Military Education and Training	1,904	*	1,900
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,904	*	1,900

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,500	*	2,500
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,000	*	1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,500	*	1,500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	31,777	*	28,253
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	31,777	*	28,253
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	6,769	*	6,612
2.2 Good Governance	10,330	*	10,751
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,675	*	1,854
2.4 Civil Society	13,003	*	9,036
3 Investing in People	21,341	*	38,556
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	7,813	*	4,678
3.1 Health	7,283	*	4,200
3.2 Education	530	*	478
Global Health and Child Survival - State	9,528	*	29,378
3.1 Health	9,528	*	29,378
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	4,000	*	4,500
3.1 Health	4,000	*	4,500
4 Economic Growth	22,484	*	20,037
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	22,484	*	20,037
4.2 Trade and Investment	3,708	*	3,000
4.3 Financial Sector	3,435	*	2,800
4.4 Infrastructure	6,008	*	7,000
4.5 Agriculture	2,950	*	2,500
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	4,996	*	3,737
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,387	*	1,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	2,400	*	1,184
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	2,400	*	1,184
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	2,400	*	1,184

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Ukraine	117,932	*	126,378
1 Peace and Security	39,930	*	38,348
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	21,088	*	20,915
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	17,361	*	15,970
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,481	*	1,463
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	31,777	*	28,253
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	6,769	*	6,612
2.2 Good Governance	10,330	*	10,751
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,675	*	1,854
2.4 Civil Society	13,003	*	9,036

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
3 Investing in People	21,341	*	38,556
3.1 Health	20,811	*	38,078
3.2 Education	530	*	478
4 Economic Growth	22,484	*	20,037
4.2 Trade and Investment	3,708	*	3,000
4.3 Financial Sector	3,435	*	2,800
4.4 Infrastructure	6,008	*	7,000
4.5 Agriculture	2,950	*	2,500
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	4,996	*	3,737
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,387	*	1,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	2,400	*	1,184
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	2,400	*	1,184
of which: Objective 6	6,307	*	7,419
6.1 Program Design and Learning	564	*	944
6.2 Administration and Oversight	5,743	*	6,475

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 to increase interoperability with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), as Ukraine continues to participate, through the Partnership for Peace, in virtually every NATO-flagged military operation. In addition, the harmonization of Ukraine's law-enforcement bodies with European standards is essential to the country's European integration. Assistance within this Objective will also focus on 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 this Objective contributes to nuclear safety through the United States' multi-year commitment to support Ukraine and others in restoring the damaged Chornobyl nuclear facility to a safe condition. Funds are dedicated to completing the containment structure over the destroyed nuclear reactor successfully, and securing and storing spent nuclear fuel. AEECA assistance programs will also help strengthen border control and management, harmonize law enforcement with EU standards, fight cyber crime, and prevent and combat trafficking in persons.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): FMF will provide equipment that will improve the capability of Ukraine's Joint Rapid Reaction Forces to participate in multinational operations. Funds will also support resident defense advisory assistance for the Ukrainian Defense Ministry and for the development of Ukraine's special operations forces. Additional funds will be allocated to increase overall interoperability and support capability upgrades in the army, navy, and air force.

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 noncommissioned officer corps, broaden the understanding and application of Western military concepts for company and field grade officers, and

advance 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 Reaction 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 English to members of its military.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): Funds will be used to support Department of State programs to help the Government of Ukraine (GOU) counter transnational threats such as international terrorism and proliferation of WMD-related commodities and technology. Ukraine's strategic trade control system is structurally at or near international standards. However, implementation is lacking, especially with respect to licensing procedures and enforcement. Ukraine's licensing body, the State Service for Export Control, has been chronically underfunded, and law enforcement continues to experience an acute need for inspection and detection equipment and related training. In FY 2012, the Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program will provide training and assistance designed to improve Ukraine's regulations and procedures related to control over brokering, catch-all controls, intangible transfers of technology, and transit and transshipment. EXBS will host exchanges with U.S. Government officials that focus on effective imposition of administrative penalties and best practices for investigation and prosecution of criminal export control violations. Development of export-control-specific courses at the border guard and customs academies will also be continued. The Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) program responds to security threats and risks to indigenous populations posed by landmines and unexploded ordnance, as well as from excess, loosely secured, and otherwise at-risk small arms and light weapons, portable air defense weapons, and ammunition. In FY 2012, the CWD program will continue to support activities aimed at improving stockpile security.

Governing Justly and Democratically

The political situation in Ukraine is fragile, with progress in some areas and backsliding in others. U.S. assistance programs will work to consolidate and build upon the democratic progress made since the 2004 Orange Revolution, promote participatory and accountable governance, increase informed civic participation and political competition, strengthen the rule of law, and promote justice system reform.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): U.S. assistance aims to improve governance by supporting the decentralization of political power and increasing the capacity, transparency, and accountability of Ukraine's Parliament. In order to strengthen the rule of law, the United States will provide technical assistance to improve legislation related to the judiciary and criminal procedure in accordance with Ukraine's international obligations and human rights standards, strengthen institutions charged with judicial administration and education, improve case management, and strengthen the ability of judges to act independently. The U.S. Government will also build the capacity of legal advocacy networks and help improve the quality of legal education. In order to increase access to objective information, U.S. assistance will promote an environment in which independent media can flourish, build the capacity of media outlets, and improve the professionalism and quality of journalism. U.S. programs will work to improve the operating environment for civil society, bolster the management and financial sustainability of nongovernmental organizations, and strengthen the capacity of civil society to advocate on behalf of citizen interests, increase civic activism, and perform a watchdog role on government behavior. U.S. assistance will support community-based initiatives through small grants, training, and exchanges. U.S. assistance will continue to support anticorruption reforms, including through development and implementation of a legal framework that complies with Ukraine's international

obligations and the implementation of standardized educational testing. Assistance will improve the capacity of local government to improve budget management and implementation, increase outreach to citizens, advocate for sensible policies impacting local government, and improve the quality and reliability of municipal services. U.S. assistance will strengthen political competition, including by building the capacity of political parties to represent citizens' interests better and increasing the demand for more effective representation of the public interest by political parties and elected officials. U.S. programs will also promote free, fair, and participatory Parliamentary elections in 2012 by supporting initiatives such as nonpartisan civic monitoring.

Investing in People

U.S. assistance will build Ukraine's capacity to respond to serious health challenges and supports targeted higher education programming. Resources requested to combat tuberculosis in the Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA) and Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) accounts are coordinated to support consolidated USAID programming to address this challenge. Health activities under this heading will support the principles of the GHI, improving health outcomes by working with partner countries to build a sustainable response by investing in health systems and promoting innovation.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): U.S. assistance will strengthen the capacity of the GOU 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. Funding will also support limited interventions in higher education.

- **Tuberculosis (TB):** U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) programs will help control Ukraine's rapidly increasing TB epidemic and contain growing rates of drug resistant TB by improving diagnosis, case management, and drug supply management.
- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health:** U.S. resources will increase the availability and use of modern family planning methods to reduce continued high reliance on abortion.
- **Higher Education:** U.S. Department of Agriculture programs will support faculty exchanges and university partnerships.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS): With the most severe HIV/AIDS epidemic in the region, programs will build the capacity of government and nongovernmental organizations 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. 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. Funding will provide strategic support to the country's national HIV/AIDS response by strengthening programs, policies, country leadership, and resources for HIV/AIDS. U.S. assistance will also seek to mitigate Ukraine's growing TB problem.

- **Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR):** 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.

- Tuberculosis (TB): The United States will seek to strengthen Ukraine's response to TB, increasing the amount of resources devoted to the populations most at-risk for contracting TB.

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. assistance will focus on reducing energy dependence, developing the financial sector, and building enabling environments for trade and investment, the financial sector, and the business and agricultural sectors. These efforts will promote growth, improve the investment climate, facilitate Ukraine's EU integration, help support recovery from the effects of the global financial crisis, and help Ukraine fulfill its International Monetary Fund and World Trade Organization commitments. Activities will also focus on improving policies, laws, regulations, and administrative practices affecting the private sector's ability to compete. 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. Proposed activities will support a lower-emissions development pathway for Ukraine. Financial sector activities will target systemic weaknesses exposed by the financial crisis, and will include banking, capital market, debt, and pension reform. Sustained assistance, including technical assistance and policy advocacy, will help develop a stable, resilient, and transparent financial sector that supports long-term economic growth. Funding will also promote anticorruption measures and support business internships and exchanges to build human capital. Agricultural assistance will improve productivity through market-oriented reforms, increase access to finance, and increase the capacity of producers and industry associations. These efforts will accelerate and broaden economic recovery in Ukraine and increase the country's contribution to global food security efforts.

Humanitarian Assistance

U.S. assistance through the Department of State will work to alleviate the suffering of the neediest population groups in Crimea and the depressed areas of eastern Ukraine.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): The U.S. Government will provide medical supplies and equipment, food, clothing, and health and emergency shelter items; respond to disasters; and execute small-scale reconstruction projects. U.S. assistance will be focused on the elderly, disabled, orphans, children, the extremely poor, and the institutionalized.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: The Office of Defense Cooperation (ODC) conducted several program management reviews that showed that the Ukrainian Armed Forces' lack of funding has affected several transformation timelines. In FY 2009, the 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.

A Governing Justly and Democratically sector assessment analyzed the effectiveness of U.S. assistance in achieving planned objectives and identified strategic priorities. A pre-election assessment and survey carried out through U.S. implementing partners were used to inform and

update implementation plans. An agricultural assessment evaluated the effectiveness of previous U.S. development efforts and helped shape the next phase of U.S. assistance to Ukrainian agriculture. The assessment's recommendations were used for the design of a new agricultural assistance project. A banking-sector study served as the road map for U.S. efforts to encourage financial reform and promote effective donor coordination.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget Choices: In response to the assessments of programs under the Peace and Security Objective, FMF funding is being better targeted to help 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, but will continue to shift resources from the Orshanets SBGS training center (where the training program is already becoming self-sustaining) to the Velyki Mosty and Izmail training centers. An assessment and evaluation of the progress achieved by the GOU in preventing the further spread of HIV/AIDS has been used in drafting United States Government-Government of Ukraine agreements that serve as the basis for an enhanced funding request. USAID is preparing a Country Development Coordination Strategy for Ukraine to inform budget choices further.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: Additional funding under the U.S. Government's PEPFAR program will enhance the fight against HIV/AIDS. FY 2012 funding across all sectors will continue to emphasize public participation in government affairs to increase transparency and accountability, strengthen anticorruption measures, and continue Ukraine's recovery from the global financial crisis.

Eurasia Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

With Eurasia Regional funding, the United States supports programs that supplement bilateral activities in areas such as financial stability, crime, trade, energy, and regional security, all of which by their nature transcend national boundaries. For example, Eurasia Regional funding will advance the President's Global Climate Change Initiative by enhancing energy security, promoting energy efficiency, supporting clean energy projects, and developing regional energy markets and grids in order to improve access and lessen energy dependence. In addition, Eurasia Regional funds support regional studies, assessments, and workshops in areas such as democracy and health, provide performance measurement tools for comparing progress across countries, and promote U.S. understanding of key issues facing the region. In particular, these funds support analytical publications on the state of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), media, and the political environment overall that help identify needs and measure the effectiveness of U.S. assistance to the Eurasian region. At the same time, Eurasia Regional assistance funds are also targeted at strengthening democratic principles and economic reform, thereby helping to integrate the Eurasian countries into the Euro-Atlantic community. Continued assistance through multilateral mechanisms is necessary to solidify progress made to date and mitigate backsliding in the face of recent challenges. To this end, Eurasia Regional funding supports U.S. contributions to the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE). Regionally budgeted funds also support regional and Washington-based personnel and platforms that provide technical expertise and implement development goals and initiatives.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	44,741	43,541	*	30,600
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	39,341	38,591	*	29,500
Economic Support Fund	3,000	3,000	*	0
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	450	450	*	450
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,950	1,500	*	650
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	44,741	43,541	*	30,600

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Eurasia Regional	43,541	*	30,600
1 Peace and Security	13,256	*	13,673
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	11,756	*	13,023
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,024	*	1,400
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	0	*	123

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	8,732	*	11,500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,500	*	650
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,500	*	650
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	10,322	*	4,308
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	10,322	*	4,308
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	293	*	76
2.2 Good Governance	236	*	263
2.4 Civil Society	9,793	*	3,969
3 Investing in People	4,680	*	1,189
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	1,230	*	739
3.1 Health	486	*	0
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	744	*	739
Economic Support Fund	3,000	*	0
3.2 Education	3,000	*	0
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	450	*	450
3.1 Health	450	*	450
4 Economic Growth	12,381	*	8,930
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	12,381	*	8,930
4.3 Financial Sector	75	*	597
4.4 Infrastructure	11,491	*	7,338
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	244	*	995
4.8 Environment	571	*	0
5 Humanitarian Assistance	2,902	*	2,500
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	2,902	*	2,500
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	2,902	*	2,500

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Eurasia Regional	43,541	*	30,600
1 Peace and Security	13,256	*	13,673
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,500	*	650
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,024	*	1,400
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	0	*	123
1.5 Transnational Crime	0	*	0
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	8,732	*	11,500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	10,322	*	4,308
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	293	*	76
2.2 Good Governance	236	*	263
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	0	*	0
2.4 Civil Society	9,793	*	3,969

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
3 Investing in People	4,680	*	1,189
3.1 Health	936	*	450
3.2 Education	3,000	*	0
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	744	*	739
4 Economic Growth	12,381	*	8,930
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	0	*	0
4.2 Trade and Investment	0	*	0
4.3 Financial Sector	75	*	597
4.4 Infrastructure	11,491	*	7,338
4.5 Agriculture	0	*	0
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	244	*	995
4.7 Economic Opportunity	0	*	0
4.8 Environment	571	*	0
5 Humanitarian Assistance	2,902	*	2,500
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	2,902	*	2,500
of which: Objective 6	5,484	*	5,824
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,539	*	1,209
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,945	*	4,615

Peace and Security

Assistance under this Objective seeks to counter cross-border criminal and terrorist activity; aims to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD); seeks to strengthen the capacity of law enforcement agencies, border guards, and customs officials; and supports the work of 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 request 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 reflects 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.
- Support to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)-Russia Council: The Council manages a regional project to provide counternarcotics training to law enforcement officers from Central Asia, Afghanistan, and Pakistan. The training is provided by NATO country trainers in the sub-region, and at Russian and Turkish training facilities. The United States is one of several NATO Member States that contribute to this project.
- 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 and develop linkages between the law enforcement structures of

member states. Specific activities focus on developing cooperation to combat money laundering and to further drug-demand reduction efforts in the GUAM member states.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): Through regional funding, the United States supports programs that build upon previous efforts to assist countries in the region to counter transnational threats such as international terrorism and the proliferation of WMD-related commodities and technology in the region. Antiterrorism Assistance programs will focus on providing training and technical assistance to help countries in the region create institutional and legislative frameworks necessary for the implementation of successful antiterrorism countermeasures and promoting regional cooperation.

Governing Justly and Democratically

Regionally-funded programs under this Objective seek to gauge the longer-term effectiveness of civic participation and media freedom programs; support free, fair, and participatory political processes and elections; improve governance; facilitate anticorruption efforts; support institutional reform and the strengthening of checks and balances; promote the development of and access to objective information; build civil-society organizations (CSOs) and enhance their capacities to advocate for positive political, economic, and social reforms; empower activists and human-rights monitors in authoritarian societies; strengthen the rule of law; and provide exposure to democratic practices and values through civic education and speakers' programs as well as through small grants to CSOs.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): The United States continues to support regional activities that complement bilateral programs to help countries in the region build an informed and involved citizenry, advance the rule of law, and promote good governance. 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 Freedom House's Nations in Transit and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)'s NGO Sustainability Index and Media Sustainability Index. Technical assistance also will be provided to media outlets, particularly those covering organized crime, with the overall aim of curbing corruption in the region.

Investing in People

Social sector needs in the region are severe and threaten to jeopardize progress in meeting other priority Objectives. Projects under this Objective are closely coordinated with projects undertaken by other bilateral and multilateral donors, and are designed to address the policies and systems that impact the social and economic services provided to vulnerable populations.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): Funding will address the systemic and policy problems that undermine effective delivery of social and economic services in the Eurasian region.

- **Policies, Regulations, and Systems:** U.S. funding will support analytical tools and the development of expertise necessary to build the frameworks for identifying in-need or at-risk populations, and help devise criteria for eligibility for social and economic services as well as help governments in the region set standards for the delivery of effective assistance and services and track the impact on target populations.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS): In FY 2012, funding will support efforts to address the regional HIV/AIDS problem, consistent with goals and priorities of the President's Emergency

Plan for AIDS Relief and the Global Health Initiative. Programs will continue to help find and disseminate effective models to monitor and deal with the region's evolving and growing HIV/AIDS epidemic, and to promote the ability of local and national governments to respond effectively. U.S. programs will also build the capacity of local NGOs and institutions to conduct HIV prevention activities for the most at-risk populations. In particular, support will target injecting drug users and other most at-risk populations with integrated prevention, care, and support programs in selected regions, and will seek to institutionalize effective models at the national level.

Economic Growth

The economies of the Eurasian countries are characterized by incomplete economic reform and uneven performance along with chronically high levels of unemployment and poverty. Moreover, the lingering effects of the global financial crisis continue to challenge reform efforts and economic growth in the region. 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 support progress toward EU accession; improve revenue collection, budgeting processes, and banking systems; and support private sector regulatory reform, credit access for small- and medium-sized enterprises, and improved private sector productivity. In addition, assistance will be used to build local capacity to address environmental concerns in promoting sustained growth.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): The United States seeks to promote sustained economic growth, stability, and inclusion in Eurasia through development programs that promote financial integration, increased partnerships, cross-border cooperation, harmonization with international standards and best practices, and strengthened overall institutional capacity. Equally important, the United States is also encouraging regional energy security through the development of an integrated energy market with diversified supply, limited dependence on imports, effective regulatory frameworks for natural gas, and clean energy alternatives. An important focus for increasing energy security is in Ukraine, where the United States is seeking to increase energy efficiency and reduce dependency on external sources. At the requested level, anticipated programs include clean energy programs, greenhouse-gas mitigation programs, and efforts to develop low-emissions development strategies in the region, as well as support for regional financial sector reform with an aim towards bringing laws and practices into line with international standards and helping to integrate financial markets.

Humanitarian Assistance

Funding will provide 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; and procure and deliver commodities such as medicines, equipment, clothing, and food donated by the U.S. Government (under the Excess Defense Articles program) and by 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 to physicians, nurses, and other healthcare and social service providers through the donation of professional time by U.S.-based PVOs.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: In recent years, the United States has funded assessments of regional projects and supported three region-wide analyses of country progress: the Media Sustainability Index, the NGO Sustainability Index (NGOSI), and the Nations in Transit report. These analytic efforts have informed regional projects, programmatic direction, and budget requests for bilateral activities in Eurasia. These tools also help Washington-based planners identify regional trends and needs. In addition, all U.S. Government agencies implementing AEECA-funded activities participated in a Washington-based Annual Budget Review process over the course of the summer and early fall of 2010. This process included a review of each agency's FY 2012 AEECA budget request in light of past performance against planned objectives and performance targets.

USAID recently announced a major monitoring and evaluation policy initiative, noting the need to deliver results and learn from both successes and failures. Every major USAID program will require an evaluation conducted by an unbiased third party, with the results of the evaluation released within three months of the completion of the evaluation.

The U.S. Government continues to use the Monitoring Country Progress (MCP) system to measure the readiness of the countries of the region to graduate from AEECA assistance. The MCP system measures country performance in four major areas: economic growth, democracy, social transition, and peace and security. MCP information is also used to identify program priorities, adjust ongoing programs, and make resource allocation decisions.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: The results of monitoring and evaluation efforts of regionally budgeted programs are used to inform the development of future programming. For example, USAID launched a new investigative journalism activity based on the successes achieved in a prior program in Southeast Europe in helping to combat corruption. USAID also conducted an evaluation of the NGOSI. The evaluation found that USAID field missions rely heavily on the NGOSI to make decisions about civil society programs, and that USAID/Washington utilizes the NGOSI to assess and report on how the NGO sector is performing in the countries of the region. The study outlined how to improve the NGOSI's methodology, reporting, and dissemination practices to enhance quality and visibility. A number of the recommendations have already been incorporated into the methodology of next year's NGOSI tool. Based on the favorable evaluation, funding for this activity is included in the FY 2012 request.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: Continued modest levels of assistance in FY 2012 will help to solidify progress made to date and prevent backsliding in the face of recent challenges in the region. The request will allow the United States to address issues that transcend national boundaries, such as financial stability, crime, regional security, clean energy and emissions mitigation, and trade. It will also fund regional studies, assessments, and workshops in the democracy and social sectors that allow the U.S. Government to evaluate progress and improve understanding of key issues facing the region.

Europe Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The substantial investment made over 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 highly charged political climate in Bosnia and Herzegovina continues to impede progress on improving the functionality of state institutions, advancing interethnic reconciliation, and ensuring the country's ultimate integration in Europe. Though Kosovo has successfully emerged as an independent state, certain efforts continue to block its full integration into regional and international structures, while reforms aimed at furthering democratic consolidation remain necessary. Simultaneously, the impact of the global financial crisis lingers as countries try to balance budgets in the face of declining tax revenues and unsustainably large public sectors, and to respond to limited access to credit and slowing investment and remittances.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	36,341	36,341	*	26,250
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	34,341	34,341	*	26,000
Economic Support Fund	2,000	2,000	*	0
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	0	0	*	250
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	36,341	36,341	*	26,250

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Europe Regional	36,341	*	26,250
1 Peace and Security	24,772	*	19,350
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	24,772	*	19,100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	945	*	0
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,757	*	1,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	22,070	*	18,100
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	0	*	250
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	0	*	250
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	5,889	*	2,729
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	5,889	*	2,729
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	367	*	167
2.2 Good Governance	239	*	148

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
2.4 Civil Society	5,283	*	2,414
3 Investing in People	2,273	*	561
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	273	*	561
3.1 Health	157	*	0
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	116	*	561
Economic Support Fund	2,000	*	0
3.2 Education	2,000	*	0
4 Economic Growth	3,407	*	3,610
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	3,407	*	3,610
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	150	*	0
4.3 Financial Sector	718	*	322
4.4 Infrastructure	2,239	*	2,865
4.5 Agriculture	65	*	0
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	205	*	423
4.8 Environment	30	*	0

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Europe Regional	36,341	*	26,250
1 Peace and Security	24,772	*	19,350
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	0	*	250
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	945	*	0
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,757	*	1,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	22,070	*	18,100
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	5,889	*	2,729
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	367	*	167
2.2 Good Governance	239	*	148
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	0	*	0
2.4 Civil Society	5,283	*	2,414
3 Investing in People	2,273	*	561
3.1 Health	157	*	0
3.2 Education	2,000	*	0
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	116	*	561
4 Economic Growth	3,407	*	3,610
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	150	*	0
4.3 Financial Sector	718	*	322
4.4 Infrastructure	2,239	*	2,865
4.5 Agriculture	65	*	0
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	205	*	423
4.8 Environment	30	*	0

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
of which: Objective 6	2,996	*	3,156
6.1 Program Design and Learning	461	*	553
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,535	*	2,603

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 also aims to strengthen efforts to reduce trafficking in persons.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): U.S. 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 reflects 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.
- Support for the Regional Cooperation Council (RCC): The RCC, the successor organization to the Stability Pact for Southeast Europe, is an organization run by the countries of the region that promotes collaborative approaches in areas of common interest 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 (SECI)'s Center for Combating Transnational Crime (soon to be renamed as the "Southeast European Law Enforcement Center," or SELEC), 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 Center improves both mutual confidence and professional competence. Additionally, funds will also support technical assistance to the Southeast European Prosecutors Advisory Group to promote long-term institutional development and to improve the capacity of the SECI member countries to develop and prosecute successfully serious transborder cases.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): Through regional funding in the Balkans, the U.S. Department of State's Export Control and Related Border Security Program 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, World Customs

Organization, and appropriate nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), in addition to 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.-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 (NGOSI), 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; technical assistance to media outlets (particularly those covering organized crime) to address corruption; and assessments of media capacity and sustainability.

Investing in People

Progress in social indicators, including infant mortality, life expectancy, and education, remains uneven in southeast Europe. Projects under this Objective are closely coordinated with projects undertaken by other bilateral and multilateral donors, and are designed to address the policies and systems that impact the social and economic services provided to vulnerable populations.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): U.S. programs in this area are intended to improve social and economic services and protection for vulnerable populations. The resulting improvements are expected to help citizens be more confident that the transition to a free-market, democratic system improves their quality of life.

- **Policies, Regulations, and Systems:** Research programs and technical assistance will support bilateral efforts to help the countries of the region to restructure their social protection systems in order to deliver services effectively and sustainably. Funding will also support programming to conduct analysis and outreach on critical social sector issues.

Economic Growth

The economies of southeast Europe are characterized by incomplete economic reform and uneven performance, resulting in chronically high levels of unemployment. These countries have shown themselves highly vulnerable to financial shocks and banking crises. Capacity to identify and manage risks is underdeveloped, while financial markets remain small and fragmented. Credit-worthy firms and households experience difficulty accessing 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 to address critical issues including competitiveness, trade, regional energy security, access to finance, and the adoption and implementation of international financial sector standards and best practices.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): 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 and low-emission development strategies; regional finance-sector development programs that aim to address the impacts of the global financial crisis and enhance stability, growth, and inclusion

through the promotion of financial sector integration, increased partnerships and cross-border cooperation, harmonization with international standards and best practices, and strengthened overall institutional capacity; and technical assistance on productivity and process improvement methodologies to help the region's firms contribute to economic development and improve their competitiveness outside of southeast Europe. Finally, assistance will build local capacity to address environmental concerns in promoting sustainable growth.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: In FY 2010, the United States funded several program-specific assessments of regional projects and supported three region-wide analyses of country progress: the Media Sustainability Index, the NGOSI, and the Nations in Transit report. These analytic efforts have informed regional projects, programmatic direction, and budget requests for bilateral activities in southeast Europe. These tools also help Washington-based planners identify regional trends and needs. 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 2010. This process included a review of each agency's FY 2011 AEECA budget request in light of past performance against planned objectives and performance targets.

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) recently announced a major monitoring and evaluation policy initiative, noting the need to deliver results and learn from both successes and failures. Every major USAID program will require an evaluation conducted by an unbiased third party with the results of the evaluation released within three months of the completion of the evaluation.

The U.S. Government continues to use the Monitoring Country Progress (MCP) system to measure the readiness of the countries of the region to graduate from AEECA assistance. The MCP system measures country performance in four major areas: economic growth, democracy, social transition, and peace and security. MCP information is also used to identify program priorities, adjust ongoing programs, and make resource allocation decisions.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: The results of monitoring and evaluation efforts of regionally budgeted programs are used to inform the development of future programming. For example, USAID launched a new investigative journalism program based on the successes achieved in a prior program to combat corruption. The former program produced eight major reports on corruption, established networks of investigative journalists, and prompted successful criminal investigations across the western Balkans. In recognition of the project's reporting on the illegal document trade in Eastern Europe, it was named one of seven finalists worldwide for the 2010 Daniel Pearl Awards for Outstanding International Investigative Reporting.

USAID also conducted an evaluation of the NGOSI. The evaluation found that USAID field missions rely heavily on the NGOSI to make decisions about civil society programs and that USAID/Washington utilizes the NGOSI to assess and report on how the NGO sector is performing in the countries of the region. The study outlined how to improve the NGOSI's methodology, reporting, and dissemination practices to enhance quality and visibility. A number of the recommendations have already been incorporated into the methodology of next year's NGOSI tool. Based on the favorable evaluation, funding for this activity is included in the FY 2012 request.

According to an internal assessment, the Partners for Financial Stability (PFS) Program has been successful in advancing financial sector reform in the region through an innovative platform that

expands partnerships and informal and formal networks. The study also found that the PFS program has promoted regional and international standards and European Union convergence, while easing the adverse impact of the global financial crisis by strengthening confidence in financial systems. Based on these successes, continued support for this activity is included in the FY 2012 request.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: Continued modest levels of assistance in FY 2012 will help to solidify progress made to date and prevent backsliding in the face of recent challenges in the region. The request will allow the United States to address issues that transcend national boundaries, such as financial stability, crime, regional security, clean energy and emissions mitigation, and trade. It will also fund regional studies, assessments, and workshops in the democracy and social sectors that allow the U.S. Government to evaluate progress and improve understanding of key issues facing the region.

International Fund for Ireland

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

A permanent political settlement in Northern Ireland remains a priority foreign policy goal of the United States. Progress in that regard has been significant, culminating with the Northern Ireland political parties completing the last major step of the Good Friday Agreement in 2010, namely the devolution of policing and justice. Nevertheless, challenges to a durable settlement remain, including an increase in sectarian-driven violence in 2009, reversing the prior four-year trend. In marginalized and divided communities in Northern Ireland and the border counties of the Republic of Ireland where dissidents continue to have a presence, cross-community relations continue to be hampered by a lack of economic development and high unemployment. The United States contribution to the International Fund for Ireland (IFI) aims to promote peace and reconciliation in support of Irish and British efforts to defuse sectarian differences and foster economic revival in areas affected by conflict.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	17,000	17,000	*	2,500
Economic Support Fund	17,000	17,000	*	2,500
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	17,000	17,000	*	2,500

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
International Fund for Ireland	17,000	*	2,500
1 Peace and Security	17,000	*	2,500
Economic Support Fund	17,000	*	2,500
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	17,000	*	2,500

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
International Fund for Ireland	17,000	*	2,500
1 Peace and Security	17,000	*	2,500
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	17,000	*	2,500

Peace and Security

U.S. funding under this Objective supports the IFI's efforts to promote peace through social and economic advancement, and by encouraging contact, dialogue, and reconciliation between divided

communities throughout Northern Ireland and the border counties of the Republic of Ireland, thereby addressing key factors impeding a durable settlement.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): Funding supports IFI projects to foster cross-community interaction, equality of opportunity and nondiscrimination in employment, economic regeneration, and job training. Its efforts are focused in Northern Ireland and the border counties of Cavan, Donegal, Leitrim, Louth, Monaghan, and Sligo in the Republic of Ireland. Between January 2006 and February 2010, 90 percent of the IFI's activity was concentrated in areas that have been formally designated as deprived.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) conducted an on-site review of eight IFI projects (four in Northern Ireland and four in the border counties of the Republic of Ireland) from August 31 to September 3, 2010. This review complemented the comprehensive, external review that IFI commissioned in FY 2009. In its December 2010 report to the IFI, the external reviewer concluded that there is both a continued rationale and a need for the IFI to support and maintain peace through its program delivery areas. The report concluded that IFI's approach was at the leading edge of programs aimed at promoting sharing and reconciliation between the divided communities. It found strong evidence that IFI was making positive contributions toward its strategic objectives (e.g., promoting understanding between communities, reducing sectarianism, and promoting cross-community and cross-border contact, dialogue, and reconciliation).

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: Performance information is used to assess individual project performance against program-level objectives (e.g., "Building Bridges," "Building Integration"). According to an independent assessment, IFI programs created approximately 2,300 jobs between January 2006 and February 2010. The Office of the First Minister and Deputy First Minister for Northern Ireland (OFMDFM)'s "Good Neighbors" indicators also strongly suggest that IFI's programs are achieving strategic impacts. A review of OFMDFM's 22 indicator and sub-indicator measures for "Positive and Harmonious Relationships" between the divided communities in Northern Ireland found improvements in all but 3 areas between 2005 and 2008. Over the four-year period, there were overall decreases in the number of paramilitary casualties, security deaths, security incidents, and hate crimes. Young people also reported less harassment from paramilitaries. However, 2009 marked the highest number of casualties from paramilitary-style shootings and assaults, as well as the highest number of sectarian-driven hate crimes, since 2005. FY 2012 assistance will seek to counter this negative trend by addressing the root causes of violence and intolerance.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: The funding requested in FY 2012 will support the work of the IFI to address the roots of intolerance and violence by ameliorating conditions in these communities through targeted job training and economic development programs that improve economic conditions and increase opportunity for those at risk of being drawn into dissident activity. The Administration's request demonstrates the United States' political support for the work of the IFI, and is intended to help leverage financial contributions from other donors in support of these efforts. From January 2006 to February 2010, 93 percent of IFI's financial commitments were made to projects that promoted sharing and reconciliation between divided communities. These financial commitments leveraged approximately \$110 million in additional funds.

Near East

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Near East presents the United States with some of its most pressing security and political issues. The demonstrations and unrest of early 2011 in the region emphasize socioeconomic concerns of and calls for political reform in the region by regional publics. The transitions underway and the continuing instability reaffirm the importance of U.S. assistance efforts to realize the promise of a future defined by peace, democracy, and prosperity for the region. These events have called attention to renewed U.S. commitment to the region to increase economic opportunity, promote freedom, and counter extremist ideology. The U.S. Government is pursuing a comprehensive and lasting peace for the Middle East; shepherding the transition to a sovereign, stable, and self-reliant Iraq; and persuading Iran to forego its nuclear ambitions and respect the rights of the Iranian people. U.S. efforts are aimed at assuring the security of Israel, developing the defense capabilities of U.S. partners in the region, countering transnational threats from terrorism and organized crime, strengthening Lebanese sovereignty, and maintaining stability in Yemen. This request was developed prior to the rapid changes in 2011, and reflects planning based on past engagements. As the U.S. Government addresses the crises and opportunities, it will review current and future programs, and consult with Congress on changes.

The U.S. Government's ability to leverage its foreign assistance assets judiciously will greatly enhance its efforts to address these challenges. The availability of flexible programs that operate regionally is critical, and allows an agile response to changing circumstances. In support of the U.S. Government's regional objectives, Department of State and U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) regional programs will continue to promote reform and partnerships with the people of the region, building long-term and cooperative solutions to regional problems. The Middle East Partnership Initiative, the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership, the Office of Middle East Programs, Middle East Regional Cooperation, Near East Regional Democracy, 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 U.S. Government to pursue its regional foreign policies with a variety of tools, including diplomacy, development, capacity building, public outreach, and regional dialogue.

Iraq remains an essential focal point of U.S. engagement in the region, and the U.S. Government continues to assist in the development of a democratic Iraq that is sovereign, stable, and self-reliant. In FY 2010, the U.S. Government fulfilled its commitment to ending its combat mission in Iraq, supporting free and fair elections, and assisting the Iraqi political leadership to form a new government that represents the will of the Iraqi people. The agreement by Iraq's political leaders to form a national partnership government was a milestone in the emergence of the new Iraq. Guided by the Strategic Framework Agreement, the U.S. Government is using foreign assistance to help Iraqi government, nongovernmental-organization community, and private-sector institutions demonstrate to the Iraqi people that credible, respected Iraqi institutions can provide for the needs of all Iraqis through good governance and the rule of law, specifically in the areas of health, education, culture, diplomacy, and economic development.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	6,497,111	6,516,401	*	6,769,554
Development Assistance	64,935	64,935	*	29,954
Economic Support Fund	1,625,900	1,625,900	*	1,593,160
Food for Peace Title II	0	18,913	*	0
Foreign Military Financing	4,542,498	4,542,498	*	4,858,650
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	8,000	8,000	*	21,000
International Military Education and Training	18,593	18,520	*	18,275
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	126,250	126,250	*	154,620
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	84,935	85,385	*	67,895
Peacekeeping Operations	26,000	26,000	*	26,000
Non-War Supplemental	150,000	150,000	*	0
Economic Support Fund	100,000	100,000	*	0
Foreign Military Financing	50,000	50,000	*	0
TOTAL	6,647,111	6,666,401	*	6,769,554

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Near East	6,666,401	*	6,769,554
1 Peace and Security	4,890,724	*	5,092,290
Development Assistance	4,889	*	3,000
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	4,179	*	3,000
1.5 Transnational Crime	710	*	0
Economic Support Fund	40,682	*	4,500
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	5,000	*	1,500
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,682	*	0
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	34,000	*	3,000
Foreign Military Financing	4,592,498	*	4,858,650
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	70,598	*	28,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,521,900	*	4,830,650
International Military Education and Training	18,520	*	18,275
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	4,772	*	775
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	13,748	*	17,500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	122,750	*	113,970
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	5,450	*	1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	113,500	*	111,050
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	2,750	*	750
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,050	*	1,170

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	85,385	*	67,895
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	51,090	*	26,100
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	8,795	*	12,850
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	25,500	*	28,945
Peacekeeping Operations	26,000	*	26,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	26,000	*	0
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	0	*	26,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	495,137	*	462,750
Development Assistance	19,748	*	11,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	*	3,000
2.2 Good Governance	11,340	*	3,500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,401	*	1,000
2.4 Civil Society	7,007	*	3,500
Economic Support Fund	471,889	*	411,100
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	76,226	*	78,262
2.2 Good Governance	145,784	*	131,553
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	68,777	*	42,670
2.4 Civil Society	181,102	*	158,615
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,500	*	40,650
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,500	*	40,650
3 Investing in People	602,535	*	645,614
Development Assistance	23,000	*	8,000
3.1 Health	4,000	*	1,500
3.2 Education	19,000	*	6,500
Economic Support Fund	571,535	*	616,614
3.1 Health	163,499	*	153,892
3.2 Education	205,336	*	222,722
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	202,700	*	240,000
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	8,000	*	21,000
3.1 Health	8,000	*	21,000
4 Economic Growth	613,992	*	521,400
Development Assistance	17,298	*	7,954
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	894	*	0
4.2 Trade and Investment	900	*	2,000
4.5 Agriculture	3,754	*	1,824
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	898	*	2,315
4.7 Economic Opportunity	8,852	*	0
4.8 Environment	2,000	*	1,815
Economic Support Fund	596,694	*	513,446
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	221,277	*	185,900
4.2 Trade and Investment	50,477	*	19,120
4.3 Financial Sector	17,500	*	9,500

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
4.4 Infrastructure	61,550	*	32,008
4.5 Agriculture	46,869	*	68,729
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	161,768	*	132,500
4.7 Economic Opportunity	31,076	*	53,189
4.8 Environment	6,177	*	12,500
5 Humanitarian Assistance	64,013	*	47,500
Economic Support Fund	45,100	*	47,500
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	45,100	*	47,500
Food for Peace Title II	18,913	*	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	18,913	*	0

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Near East	6,666,401	*	6,769,554
1 Peace and Security	4,890,724	*	5,092,290
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	141,089	*	60,375
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	8,795	*	12,850
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,700,648	*	4,988,145
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	2,750	*	750
1.5 Transnational Crime	3,442	*	1,170
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	34,000	*	29,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	495,137	*	462,750
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	79,726	*	121,912
2.2 Good Governance	157,124	*	135,053
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	70,178	*	43,670
2.4 Civil Society	188,109	*	162,115
3 Investing in People	602,535	*	645,614
3.1 Health	175,499	*	176,392
3.2 Education	224,336	*	229,222
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	202,700	*	240,000
4 Economic Growth	613,992	*	521,400
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	222,171	*	185,900
4.2 Trade and Investment	51,377	*	21,120
4.3 Financial Sector	17,500	*	9,500
4.4 Infrastructure	61,550	*	32,008
4.5 Agriculture	50,623	*	70,553
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	162,666	*	134,815
4.7 Economic Opportunity	39,928	*	53,189
4.8 Environment	8,177	*	14,315
5 Humanitarian Assistance	64,013	*	47,500
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	64,013	*	47,500

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
of which: Objective 6	41,207	*	40,403
6.1 Program Design and Learning	15,279	*	8,010
6.2 Administration and Oversight	25,928	*	32,393

Peace and Security

The U.S. Government remains actively engaged in efforts to achieve a comprehensive peace in the region. U.S. assistance will work to advance a two-state solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict as a key component of a comprehensive regional peace. The U.S. Government will support a Palestinian Authority government committed to the Quartet principles (recognition of Israel, renunciation of violence, and respect of previous agreements), and to attaining peacefully a future Palestinian state that will be democratic; capable of providing law, order, and governance for its citizens; and being a responsible neighbor to Israel and a source of stability and moderation in the region. U.S. diplomatic engagement with and bilateral assistance to Israel will help to strengthen public and government confidence in efforts to realize a two-state solution, in addition to bolstering Israel's security. 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 preempt the establishment of safe havens for terrorists, while enhancing civilian oversight of the military. In FY 2012, 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 partners' abilities to defend against outside threats. Continued 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.

Finally, this request supports continued progress toward a sovereign, stable, and self-reliant Iraq, and provides the Department of State the resources it needs to provide police training as part of the ongoing 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, Egypt, and the countries of the Arabian Peninsula and the Gulf. 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 fully to empower women and youth. The United States promotes civil liberties and human rights, including workers' rights.

Investing in People

U.S. assistance will continue to support reform efforts and exchanges 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. Assistance in this area 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 in 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, trade and investment remain crucial motors for economic development and political and social reform, 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 promote economic growth and prosperity by strengthening property rights, competition, regional integration, and the rule of law. 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 Trade and Investment Framework Agreement partners Algeria, Iraq, Lebanon, and Yemen. Increased trade will expand markets for U.S. exporters of goods and services, consistent with the tenets of the National Export Initiative, 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 sustainable reintegration of Iraq's displaced populations. 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 continue to support 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 strengthen Algeria's capability to combat terrorism and crime, and build stable institutions based on the rule of law. 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 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	2,610	8,648	*	2,870
Development Assistance	710	710	*	0
Food for Peace Title II	0	6,213	*	0
International Military Education and Training	950	950	*	1,300
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	0	0	*	870
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	950	775	*	700
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	2,610	8,648	*	2,870

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Algeria	8,648	*	2,870
1 Peace and Security	2,435	*	2,870
Development Assistance	710	*	0
1.5 Transnational Crime	710	*	0
International Military Education and Training	950	*	1,300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	950	*	1,300
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	0	*	870
1.5 Transnational Crime	0	*	870
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	775	*	700
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	625	*	400
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	150	*	300
5 Humanitarian Assistance	6,213	*	0
Food for Peace Title II	6,213	*	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	6,213	*	0

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Algeria	8,648	*	2,870
1 Peace and Security	2,435	*	2,870
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	625	*	400
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	150	*	300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	950	*	1,300
1.5 Transnational Crime	710	*	870
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	0	*	0
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	*	0
2.2 Good Governance	0	*	0
4 Economic Growth	0	*	0
4.2 Trade and Investment	0	*	0
4.3 Financial Sector	0	*	0
5 Humanitarian Assistance	6,213	*	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	6,213	*	0
of which: Objective 6	0	*	25
6.2 Administration and Oversight	0	*	25

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. Meanwhile, Algeria faces an ongoing security risk that threatens its southern border region as terrorist groups exploit northern Mali as a safe haven to plan operations and engage in illegal activities, notably kidnapping for ransom to raise finance and trafficking in contraband.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): IMET programs will continue to focus on professional military education, technical training, and English language competency. The increase in IMET funding will provide officer development courses geared toward professionalizing future Algerian military leaders for regional counterterrorism operations, as well as training to enable Algeria potentially to participate in peacekeeping and humanitarian operations throughout the African continent.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): INCLE funding will be used to conduct law enforcement and judicial training to improve the capacity of Algeria's criminal justice system, including to combat complex transnational crimes and terrorism. Projects could include but are not limited to training for magistrates and judicial police on transnational crimes and terrorism, bolstering Algeria's anti-money-laundering and counterterrorist financing efforts, and enhancing Algeria's capacity to secure its land and maritime borders.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR):

- **Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA):** The Department of State's ATA program will continue to assist Algerian law enforcement to enhance its capacity to interdict and prosecute terrorists. NADR/ATA funds have already supported five training programs that helped

improve bilateral relations with law enforcement agencies and facilitated real-time terrorist threat intelligence sharing.

- **Export Control and Related 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.

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. 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, Embassy Algiers' Office of Security Cooperation maintains a continuous liaison with the Algerian training manager at the Ministry of National Defense to update training priorities and ensure efficient and effective use of funds.

The Embassy Regional Security Office (RSO) evaluates progress on NADR/ATA-funded projects at the end of each training program, reviewing detailed after-action reports generated by the instructors to determine whether projects are meeting U.S. Government and Algerian Government goals. In December 2010 and January 2011, the RSO discussed with three key Algerian law-enforcement agencies agreed to a comprehensive ATA training program tailored to their specific needs and skill requirements. In addition, ATA program staff from the Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism and the Office of Antiterrorism Assistance conduct comprehensive in-country program reviews every two or three years.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: As a result of the November 2010 Joint Military Dialogue, FY 2012 IMET programs will focus on building an indigenous Lessons Learned system and a more robust disaster response capability for the Algerian military. The strategy for achieving FY 2012's IMET priorities will be reviewed and approved at the Africa Command Security Cooperation, Education, and Training Working Group in May 2011.

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 led to increased Algerian military participation in cooperative events with the United States. The FY 2012 Budget will continue to place Algerian military personnel in IMET courses that correspond to priorities identified through the Joint Military Dialogue process. The 36-percent increase in funds for FY 2012 is expected to maintain or exceed FY 2010 targets for the indicator "Number of U.S. trained personnel at national leadership levels," while increasing the skills base for military personnel directly involved in regional counterterrorism operations.

Bahrain

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Foreign assistance to Bahrain, where the U.S. Fifth Fleet, Naval Support Activity Bahrain, and U.S. Marine Central Command (Forward) are headquartered, contributes directly to the United States' effort to maintain security in the Persian Gulf. Bahrain, the first Arab state to lead one of the Coalition Task Forces (CTF) that patrol the Gulf, recently renewed its command of CTF-152, and has supported the coalition counterpiracy mission with a deployment of its flagship. Bahrain has also deployed a third contingent of police officers to Afghanistan to support U.S. 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 for counterterrorism collaboration.

Recent violence has been condemned, and the U.S. Government is ensuring the end-use of security assistance. This request represents the planning conducted prior to recent events, and is based on prior-year policy built on the FY 2011 request. Congress will be consulted on any changes to plans.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	20,800	20,471	*	26,200
Foreign Military Financing	19,000	19,000	*	25,000
International Military Education and Training	700	671	*	700
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,100	800	*	500
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	20,800	20,471	*	26,200

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Bahrain	20,471	*	26,200
1 Peace and Security	20,471	*	26,200
Foreign Military Financing	19,000	*	25,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	19,000	*	25,000
International Military Education and Training	671	*	700
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	671	*	700
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	800	*	500
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	800	*	500

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Bahrain	20,471	*	26,200
1 Peace and Security	20,471	*	26,200
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	800	*	500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	19,671	*	25,700

Peace and Security

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): In FY 2012, 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 in mission-ready status. FMF will partially cover the cost of this avionics upgrade. Assistance may be used to support the refurbishment of an Extended Deck Frigate through the Excess Defense Article authority. Bahrain's existing frigate is nearing the end of its service life. The additional frigate will become Bahrain's flagship and enable continued and robust participation in coalition operations in the Persian Gulf. The U.S. Navy supports the transfer of a frigate to Bahrain as late as FY 2013. If the transfer proceeds in FY 2012, this program offers the highest potential impact for FY 2012 and beyond on U.S. military and policy goals. Bahrain's ability to sail its flagship in support of counterpiracy operations is a critical capability for the U.S. interests in the region.

The Bahrain Defense Force (BDF) fully expends their allocated FMF, typically on one or two major Foreign Military Sales (FMS) programs annually. In FY 2010, the BDF successfully programmed \$16.2 million on the purchase of additional U.S. Air Force Advanced Medium-Range Air-to-Air Missile (AMRAAM) systems, and \$43 million on Large Aircraft Infrared Counter Measures. These two programs fully expended Bahrain's prior-year FMF while awaiting allocation of FY 2010 FMF funds. Before the recent violence, a United States-Bahraini program management review was scheduled to evaluate and coordinate progress on the AMRAAM program. The provision of FMF during FY 2010 freed up funds within the BDF to enable participation in a U.S.-led counterpiracy task force in the Gulf of Oman in October 2010, and assumption of command of a second maritime task force responsible for security in the Persian Gulf that began in December 2010.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): These funds will continue to provide training that enhances interoperability with the United States and 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 its stocks of U.S.-furnished equipment, and enhance Bahrain's value as a training and coalition partner.

During FY 2010, 26 Bahraini military students attended U.S. schools and successfully completed 43 courses. Bahrain has a well-established IMET program, and the United States engages regularly with host-nation representatives to discuss training objectives, appropriate courses, and students' English Competency Level required for each course. The primary mechanisms for qualitative evaluation are pre-travel screenings and feedback from International Military Student Officers (IMSOs) at each school location. On their return from training in the United States, the

host nation typically assigns returning students to more challenging assignments and mentorship roles. An additional, informal IMET performance metric is the assignment of U.S.-trained and educated military leaders to key positions within the BDF.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR):

NADR-Antiterrorism Assistance (NADR-ATA) will contribute to existing counterterrorism and security cooperation with Bahrain through training and coordination. NADR-ATA training programs are critical to ensuring adequate host-country force protection support to U.S. military and diplomatic facilities in Bahrain, and will continue to focus on the key areas of border, maritime, ground, air, tactical, and cyber-security training. Unlike most U.S. counterterrorism partners, the Bahraini Ministry of Interior (MOI) has been designated the lead for counterterrorism activities and operations within Bahrain. Security forces responsible for counterterrorism under the direction of the MOI, primarily the MOI Special Security Force Command (SSFC), rely exclusively on U.S. Government-provided antiterrorism assistance for specialized training. The U.S. Government is currently reviewing to ensure that no prior-year support was used against protestors.

Two terrorist suspects were convicted in 2010 of plotting anti-American attacks in Bahrain; the cyber-crime unit established by ATA in 2005 played a key role in the suspects' prosecution by developing evidence from computer hard drives seized as evidence. In December 2009, Bahrain approved the deployment of a contingent of 125 ATA-trained officers from the SSFC to southern Afghanistan in support Operation Enduring Freedom. The unit's language capability (many of the officers speak Pashtu) and cultural expertise had an immediate positive impact. Within one month of arriving, the Bahrain police officers identified two Afghan translators cooperating with the Taliban and multiple contraband items entering the area of operation, including illegal narcotics and equipment used to direct hostile rocket attacks.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: Using pre-travel screenings and IMSO feedback, the Embassy works with BDF representatives to refine future training programs and IMET resources. Based on evaluations of FY 2009 projects, the United States worked with the BDF to allocate FY 2010 IMET funds for two new English Language Labs at a BDF training facility where incoming officers are trained, enabling all new officer candidates to benefit from American English training at the outset of their service. A dedicated Training Management System Coordinator at the U.S. Embassy coordinates future training, solicits feedback on completed courses, and works with U.S. military training activities to ensure IMET funds are achieving U.S. goals. An FY 2010 evaluation identified a lack of formal training and experience among newly assigned Bahraini procurement officers; in response, FY 2012 IMET funding would sponsor an in-country U.S. Defense Institute for Security Assistance Management training course to familiarize young officers with effective management of FMS, FMF, and IMET.

The United States works with the Ministry of the Interior to identify priorities needed for training; specifically, ATA conducted a country assessment in January 2010. The assessment focused on Bahrain's ability to control its national borders and its capacity to institutionalize and sustain ATA training and assistance.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: The United States works with the BDF to ensure FMF funds are allocated and effectively programmed, with close United States-Bahraini coordination on Bahrain's priorities. Additionally, FMF enables Bahrain to continue to participate in a number of U.S.-led initiatives annually.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: Bahrain has requested an Extended Deck Frigate as a Grant Excess Defense Article, a critical priority for U.S. interests in the gulf. A second priority is Bahrain's intent to upgrade its existing fleet of F-16 aircraft to become fully interoperable with U.S. forces. Bahrain desires continued interoperability and capacity to participate in U.S. air operations and exercises.

FY 2012 IMET funding offers the opportunity to establish a training foundation among newly assigned officers in management of FMS and military training programs. This training will improve familiarity with U.S. security assistance and ensure a solid training foundation as these officers progress to higher levels of responsibility within the BDF.

The FY 2012 NADR-ATA program will continue to provide assistance on a limited basis. While the MOI will have completed various ATA courses and training, they will not yet be a fully capable security and law enforcement agency. Particularly, the SSFC has now been given a maritime drug, terrorism, and human trafficking interdiction role to enhance and augment MOI Coast Guard capabilities. As of this year, ATA trained SSFC units are now deployed on a third rotation of supporting counterterrorism operations in Afghanistan, with Bahrain indicating its intent to continue supporting these efforts in FY 2012 and beyond.

Egypt

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Egypt is a pivotal country in the Middle East and a longtime partner of the United States. Its well-being is important for the region as a whole. The United States has relied on Egypt for 30 years to support and advance U.S. interests in the region, including peace with Israel, confronting Iranian ambitions, and reintegrating Iraq into the Arab fold. U.S. assistance to Egypt has long played a central role in Egypt's economic and military development, and in cementing the bilateral partnership.

The United States fully understands that the Egyptian people have legitimate grievances and are seeking greater political freedom, a real path to democracy, and economic opportunity. Reform is absolutely critical to the well-being of Egypt. Secretary Clinton has expressed the desire of the United States to see an orderly transition to a democratic, participatory government as well as progress on needed economic reforms. This Budget request was initially prepared before the change in leadership. Continued funding will provide the capacity to respond to events and to demonstrate continued commitment and support to long-term goals. The United States will review how its assistance can best support these goals, and we will consult with Congress on needed changes to programs.

As part of the continued partnership, the United States will offer assistance requested in hastening political reforms. United States assistance will support Egyptian efforts to expand civil liberties, introduce transparency and accountability in government, and foster democratic institutions.

The United States supports a strong economic reform package and remains committed to promoting increased trade and investment between the United States and Egypt. The United States will remain closely engaged with the Government of Egypt (GOE) through its transition 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 U.S. Government is no longer considering a proposal for a bilateral endowment.

The United States will also 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 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	1,555,700	1,555,700	*	1,557,250
Economic Support Fund	250,000	250,000	*	250,000
Foreign Military Financing	1,300,000	1,300,000	*	1,300,000
International Military Education and Training	1,900	1,900	*	1,400
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	1,000	*	250
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and	2,800	2,800	*	5,600

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Related Programs				
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	1,555,700	1,555,700	*	1,557,250

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Egypt	1,555,700	*	1,557,250
1 Peace and Security	1,305,700	*	1,307,250
Foreign Military Financing	1,300,000	*	1,300,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,300,000	*	1,300,000
International Military Education and Training	1,900	*	1,400
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,900	*	1,400
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	*	250
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000	*	250
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,800	*	5,600
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,800	*	2,600
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	0	*	3,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	25,000	*	25,000
Economic Support Fund	25,000	*	25,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,593	*	2,592
2.2 Good Governance	2,032	*	2,033
2.4 Civil Society	20,375	*	20,375
3 Investing in People	75,900	*	121,000
Economic Support Fund	75,900	*	121,000
3.1 Health	15,000	*	30,000
3.2 Education	60,900	*	91,000
4 Economic Growth	149,100	*	104,000
Economic Support Fund	149,100	*	104,000
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	2,000	*	0
4.2 Trade and Investment	40,000	*	8,000
4.3 Financial Sector	3,000	*	0
4.5 Agriculture	2,000	*	10,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	102,100	*	86,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Egypt	1,555,700	*	1,557,250
1 Peace and Security	1,305,700	*	1,307,250
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,800	*	2,600
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	0	*	3,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,302,900	*	1,301,650
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	25,000	*	25,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,593	*	2,592
2.2 Good Governance	2,032	*	2,033
2.4 Civil Society	20,375	*	20,375
3 Investing in People	75,900	*	121,000
3.1 Health	15,000	*	30,000
3.2 Education	60,900	*	91,000
4 Economic Growth	149,100	*	104,000
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	2,000	*	0
4.2 Trade and Investment	40,000	*	8,000
4.3 Financial Sector	3,000	*	0
4.5 Agriculture	2,000	*	10,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	102,100	*	86,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	0	*	0
of which: Objective 6	300	*	50
6.1 Program Design and Learning	0	*	0
6.2 Administration and Oversight	300	*	50

Peace and Security

The United States benefits both politically and practically from its strategic relationship with Egypt and the wide-ranging support Egypt has provided for U.S. Government efforts to deter and to counter threats to regional security. This includes provision of logistical support and security to U.S. forces transiting the Suez Canal and Egyptian airspace in support of efforts in Iraq and Afghanistan, including maintaining a field hospital in Bagram, Afghanistan. The GOE has vocally and publicly supported U.S. Government 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. Assistance also supports the development of a disciplined military, and Egypt's efforts to enhance border security and combat smuggling, especially along the Gaza border. The Egyptian military uses the FMF program - 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. The program also enhances the interoperability of the Egyptian Armed Forces with U.S. forces, and encourages their participation in peacekeeping missions. These areas of cooperation highlight the United States and Egypt's shared interests of a secure Middle East and strong coalition operations.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): This funding provides professional military and technical training for the Egyptian military 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): 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 this region. The Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) Program in Egypt is vital to U.S. efforts to strengthen GOE antiterror capabilities. Training and equipment will focus on improving the investigative capabilities within the country. Advanced training will also be provided on explosive incident countermeasures. This assistance will improve Egypt's ability to develop and sustain terrorist interdiction programs, react to terrorist incidents, conduct multidisciplinary investigations, and manage mass-casualty events.

Egypt occupies a strategic location in the Middle East, where it controls the Suez route between the Mediterranean and Indian oceans and neighbors the Gaza conflict area. The majority of FY 2012 Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance (EXBS) funds will facilitate critical follow-on support for complex nonintrusive imaging equipment being provided to the GOE for combating illicit arms transfers to entities of proliferation concern. The imaging equipment is being provided gradually over a 20-month period at an estimated aggregate cost of \$55 million (funded through a combination of FY 2008-09 EXBS funds, FY 2009 Supplemental Funds, and Nonproliferation and Disarmament Funds). Funding requested herein will be used to maintain and repair the equipment, as well as provide for periodic operator refresher training, ensuring that the U.S. Government's substantial initial investment is protected, and affirming the United States' long-term commitment to regional stability. Additionally, the EXBS program plans to continue efforts to persuade the GOE to enact strategic trade control legislation, adopt a control list, and develop a licensing system. The EXBS program will also continue to provide enforcement training to Egyptian border-security agencies to strengthen their ability to detect and interdict strategic goods and other contraband.

Governing Justly and Democratically

Demonstrations in January and February 2011 showed the degree of desire for meaningful opening in the political environment in Egypt and greater respect for fundamental human freedoms. Following the 2010 Parliamentary elections in which the ruling party's share of the seats increased to 83 percent amid reports of significant election fraud, a large gap remains between Egypt's constitutional and legal guarantees for rights, freedoms, and accountable public institutions and their implementation. There are specific issues in the justice sector, where the independence guaranteed to the judiciary is weakened by executive interference and the continued existence of an emergency law. Further complicating the issue, Egypt is considered among the most centralized governments in the world, although the GOE has taken initial steps to provide more authority and resources directly to provinces (governorates) and districts.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): Given the changing political situation, programs will aim to support increased public participation and civic engagement; human rights; access to justice and effective legal services; credible, participatory elections; and other constitutional or legal reforms needed to ensure a peaceful democratic transition. If there are significant opportunities, U.S. programs will also support fiscal, political, and administrative decentralization. All U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) programs will emphasize increasing transparent, accountable, and participatory governance, particularly at the local level, where most citizen interaction with the government takes place.

- USAID will support programs to expand human rights awareness and knowledge of citizenship skills and civic education, improve legal education and legal capacity, and provide access to justice through direct legal assistance. Women, children, journalists, and democracy activists will be a particular focus of human rights protection activities.
- Funds will be used to increase the impact of democracy and governance programs on Egyptians' lives, and bolster citizen participation in the development process by expanding cooperation with civil society organizations focused at the local level. For any elections, USAID will support voter education and voter registration (especially among women and youth), domestic election monitoring, and related efforts to increase understanding of international election standards.
- As crosscutting initiatives, USAID will continue to support programs to strengthen the capacity of local civil society organizations and to promote the implementation of anticorruption reforms.

Note: The Middle East Partnership Initiative and the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor's Human Rights and Development Global Fund complement USAID's ESF Governing Justly and Democratically funds in areas such as protection of civil liberties and strengthening of local civil-society organizations.

Investing in People

Egyptian national and local governments, civil society, and the private sector continue to prioritize education and health, as the sectors that must be improved if Egypt is to realize its ambition of being a peaceful and prosperous nation and an anchor of security in the region. Although Egypt continues to improve access to both education and health services, the provision of quality services to all citizens lags woefully behind its neighbors. The disparity in the quality of health and education between the rich and the rest of Egyptian society is enormous. USAID will continue assistance for local capacity in education and health with programs and continue to support decentralization efforts. USAID will also continue to build the capacity of health and education practitioners to provide quality services.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): To sustain the impressive gains made and to reach Egypt's most vulnerable populations, USAID will implement an equity-focused approach to health and child survival. Activities will focus on reaching families from the lowest wealth quintiles in both rural and urban settings, and special emphasis will be placed on reaching illiterate women. A women- and girls-centered approach will ensure that gender issues are taken into account to enhance outcomes and address unequal gender relations.

While the public sector is currently the main source of providing contraceptive methods, the data of the 2008 Egypt Demographic and Health Survey showed that the private sector is the main source for providing antenatal care, delivery assistance, postnatal care for mothers and babies, and child health services. Funding will be used to implement activities to improve quality maternal, newborn, and child healthcare services in both the public and private sectors. Emphasis will be placed on using host country systems where feasible, while building capacity at local levels. To support evidence-based programming, funds will be used to implement a Service Provision Assessment Survey and an urban-focused Demographic and Health Survey. An increased focus on youth programming will address gender disparities and better prepare youth for their future. Women- and girls-centered approaches, health-systems strengthening activities, coordination, and

country ownership will all be core tactics, and are consistent with the principles of the Global Health Initiative.

- **Other Public Health Threats:** Measures to strengthen health systems and assess their efficiency and effectiveness will be developed with partner countries and donors. Activities will focus on addressing the health systems barriers that constrain the delivery of health interventions. Funds will be used to support health systems strengthening activities, human resources, capacity building, and the decentralization of governance in Egypt.
- **Maternal and Child Health:** USAID ensures a continuum of care for women and their children to include 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. Funds will be used to strengthen Egypt's Maternal Mortality and Neonatal Surveillance Systems in addition to quality service improvement, communications, and community outreach activities. Standards of practice for newborns will receive special attention, as their care is distinct and separate from that of their mothers to assure a healthy start to life.
- **Family Planning:** Voluntary family planning activities continue at the national, clinic, and community levels to raise family planning awareness and knowledge. Funds will be used for communications activities such as quality counseling and youth outreach activities. Youth, including engaged and married couples, will receive family planning education and counseling.
- **Nutrition:** To address the increased stunting rates as documented by the 2008 Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, funds will be used to support evidence-based interventions targeted to decrease malnutrition such as supporting maternal nutrition to prevent low birth weight babies and encourage healthy growth, optimal early feeding and breastfeeding practices, and improved infant feeding during and after illness. Activities will expand on successful community-level nutrition programs and support service improvement for nutrition-related care.

A skilled professional workforce with strong critical-thinking skills is essential for the development and sustainability of an open economy that can compete in an increasingly globalized world. An educated and knowledgeable population promotes a stable, accessible, and democratic government. Building on evaluated and verified past successes, in FY 2012, USAID will continue to concentrate on improving Egyptian basic and higher education systems that are capable of delivering relevant education and skills to all citizens. Particular effort will be given to improving educational systems that enhance the effectiveness of teacher training and therefore improve the learning outcomes in the core areas of reading, math, and science. USAID will support the effective decentralization of the basic education system to encourage transparency and accountability, and support programs that could lead to employment for impoverished youth. USAID will provide student scholarships to American and Egyptian universities, and work to improve the relevance of university courses and assist with graduates' transition to the workforce. USAID education projects will reflect the USAID methodology of gender integration so that concern for gender inequality is automatically a part of all projects.

- **Basic Education:** To improve the quality of instruction in Egypt, USAID will continue to invest in improving teacher academic competencies in the core areas of reading, math, and science. Teaching and learning will also be improved through improving the pedagogical abilities of present and future teachers. USAID will work with the Ministry of Education (MOE) to incorporate the use of information technology in the classrooms throughout the education system. Funds will support the MOE's reforms of the technical high school system. Using the Agricultural Technical Schools as a model, USAID will support increasing access to technical schools with modern teaching tools and methods, and increasing the skills of teachers. Students will gain basic technical skills in addition to basic reading, math, and science and improved critical thinking and problem solving. USAID will continue to support the process of decentralization by assisting governorate and local education systems to operate their school systems better at the community level, responding to local needs and constituents. Decentralization in the Egyptian public school system will be holistic, including governance, finance, and community empowerment and accountability for academic quality and fiscal responsibility. In order to stem the flow of disaffected, out-of-school youth, USAID, the MOE, the Ministry of Family and Population, and the National Youth Council will improve the core academic, technical, and employability skills of Egyptian youth from impoverished regions to increase their chances for gainful employment.
- **Higher Education:** In cooperation with the Ministry of Higher Education (MOHE), USAID will support scholarships for students to provide access to quality higher education opportunities to future leaders and professionals so that they are better prepared for the labor market and to participate in Egyptian governance. University scholarships further President Obama's vision of engagement with the Muslim world and ensure the Egyptian people of the U.S. commitment to higher education. In addition to allowing economically disadvantaged youth the opportunity to attend university, the scholarships target future leaders who are expected to have a significant impact in their fields of study for years to come. USAID will also partner with the MOHE to open Career Development Centers at all public universities in Egypt to help prepare Egyptian youth for competitive local and global labor markets, and support the Egyptian Government's objective to increase youth employment and provide decent and productive jobs for young people who seek to join the labor market.

Economic Growth

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 productive employment opportunities. USAID, in collaboration with the GOE, private sector stakeholders, and nongovernmental associations, will address a set of key reforms in the economy. This will help promote the broad-based growth and vibrancy of the Egyptian economy and create jobs.

There are significant policy issues that confront Egyptians. One of these is the centralization of authority that regulates business. USAID will support the decentralization of economic governance, which will improve the ability of local governments to support innovation and job creation. Likewise, efforts will be made to enhance the capacity of local government to entice investors and business owners to establish new businesses. Currently, economic competitiveness is the mandate of the central government alone. Efforts will be made to create a situation where best practice in broad-based economic policy formulation linked to job creation becomes a discussion and action point for local authorities in the governorates. This will be coordinated with concomitant changes at the central level authorizing decentralization of authority. In addition, civil service reform will be supported to improve the performance of local civil authorities.

Egypt, for the most part, has great potential in its capacity for job creation, given the proper sharing of resources. USAID will support the identification and facilitation of economic clusters, a collection of firms that compete in a given sector of the economy and operate in close geographic proximity. Cooperation among competing firms, even in areas where the benefits of cooperation outweigh the costs, is not common in Egypt. USAID will identify these potential clusters and support the mindset change required among business owners and managers to operate collectively, leveraging their collective resources for the benefit of all members of the cluster. USAID will also support the necessary regulatory and administrative changes that will make the development of clusters possible.

In Egypt, over 90 percent of the existing firms are micro-, small-, or medium-sized, and most new jobs will be created within the micro-, small-, and medium-sized enterprise (SME) sector. USAID will support improvements in the business environment, such as streamlining and making the licensing and permitting process transparent, improving institutions that support broad-based economic growth, and bolstering the capacity of the GOE to regulate economic behavior appropriately. Egypt has great potential as a regional hub for innovation. USAID will assist in identifying entrepreneurs and new technologies, and searching for startup, growth, and operational financing. In addition, policy reform that directly impacts SMEs will be pursued, such as changes in the bankruptcy law.

An integrated local development approach has the potential to create jobs and reduce poverty even among the poorest segments of rural Egypt. USAID intends to work in selected governorates to improve living conditions, create jobs, and reduce poverty. This is a cross-sector effort in which all parties, including those involved in health, education, and agriculture, as well as private sector entities and nongovernmental organizations, will be requested to participate. The benefit will be a concentrated effort in a relatively small number of villages.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): USAID will use FY 2012 funds to promote trade, increase agricultural productivity, and promote private sector competitiveness.

- **Trade Facilitation:** Trade facilitation and expansion is integral to increasing the volume of trade at the domestic and foreign level. The “From National to Local” program includes a trade and investment hub in the Suez corridor and provides trade-enabling environment activities as well as improvements in the local governorate-level environment for trade. Programs will also assist in export promotion and development for SMEs. Other programs will address domestic trade, and will include value-chain activities of identified economic clusters and trade between them. USAID will provide technical assistance to improve trade regulations and standards. Community development programs will focus on selected poor areas and expand trade in goods and services to create jobs and alleviate poverty.
- **Agriculture:** USAID will continue to support the implementation of the Ministry of Water Resources’ strategy to increase water-use efficiency, promote equitable allocation of water resources, develop new water resources, and improve water quality. Support for the implementation of the Ministry’s training and capacity-building plans for water-resources management will be complemented by activities with the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Resources and other partners to introduce new technologies to improve on-farm practices and increase water productivity, expand wastewater reuse practices, and broaden educational and promotional campaigns to raise awareness of water-use issues. Decentralized management of water resources and system maintenance

by associations will be tested. USAID will strengthen public-private partnerships between Egyptian Government, private research institutes, and commercial farms and agribusinesses in agricultural research. Research will focus on applied science and technology in select value chains and related fields such as water efficiency, reuse of agro-waste, and bio fuel.

Funds will be used, in line with the Ministry of Agriculture's Strategy that looks forward to 2030, to encourage the ongoing transformation of agriculture from low-value crops for domestic consumption to higher-value crops for both foreign and national markets. Productivity will be increased in key high-potential agricultural value chains (grapes, tomatoes, green beans, olives, and others) through the facilitation of partnership between agribusinesses (commercial farms and processors) and small holders. The countrywide network of agricultural technical schools will provide a platform for linking agribusiness with small holders. Interventions will focus on increasing productivity by enabling agribusinesses to facilitate the provision of services to small holders.

- **Private Sector Competitiveness:** In general, USAID will support reforms that improve the business environment, including addressing issues of corruption facing business owners and the severely constrained SME sector. These issues are linked. Corruption and a highly centralized and nontransparent licensing and permitting process limit the ability of SMEs to enter the economy formally and receive the authorization to run their businesses. Remaining in the informal sector incurs costs for both the business owners and the economy. In addition, USAID will work to improve the capacity of Egyptian firms to innovate and create new businesses. USAID will work to help ensure that the most beneficial, broad-based economic growth laws and regulations are created and implemented at both the local and central level.
- In support of the strategy of the Ministry of Housing, Utilities, and Urban Development, USAID will continue efforts to corporatize Egypt's water and wastewater sector, enabling billions of dollars of GOE investment to achieve higher returns and improved services for Egyptians. Technical assistance will be provided to finalize policy related to the strategy, and to facilitate three to five public-private partnerships to increase private sector investment and to bring private sector expertise and approaches to help improve public services. Support will also continue for capital investment planning, program management, and strengthening the GOE's institutional and technical capacity to manage the investments through the project cycle effectively. Similarly, at the policy level, USAID will support the GOE to develop incentives for energy efficiency and help the GOE to apply and measure the impact of those incentives.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: A team of Global Health experts conducted a Health Sector Assessment in the third quarter of FY 2010. This assessment, combined with a Health Gender Assessment funded by USAID/Washington, will help in the design of new program interventions in Maternal and Child Health and Family Planning, and in consolidating the health program in Egypt. This assessment contributed to defining the specific interventions that should be implemented to achieve program objectives. A meta-evaluation of education projects and an education portfolio evaluation were also conducted to derive best practices and lessons learned; these studies will contribute in designing new education projects. A midterm evaluation of the Integrated Water Resource Management Program is planned for early 2011 to identify

opportunities for improved activity implementation. For economic assistance programs, the Mission has updated the Performance Management Plan, and conducts biannual portfolio reviews of project implementation, financial pipelines, and results performance.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: A Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS) for Egypt is being developed that will take the findings of the 2010 evaluations and assessments into account. A review document of the previous 2000- 2009 strategy was completed as a precursor to the preparation of the CDCS. The strategy review used annual reports, performance plans and reports, and evaluations as the main sources of information. The review concluded that Local Capacity Development and Policy, and Institutional Reform are areas for future work.

A nationwide Demographic and Health Survey is planned for FY 2011, which in turn will provide evidence of progress on key indicators and further focus health programming with FY 2012 funds.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: Ongoing evaluation of the portfolio will inform the ongoing joint strategy development exercise that is being conducted with the GOE.

Iraq

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Iraq has changed substantially, and has shifted from directly implementing reconstruction projects to increasing the capacity of the Government of Iraq (GOI) to take charge of Iraq's development and to govern effectively. A moment of great opportunity exists following the 2010 Iraqi national elections and subsequent government formation to continue this progress, consolidate stability, and forge an enduring partnership sustained by a strong U.S. diplomatic presence. As U.S. troops depart at the end of 2011, Department of State programs are expanding in FY 2012. This transition is essential to the ongoing U.S. goal of a sovereign, stable, and self-reliant Iraq.

The Strategic Framework Agreement between the United States and the GOI will continue to guide the relationship between the two nations. FY 2012 foreign assistance to Iraq will emphasize strengthening provincial governance, Iraqi police force development, assisting in the development of Iraqi Security Forces, community and civil society participation, enactment of economic reforms to bolster the expansion of the private sector economy, respect for the rule of law and human rights, improved delivery of essential services, preparation for 2013 provincial elections, and the return and resettlement of displaced persons.

Iraq's economy is dominated by oil in terms of gross domestic product and by the government in terms of employment, and this is unlikely to change in the near future. To move toward more economic diversity, Iraq needs to stabilize its political processes, provide essential services for both citizens and business, increase foreign direct investment, expand employment, and increase incomes from the service and agriculture sectors.

Three principles drive the U.S. foreign assistance strategy in Iraq. First, the U.S. Government strives to work in partnership with Iraqis on initiatives that the GOI supports with its own funding. Second, the U.S. Government seeks to utilize assistance in order to help Iraq marshal its own financial resources for the self-sustaining benefit of its people. Third, the U.S. Government endeavors to integrate and expand the international community's involvement in Iraq's social and economic development - a goal that the United States will achieve by means of collective, energetic, and persistent persuasion in Iraq, in Washington, in other capitals, and with international organizations. These principles are the foundation of U.S. foreign assistance programs. To ensure the GOI's buy-in of U.S. assistance programs, all foreign assistance requested in FY 2012 will continue to be subject to the Department of State's April 9, 2009 Guidelines for Government of Iraq Financial Participation in United States Government-Funded Civilian Foreign Assistance Programs and Projects.

The FY 2012 request of \$2.36 billion is broken into two components. The first component, described in this section, covers the \$360.1 million core assistance program requested through Economic Support Fund (ESF); Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, and Demining (NADR); and International Military Education and Training (IMET). The ESF request is reduced by \$56.8 million from FY 2010 levels, and the NADR and IMET levels are at or near FY 2010 levels.

The second component, Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO), covers the \$2 billion extraordinary assistance request that supports primarily short-term engagement programs with the Government of Iraq. These programs are meant to assist the GOI until it has the capacity and resources to perform critical government security functions on its own. These are the Police

Development Program, funded through International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE); and the security assistance programs for Iraqi military forces, funded through Foreign Military Financing (FMF). Both programs are being transitioned from the Department of Defense to the Department of State. With the transition from military to civilian responsibility, overall U.S. government costs for Iraq decline significantly. DoD's FY 2012 request for Iraq decreases by more than \$50 billion from its FY 2010 level, while the State Department's FY 2012 foreign assistance OCO request for Iraq increases by only a comparatively small increment (\$1.3 billion from FY 2010 estimates) to meet the needs associated with this unprecedented military to civilian transition. Descriptions of the FMF and INCLE funded programs can be found in the OCO section of the Congressional Budget Justification. Both the core and the OCO requests for Iraq represent a coordinated and strategic request that is crucial to achieving U.S. Government goals in Iraq.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	414,800	414,789	*	360,145
Economic Support Fund	382,500	382,500	*	325,700
International Military Education and Training	2,000	1,989	*	2,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	30,300	30,300	*	32,445
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	414,800	414,789	*	360,145

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Iraq	414,789	*	360,145
1 Peace and Security	60,289	*	34,445
Economic Support Fund	28,000	*	0
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	28,000	*	0
International Military Education and Training	1,989	*	2,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,989	*	2,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	30,300	*	32,445
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	6,985	*	5,000
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	3,315	*	1,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	20,000	*	25,945
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	286,900	*	202,000
Economic Support Fund	286,900	*	202,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	33,300	*	29,750
2.2 Good Governance	117,400	*	100,500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	52,600	*	16,250
2.4 Civil Society	83,600	*	55,500

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
3 Investing in People	5,100	*	36,000
Economic Support Fund	5,100	*	36,000
3.1 Health	0	*	6,000
3.2 Education	0	*	25,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	5,100	*	5,000
4 Economic Growth	62,500	*	87,700
Economic Support Fund	62,500	*	87,700
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	6,000	*	9,700
4.3 Financial Sector	10,300	*	5,500
4.5 Agriculture	20,600	*	36,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	5,000	*	16,500
4.7 Economic Opportunity	20,600	*	20,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Iraq	414,789	*	360,145
1 Peace and Security	60,289	*	34,445
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	6,985	*	5,000
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	3,315	*	1,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	21,989	*	27,945
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	28,000	*	0
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	286,900	*	202,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	33,300	*	29,750
2.2 Good Governance	117,400	*	100,500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	52,600	*	16,250
2.4 Civil Society	83,600	*	55,500
3 Investing in People	5,100	*	36,000
3.1 Health	0	*	6,000
3.2 Education	0	*	25,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	5,100	*	5,000
4 Economic Growth	62,500	*	87,700
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	6,000	*	9,700
4.3 Financial Sector	10,300	*	5,500
4.5 Agriculture	20,600	*	36,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	5,000	*	16,500
4.7 Economic Opportunity	20,600	*	20,000
of which: Objective 6	7,500	*	4,000
6.1 Program Design and Learning	7,500	*	4,000

Peace and Security

International Military Education and Training (IMET): In FY 2012, military professional development courses will continue to further the goal of regional stability by fostering effective, mutually beneficial military-to-military relations. These courses will increase the institutional capacity within the GOI, 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 them to participate in combined training exercises intended to increase their defense capability.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): Despite reduced levels of terrorism and overall violence, violent extremist organizations remain and threaten the stability in Iraq. Funding will continue to assist the GOI in attaining critical counterterrorism objectives. Added emphasis will be placed on providing a computerized watch-listing system for terror suspects, organized crime, traffickers, foreign agents; training officers to protect foreign diplomats in Iraq; and training of trainers for a smaller number of Iraqi officers in order to expand and sustain the GOI's counterterrorism forces. GOI antiterrorism funding provided by the Department of State will focus on developing antiterrorism and counterterrorism capacities within the Iraqi Federal Police to assist with the building a self-sustaining antiterrorism capability within the GOI. In addition, funding will help prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and their delivery to rogue states and terrorists.

Using a combination of Global Threat Reduction and Iraq-specific NADR funds, the Iraq Scientist Engagement Program will continue to expand and deepen its engagement of Iraqi scientists, technicians, and engineers with WMD-applicable skills and enhance security at Iraqi facilities that house potentially dangerous biological and chemical materials. Humanitarian Demining and Small Arms/Light Weapons assistance will build on key achievements in conventional weapon destruction activities, start the initial steps to reduce man-portable air defense systems, assist with the removal of landmines and explosive remnants of war, provide training and education of mine action officials in Iraq, and offer mine risk education to civilian populations.

Export Control and Border Security (EXBS) funding will support the development of comprehensive strategic trade controls, including establishing a comprehensive licensing processes and control list - a priority for the GOI. This ongoing multi-year process will continue to require intensive training and technical support. In addition, EXBS will provide equipment and training to Iraqi enforcement agencies. The Department of State's Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation anticipates that bilateral EXBS engagement with Iraq will be approaching a mature level by FY 2012; and will build upon past gains and continue progress in addressing Iraq's extensive strategic trade control needs.

Governing Justly and Democratically

The goal of assistance is to promote an Iraqi Government that is just, representative, and accountable, and helps the Iraqi people resolve outstanding differences and develop accountable democratic institutions that can better serve their basic needs. U.S. foreign assistance programs will help to strengthen electoral management bodies, political parties, and civil society organizations to hold elected officials accountable through legitimate and credible electoral processes; institutionalize checks and balances at the national and sub-national level through support for the national Parliament, provincial councils, and free media; improve the responsiveness of the government to citizen needs through administrative, policy, civil service, and anticorruption reforms; and promote reconciliation and respect for human rights.

Economic Support Fund (ESF):

- **Electoral Processes:** The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will provide capacity-building support to institutionalize electoral systems within the Iraq Independent High Electoral Commission (IHEC) that meet international standards and ensure that credible and legitimate elections can be held with a specific focus on 2013 provincial and 2014 national Parliament elections. The Department of State's Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL) will also strengthen the ability of political parties to develop and effectively communicate issue-based platforms, to marshal public will and translate electoral mandates into legislative and executive action that is responsive to citizens' demands, and to recruit and retain women and youth in leadership positions.
- **Checks and Balances:** USAID will support legislative strengthening through coordinated technical assistance and material support to the Council of Representatives in areas including budgeting, legislative drafting, constituent relations, and administration. USAID will also strengthen these core functions of Iraq's Provincial Councils.

DRL will work with Members of Parliament to represent their constituencies' interests through community outreach and accountability measures, to adopt parliamentary best practices, and to improve negotiation and coalition-building skills. Programs will also professionalize Council of Representatives staff operations to improve efficiency and member services. Additionally, assistance will increase the political effectiveness of Iraq's provincial councils, helping council members exercise their legislative authority, connect with and represent their constituents' interests, and create or strengthen Iraqis' cross-regional ties. DRL grantees will also work with the Council of Ministers to ensure that policy decisions are accountable to both legislative intent and the Iraqi public's expectations.

DRL programs will foster transparent and open dialogue among and between civil society actors and their elected and appointed officials, ensuring that Iraqi law and constitutional reform efforts protect freedoms of assembly and expression. Continued support will be provided for Iraq's journalists and media institutions, bolstering freedom of expression through professional practice, regulatory, and legislative reform.

- **Responsive Government:** USAID will support efforts to strengthen the administrative authorities of the GOI by clarifying the roles and duties of the central, provincial, and local governments through the support of civil service reform, national and sub-national policy management, and administrative decentralization.

USAID will support Iraqi civil society efforts to advocate for legal reform, and to improve national, provincial, and local governments' responsiveness to needs identified by local communities. USAID will support evolving and ongoing community-based programs with greater focus on improving the capacity of Iraq's civil society and nongovernmental organization community. Efforts will focus on advocacy for the needs of local communities, including vulnerable populations such as women, internally displaced persons, and religious and ethnic minorities. USAID will support disadvantaged and vulnerable populations' access to justice by strengthening their access to the provision of legal services and remedies, and by improving the skills and preparation of legal professionals to provide these services. DRL will dedicate resources toward leadership development for civil society actors, mentoring civil society organizations to improve internal governance, diversity, and representation, which will improve their ability to conduct legislative advocacy and watchdog campaigns.

In FY 2012, the Department of State plans to build on its previous anticorruption programming and complement the efforts of law enforcement. Implemented by Embassy Baghdad, these funds will complement capacity development programs within Iraq's key anticorruption institutions, including the Commission of Integrity, the Inspectors General, and the Board of Supreme Audit. With a view toward reducing U.S. assistance and establishing sustainable Iraqi institutions, U.S. efforts will increasingly focus on building the capacity of Iraqi institutions to train the sizeable number of investigators, auditors, and management professionals who will be needed to staff anticorruption institutions in the years to come. These efforts will include linking Iraqi institutions such as the National Anticorruption Academy, the Judicial Development Institute, or the Higher Institution for Accounting and Finance Studies to professional development institutions such as the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center and the United Nations Anticorruption Academy, and to U.S. universities to help them in developing a permanent training program and curriculum. In addition, these efforts will also link capacity building with international professional societies to enhance the professionalism of inspectors, auditors, and accountants in the country.

Anticorruption funding will also complement and expand existing plans to train provincial officials on fiscal responsibility, proper procurement procedures, transparency, and recognizing and combating corruption. Programming will support efforts to strengthen national- and 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, there will be coordination with USAID activities in the area of access to justice.

- **Reconciliation and Human Rights:** DRL will pursue community conflict prevention and reconciliation through initiatives that will impart negotiation and mediation skills to reduce the likelihood that conflict will escalate into violent acts; promote anti-violence messages and behaviors; and model the means to manage the myriad interpersonal, group, and societal conflicts that beset Iraq's citizenry. To address deficiencies in the GOI's human rights record, DRL will work to ensure the provision of due process and equal treatment of Iraqis before the law. DRL will work with civil society and human rights defenders to address deficiencies in GOI mechanisms for reporting human rights abuses and holding violators accountable. Programs will also continue to build bridges between the Iraqi Government and indigenous civil society groups to protect and rehabilitate the survivors of torture, trauma, domestic violence, human trafficking, and other violations of human rights and dignity. DRL will continue its relationship with the Secretary's Office of Global Women's Issues to support widows and female heads of household and promote women's role in the peacemaking and stabilization process.

Investing in People

Economic Support Fund (ESF): U.S. assistance will be used to provide capacity building and technical assistance to key social sectors such as health and education. USAID will support the Marla Ruzicka Iraqi War Victims Fund to assist victims of conflict, including war widows, through activities such as grants for new businesses and livelihoods, replacement of damaged property, and medical attention and supplies. USAID will work with Iraqi institutions to build internal capacity to assist their own civilian victims of conflict.

USAID will support the strengthening and reform of a moderate, non-sectarian education system that serves as a source of basic skills critical for employment and democratic participation, rather

than promoting sectarian extremism. USAID will support the GOI through capacity building and technical assistance to Iraq's public education system.

Iraq faces many challenges in the health sector with poor health indicators and a weak public healthcare system; USAID assistance will build the capacity of the GOI to develop a functional healthcare system. Given that the GOI has resources to invest in this sector, the focus will be on technical assistance to the GOI in leveraging those resources, with an emphasis on quality improvement and providing equitable and affordable primary healthcare services. A special emphasis in both the health and education programs will be placed on addressing the reintegration needs of returnees and internally displaced persons.

Economic Growth

Economic Support Fund (ESF): FY 2012 funding for USAID programs will promote sustainable economic growth and stimulate job creation by fostering private sector growth, commercial and economic policy reforms, and building the capacity of GOI institutions of importance to the economy. USAID will expand private-sector financial intermediation by enhancing the advocacy capacity of the private financial sector, and will improve Iraq's financial sector through reforms and capacity building efforts. In addition, USAID will support private sector development through sustainable microfinance financial products aimed at small- and medium-scale entrepreneurs. Further, USAID will seek to promote key policy and institutional reforms in essential service delivery that are necessary for stability, promotion of economic growth, and attracting investment in the Iraqi economy.

USAID will also use FY 2012 funding to reinvigorate an agriculture policy framework that will work to provide a forum for the private sector and Iraqi Government institutions to identify and resolve agriculture policy and development issues. Primarily through technical assistance and training, USAID will help the GOI in reestablishing agriculture as a sustainable and job-creating sector.

The Department of Agriculture's Foreign Agriculture Service (USDA/FAS) will use FY 2012 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 subject-matter experts and ministerial advisors to guide development in two subsectors of Iraqi agriculture: animal health and food safety, and soil and water policy.

Treasury's Office of Technical Assistance (OTA) will use FY 2012 funds to support improving transparency of 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.

Commerce's Commercial Law Development Program (CLDP) will use FY 2012 funds to support the reform of Iraq's commercial law framework to create a legal environment that encourages trade and protects the rights of foreign parties. Specifically, CLDP actions will provide technical assistance to support Iraq's first commercial court, enhance the contracting capacity of Iraqi ministries, modernize trade and customs regulations, and support legislative efforts to draft competitive and transparent investment laws.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: In FY 2010, USAID carried out five evaluations and two assessments on programmatic and financial performance. In addition, USAID conducted several audits on programmatic and financial performance. All evaluations, assessments, and audits helped to inform or influence programmatic planning and budget decisions. Additionally, on those programs assumed from DoD, assessments, evaluations, and lessons learned will be applied as appropriate.

USAID conducted a broad-based assessment on gender in Iraq. The assessment found that, while USAID's existing programs contain elements of gender, mainly through gender-specific trainings and collecting gender-disaggregated data, there is a need for further action in reversing the current deteriorated status of women in their access to education, primary health care, economic opportunities, and justice. Therefore, USAID plans to incorporate gender further in future program designs and focus on areas such as education, health, and economic growth - sectors that can have the most impact for women.

USAID performed an assessment of institutional capacity building in Iraq. The results of this assessment were used in the planning for a new activity focused on administrative reform. This assessment suggested there should be technical assistance in implementation of Iraq's Federal Civil Service Commission Law, which has become a core element in the new activity.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID conducted an evaluation of its assistance to the IHEC through its elections-support program. USAID has been providing assistance to the IHEC for six years, and the results from the evaluation demonstrate the need to continue to adapt and change the technical assistance provided as the level of capacity of the IHEC increases and diversifies. The level of capacity-building and technical assistance required in the IHEC will be factored into USAID's continued support and eventual transfer of assistance to the IHEC to administer elections.

USAID conducted a midterm evaluation on the local governance program, examining project challenges and successes with a forward-looking focus. The recommendations from this evaluation provided guidance and strategic direction in the design for a new activity focused on good governance in the areas of law reform, institutional strengthening (at the provincial government level), and executive oversight.

USAID also conducted a field study on its Community Action Program (CAP) in Baghdad and Baquba, which sought to determine the accuracy of performance data reported. The results indicated that there should be uniform monitoring and evaluation of CAP throughout the four implementing partners. Further, the results indicated a need for additional refining of indicators and targets to measure performance and results better. In addition, it reviewed the program's internal data management systems to ensure minimal distortion of data due to improper data-handling procedures. Recommendations were made for improving internal data management system that are currently being implemented.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: Iraq's economy is dominated by oil in terms of gross domestic product and by the government in terms of employment, and this is unlikely to change in the next decade. To move toward more economic diversity, Iraq needs to stabilize its political processes, meet essential services for both citizens and business, increase foreign direct investment, expand employment, and increase incomes from the service and agriculture sectors. Thus, the focus of U.S. assistance will be on ensuring that the GOI has the ability to provide quality

essential services (e.g. education, health, and electricity), that the GOI is able to meet the demands of a growing private sector through support to the agriculture and banking sectors, and on supporting market-based mechanisms to provide opportunities for small and medium businesses to expand.

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. 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 issue of Arab-Israeli peace continues to be a major focus of the United States-Israel relationship.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	2,775,000	2,775,000	*	3,075,000
Foreign Military Financing	2,775,000	2,775,000	*	3,075,000
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	2,775,000	2,775,000	*	3,075,000

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Israel	2,775,000	*	3,075,000
1 Peace and Security	2,775,000	*	3,075,000
Foreign Military Financing	2,775,000	*	3,075,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,775,000	*	3,075,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Israel	2,775,000	*	3,075,000
1 Peace and Security	2,775,000	*	3,075,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,775,000	*	3,075,000

Peace and Security

Achieving progress toward a comprehensive regional peace continues to be a key strategic foreign policy interest of the United States, and supporting the security needs of U.S. partners in the region is necessary to the success of that effort. U.S. assistance to Israel is aimed at ensuring Israel is appropriately secure to take the historic steps necessary for comprehensive regional peace.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): FY 2009 marked the 1st year of a 10-year, \$30 billion FMF memorandum of understanding (MOU) with Israel. The subsequent requests, including the FY 2012 request, are consistent with the MOU funding levels. U.S. assistance helps ensure that Israel maintains a qualitative military edge over potential regional threats, preventing a shift in the security balance of the region and safeguarding U.S. interests. FMF helps to support Israel's

continued defense modernization, provides for the acquisition of U.S.-origin defense equipment ranging from ammunition to advanced weapons systems and training, and maintains appropriate export control and technology security safeguards to prevent transfers of United States- and third-party-controlled technology or expertise to potential adversaries and unauthorized recipients. It also strengthens interoperability and the capability of Israel to participate in combined operations and exercises.

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 Department of Defense's Defense Security Cooperation Agency and the Department of State's Political-Military Bureau coordinate the provision and oversight of FMF funds and monitor Israel's FMF expenditures on a quarterly basis to ensure that requirements for U.S. procurements are met, and are consistent with Israel's security needs.

Jordan

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Jordan is a stable and moderate country that plays a key role in strengthening security in a region often beset by conflict. The global economic downturn, however, has exacerbated high rates of poverty, unemployment, inadequate natural resources, and a large and unsustainable budget deficit. U.S. assistance has been used to support the Government of Jordan's "National Agenda," an ambitious 10-year political and economic reform plan. If successfully implemented, this plan will improve democracy and governance, economic growth, health, education, energy, water, environment, and youth, and will advance efforts to alleviate poverty. In addition, U.S. security assistance supports Jordan's contributions to the Middle East peace process, United Nations peacekeeping operations, counterterrorism efforts, and valuable humanitarian contributions in Iraq, Afghanistan, and elsewhere. The United States has a vested interest in helping Jordan overcome domestic challenges, meet reform targets, and continue its constructive leadership role in the region. U.S. foreign assistance at the level requested is essential to achieving the goals outlined below in Peace and Security, Governing Justly and Democratically, Investing in People, and Economic Growth.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	692,950	692,997	*	675,700
Economic Support Fund	363,000	363,000	*	360,000
Foreign Military Financing	300,000	300,000	*	300,000
International Military Education and Training	3,800	3,772	*	3,700
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,500	1,500	*	500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	24,650	24,725	*	11,500
Non-War Supplemental	150,000	150,000	*	0
Economic Support Fund	100,000	100,000	*	0
Foreign Military Financing	50,000	50,000	*	0
TOTAL	842,950	842,997	*	675,700

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Jordan	842,997	*	675,700
1 Peace and Security	379,997	*	315,700
Foreign Military Financing	350,000	*	300,000
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	60,000	*	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	290,000	*	300,000
International Military Education and Training	3,772	*	3,700

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	3,772	*	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	*	3,700
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,500	*	500
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	450	*	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	*	200
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,050	*	300
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	24,725	*	11,500
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	23,225	*	9,000
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,500	*	2,500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	26,000	*	22,000
Economic Support Fund	26,000	*	22,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	7,500	*	6,500
2.2 Good Governance	3,000	*	5,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	5,000	*	3,000
2.4 Civil Society	10,500	*	7,500
3 Investing in People	174,500	*	114,000
Economic Support Fund	174,500	*	114,000
3.1 Health	76,500	*	45,000
3.2 Education	76,000	*	49,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	22,000	*	20,000
4 Economic Growth	262,500	*	224,000
Economic Support Fund	262,500	*	224,000
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	202,200	*	169,200
4.2 Trade and Investment	4,900	*	5,000
4.4 Infrastructure	10,000	*	10,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	41,050	*	25,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	0	*	6,000
4.8 Environment	4,350	*	8,800

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Jordan	842,997	*	675,700
1 Peace and Security	379,997	*	315,700
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	87,447	*	9,000
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,500	*	2,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	290,000	*	303,900
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,050	*	300
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	26,000	*	22,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	7,500	*	6,500
2.2 Good Governance	3,000	*	5,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	5,000	*	3,000
2.4 Civil Society	10,500	*	7,500
3 Investing in People	174,500	*	114,000
3.1 Health	76,500	*	45,000
3.2 Education	76,000	*	49,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	22,000	*	20,000
4 Economic Growth	262,500	*	224,000
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	202,200	*	169,200
4.2 Trade and Investment	4,900	*	5,000
4.4 Infrastructure	10,000	*	10,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	41,050	*	25,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	0	*	6,000
4.8 Environment	4,350	*	8,800
of which: Objective 6	2,786	*	6,700
6.1 Program Design and Learning	148	*	1,500
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,638	*	5,200

Peace and Security

The Government of Jordan (GOJ) provides key support for comprehensive regional peace, and contributes to security and stability in the region. Building on successful past programs, the U.S. Government expects Jordan to strengthen its position as a regional hub for security and counterterrorism training. Looking forward, U.S. assistance will place a new emphasis on building the capacity of local officials to detect weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and to counter gender-based violence.

Foreign Military Finance (FMF): The Jordanian Armed Forces (JAF) utilize FMF to modernize equipment and enhance force structure to meet the realities of modern asymmetric threats and interoperability requirements. With FY 2012 funds, the Military Assistance Program will continue to develop counterterrorism capabilities by expanding, training, and equipping small, elite units such as the Prince Hashem Royal Brigade (a Special Operations Aviation Brigade) and Jordan Special Operations Command. FY 2012 FMF funds will help Jordan ready its conventional forces to preserve its security and contribute to regional stability. In particular, this funding will support the Jordan Border Security Program, which installs technology along Jordan's borders to thwart any infiltration into the country, as well as the Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Reconnaissance, and Surveillance program, which securely links Jordanian land and air forces for rapid assessment, decision-making, and deployment of any internal threat or natural disaster. Finally, the JAF will use FY 2012 FMF to train and develop soldiers, noncommissioned officers, and leaders (including pilot training and women's programs).

International Military Education and Training (IMET): The creation of modern, flexible, and interoperable security forces that combat terrorism, secure borders, maintain internal stability, and deter asymmetric threats are hallmarks of the IMET program in Jordan. With FY 2012 funds, the Military Assistance Program will continue to target professional military education and technical training of the JAF in developing increased capacity to advance regional and global security.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): GOJ security officials lack the capacity to combat gender-based violence (GBV) effectively. An initial 2010 GBV training program in New York for an interdisciplinary team of GOJ officials generated momentum and interest in this topic. In FY 2012, INCLE-funded training programs will seek to improve coordination further among GOJ officials in law enforcement, criminal justice, and medical services in Jordan's capital and largest cities. FY 2012 INCLE funds will provide technical assistance to enable Jordanian professionals to learn and apply the latest developments in forensic criminal investigation procedures regarding family violence. INCLE funding will support strengthening of Ministry of Health reporting mechanisms and legal referral services for prosecution of these cases.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): Jordan's geographic location makes it a potential hub for the transshipment of WMD-related products, and its limited expertise in detecting such shipments at its land borders and Red Sea Gulf port continues to be a concern. However, Jordan has been making significant progress in its export control regime. It has adopted the European Union control list, and is in the process of drafting comprehensive export control legislation. In anticipation that Jordan will enact a strategic trade control law in the near future, the Department of State's Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program will provide technical assistance in FY 2012 to assist the GOJ with expertise and support to draft implementing regulations. Building on these efforts in FY 2012, EXBS will facilitate the access of Jordan Customs, the Public Security Directorate, and other GOJ enforcement agencies to advanced technology and training for the inspection and detection of strategic goods. Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) funds in FY 2012 will assist the GOJ in building enhanced law enforcement capacities to better safeguard borders, establish modern and sustainable law enforcement capabilities, and integrate management and functional skills to investigate terrorist threats, providing a sustainable self-training, self-supporting capacity.

Governing Justly and Democratically

In November 2010, the GOJ took a number of major steps that signal increasing commitment to democratic ideals. These include Parliamentary elections deemed consistent with international standards by international and domestic election observation missions; completion of a judicial strategy that shifts more authority, independence, and accountability to the judiciary; and the announcement of ambitious decentralization plans. Each of these political developments represents possible avenues to deepen democratic reforms that increase citizen participation, strengthen the rule of law, promote good governance, and advance human rights. Through civil society capacity-building, Jordanians will have a voice to participate in and influence political decisions on critical issues of national priority. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)'s program supports Jordan's democracy and governance reform efforts with a broad and comprehensive program centered on civil society, political-party development, electoral reform, human rights, women's participation, the rule of law, and democratic local governance.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): U.S. assistance in FY 2012 will help to build civil society in Jordan, support the judiciary in becoming a more independent, accountable, and effective branch of government, and target human rights issues and challenges, including preventing violence against women and children, especially so-called "honor crimes." Further, U.S. assistance will work with local and national governments to support the development and implementation of GOJ decentralization plans to increase public participation and help ensure better delivery of public services.

Investing in People

The GOJ's ability to strengthen the delivery of education, health care, and social services, as well as its management of scarce natural resources, will prove critical to its success in an increasingly globalized and competitive world economy and in addressing the hardships caused by the global economic crisis. U.S. assistance complements Jordanian efforts in each of these areas, with particular emphasis on addressing the country's Millennium Development Goals for 2015.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): In FY 2012, USAID will work with the GOJ to improve the quality of education; expand and strengthen primary health, maternal and child health, and family planning and reproductive health services; improve water usage, demand management, and efficiency; and address urban poverty.

- **Maternal and Child Health:** USAID will continue to improve the quality of and access to safe motherhood services in Jordan. 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 of 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:** Programs in family planning and reproductive health have the larger objective of providing information to allow couples to make more-informed decisions and to access services. Given the burgeoning youth population, scarcity of natural resources, lack of economic opportunities, and growing levels of poverty, family planning is a critical focus area. USAID's program will support the National Population Strategy. In addition, funding in FY 2012 will expand and strengthen outreach programs using local community health workers and providing information, counseling, and referrals for family planning and other women's health issues. By drawing upon a broad range of civil society, governmental partners, the private sector, and religious leaders, 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 water and sanitation programs continue to assist the GOJ to manage this scarce resource better and improve living standards. Program activities in FY 2012 will support Jordan in implementing its National Water Strategy and Action Plan; address institutional reforms that promote water conservation, water-use efficiency, and tariff restructuring; 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. Furthermore, 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 centers 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, increased student exposure to information technology, and parental involvement in the classroom. Education projects are an integral part of USAID's broader, crosscutting effort to reduce poverty.

- **Basic Education:** U.S. assistance in FY 2012 will be used to construct 5 new schools and rehabilitate 20 existing schools. Programs will also focus on teacher training, improved early childhood education, increased parental and local community engagement in school and the learning process, and match student skills with market demand. These programs will directly benefit over 82,000 students. Moreover, approximately 7,750 teachers will be trained.
- **Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations:** USAID programs support renewed emphasis on the part of the GOJ to address poverty, particularly given the growing youth population and high unemployment levels. USAID will address poverty through a program that will link to community economic development and help to upgrade job skills. This program will complement other poverty-reduction efforts undertaken by USAID/Jordan through programs in the economic growth, health, education, democracy and governance, and water sectors.
- **Social Services:** U.S. assistance in FY 2012 will support the needs of marginalized youth from the ages of 15 to 24 living in neighborhoods where population density is high, social problems are rampant, and there is limited access to social services. Youth will gain life and employability skills, resulting in better prospects for employment. Institutional capacity-building support will be provided to local nongovernmental organizations to strengthen service delivery and support for the disadvantaged. New programming will include improved service delivery within the Ministry of Social Development to build strategic planning capacity as well as implementation capacity at the local level. Community level projects (e.g., small-scale infrastructure improvements) will be funded to enhance living environments and generate income, with the ultimate effect of reducing the number of families living in poverty.

Economic Growth

Jordan's youth are its most important asset for future growth and prosperity. However, more than 60 percent of the country's youth are not employed, and are at risk of becoming another poverty statistic or susceptible to radicalizing influences. Economic Growth assistance to Jordan centers on improving the business enabling environment, 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 United States-Jordan Free Trade Agreement and the Qualifying Industrial Zones agreement. Together, the above programs will help the Jordanian economy to become more prosperous by capitalizing on knowledge sectors, exports, and a more skilled workforce. The Global Climate Change Initiative will provide resources to advance energy efficiency and policies to promote renewable technologies. USAID also provides cash transfer support to Jordan under this program area 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, nongovernmental 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, and public-private partnerships. 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 focus on increased efficiency in generation and supply of electricity, increased public awareness of energy related issues, and the establishment of clear and identifiable behavioral changes at the public and policy levels. The program will build a supportive legal and regulatory framework to encourage private sector investments in energy efficient technology and services, increase human resource capacity in the energy sector, and forge alliances with U.S. energy firms. Furthermore, USAID will 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 also continue to focus on partnerships with industry to enhance environmental management and improve ecotourism.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

The GOJ and the U.S. government signed a \$275 million Millennium Challenge Corporation Compact in November 2010. 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 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 serve to replicate models developed and implemented by USAID in the Amman area.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: FMF and IMET funds are programmed and managed on the operational level by Embassy Amman's Military Assistance Program (MAP). The MAP evaluates the Peace and Security programs in concert with Jordanian partners and the U.S. military policy stakeholders. Individual military acquisitions under the FMF program are proposed in consultation with the Embassy Country Team, reviewed by the Department of State's Political-Military Bureau (PM), and approved by the Defense Security Cooperation Agency to ensure they meet Jordan-specific objectives as well as broader regional goals. MAP submits an assessment for each significant new FMF-funded program. Major FMF-funded cases are subject to program management reviews at least annually, along with physical or virtual in-progress reviews as needed to insure programs are on track.

The ATA program undergoes periodic program reviews to help formulate Country Assistance Plans (CAPs). The CAP covers a five-year span, and is revised annually. CAPs specify ATA's goals and objectives, as well as performance targets and indicators on a county-by-county basis. Program reviews are also used to assess program results and impact.

USAID reviews performance as a matter of routine through portfolio reviews and Performance Management Plans. While monitoring is an ongoing process built into each project, USAID also conducts periodic evaluations to identify implementation constraints or to obtain lessons learned to guide future project designs. In addition, extensive feasibility studies are conducted prior to implementing infrastructure projects, such as water treatment facilities and schools. Seven evaluations and assessments were conducted in FY 2010, and seven more are planned for FY 2011.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: In FY 2010, USAID conducted one sector assessment to shape new project designs, and one program impact evaluation to determine mission support for a follow-on project. In addition, USAID conducted several assessments of specific components within existing projects to determine best options to scale up implementation, institutionalize interventions, or identify ways to improve project activities. For example, several studies were conducted to evaluate and determine how best to incorporate water, energy, and solid-waste issues into curriculum, and to understand better public practices and attitudes towards waste and natural resources.

In FY 2011, USAID is undertaking major sector assessments: a retrospective evaluation of USAID's interventions in the water sector, an assessment of democracy and governance in Jordan, an assessment of the justice sector, an assessment of missed opportunities in family planning, and an assessment for opportunities for integrating persons with disability into the public education system. In addition, USAID will undertake several midterm and end-of-project impact assessments, including the following projects: Youth: Work Jordan Project, the Tourism Development Project, the Aqaba Community and Economic Development Project, the Health Communication Project, the Education Reform Support Project, and the Water Demand Management Project. The results of these evaluations and assessments will inform future budget and programmatic decisions.

An institutional Joint Military Commission (JMC) ensures that FMF and IMET expenditures are aligned both with the JAF five-year plan, and with U.S. strategic priorities. The JMC meets annually, and includes participation from the Embassy, JAF, PM, and the Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA). An annual FMF spending plan is reviewed by U.S. Central Command, PM, and DSCA to ensure it meets U.S. security objectives for Jordan. During the JMC, U.S. participants offer feedback and advice to the JAF in order to align JAF spending priorities with U.S. objectives.

Anti-GBV training for Jordanian officials revealed not only a keen interest on the part of the GOJ to engage on this issue, but also a new willingness to implement changes based on increased awareness of how to address the problem. Consequently, more funding will be provided to GBV programs in FY 2012.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: USAID/Jordan expects significant achievements related to the development of a new election law; promotion of human rights; construction and rehabilitation of schools, health facilities, and waste-water treatment plants; ongoing capacity building efforts across the whole of government; and expansion of employment opportunities and advances in fiscal reform. Under the Peace and Security Program Area, the greatest impact will be the enhanced capacity of the security forces as outlined above in support of antiterrorism efforts and regional security, as well as the strengthened ability of law enforcement, criminal justice, and medical services to address GBV issues.

Lebanon

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Lebanon entered a new phase of uncertainty with the collapse of Prime Minister Saad Hariri's government in January 2011 after opposition-bloc ministers resigned from the cabinet over the issue of the independent Special Tribunal for Lebanon. Since its founding in November 2009, Hariri's national unity government had advanced in a cautious yet positive way, avoiding open conflict, yet remaining deadlocked on underlying political and economic issues. Lebanon's economy has repeatedly proven its resilience to external shocks and its ability to rebound quickly from crises if political stability exists, but underlying constraints to economic growth remain, including an excessive fiscal debt, an unfavorable business environment, and infrastructure weaknesses. The United States' desire for a stable Lebanon at peace with its neighbors must be reinforced irrespective of the affiliation of the new government.

The U.S. Government awaits more information on the commitment of the new Lebanese Government to Lebanon's international responsibilities and the rule of law, which will affect in the way the United States provides assistance in FY 2011. The FY 2012 request prepares the U.S. Government for continued significant investments that will strengthen Lebanon's ability to provide peace, stability, and prosperity to its citizens, assuming planned FY 2011 activities are able to proceed. Funds will be used to strengthen the Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF), the Internal Security Forces (ISF), and national- and local-level governing institutions that promote security and extend quality services to all Lebanese, while increasing economic opportunities for the poorest segments of society. This assistance promotes the U.S. strategic goals in Lebanon of supporting Lebanon's viability as an independent and sovereign democracy capable of responding to the needs of its citizens, while countering the undue influence of extremist elements in the country and from regional actors. Any changes to the proposed programs in Lebanon due to of the current political environment will be discussed in consultation with Congress.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	238,300	238,300	*	232,300
Economic Support Fund	109,000	109,000	*	100,000
Foreign Military Financing	100,000	100,000	*	100,000
International Military Education and Training	2,500	2,500	*	2,500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	20,000	20,000	*	25,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	6,800	6,800	*	4,800
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	238,300	238,300	*	232,300

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Lebanon	238,300	*	232,300
1 Peace and Security	129,300	*	132,300
Foreign Military Financing	100,000	*	100,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	100,000	*	100,000
International Military Education and Training	2,500	*	2,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,500	*	2,500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	20,000	*	25,000
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	5,000	*	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	15,000	*	25,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	6,800	*	4,800
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	4,000	*	2,000
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	800	*	800
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000	*	2,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	25,389	*	31,800
Economic Support Fund	25,389	*	31,800
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	13,733	*	16,220
2.2 Good Governance	5,102	*	7,720
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	577	*	1,220
2.4 Civil Society	5,977	*	6,640
3 Investing in People	48,135	*	50,242
Economic Support Fund	48,135	*	50,242
3.1 Health	11,099	*	16,720
3.2 Education	37,036	*	33,522
4 Economic Growth	35,476	*	17,958
Economic Support Fund	35,476	*	17,958
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	9,077	*	0
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,077	*	1,720
4.5 Agriculture	16,019	*	9,349
4.7 Economic Opportunity	7,726	*	3,189
4.8 Environment	1,577	*	3,700

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Lebanon	238,300	*	232,300
1 Peace and Security	129,300	*	132,300
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	9,000	*	2,000
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	800	*	800
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	119,500	*	129,500
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	0	*	0

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	25,389	*	31,800
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	13,733	*	16,220
2.2 Good Governance	5,102	*	7,720
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	577	*	1,220
2.4 Civil Society	5,977	*	6,640
3 Investing in People	48,135	*	50,242
3.1 Health	11,099	*	16,720
3.2 Education	37,036	*	33,522
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	0	*	0
4 Economic Growth	35,476	*	17,958
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	9,077	*	0
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,077	*	1,720
4.5 Agriculture	16,019	*	9,349
4.7 Economic Opportunity	7,726	*	3,189
4.8 Environment	1,577	*	3,700
of which: Objective 6	5,095	*	4,348
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,825	*	1,000
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,270	*	3,348

Peace and Security

U.S. funding is requested to continue to strengthen the legitimate security organizations in the country: the LAF and ISF. U.S. assistance supports the full implementation of UNSCR 1701, which calls for Lebanon to extend its authority and exercise its sovereignty over all Lebanese territory. Funding will modernize, train, and equip the LAF to help it 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 noncommissioned officer corps. Programs will continue in FY 2012 to strengthen the ISF with training, equipment, and technical assistance. New programs will be initiated to support the ISF, the Customs Service, the Surete Generale (immigration), and the LAF border guards in border control through training and the provision of equipment. A justice-sector reform project will focus on improving the Lebanese prison system and pre-trial detention practices. Technical assistance, supplies, and equipment will continue mine-clearing operations in Lebanon. Lebanon maintains an excellent record on end-use monitoring of U.S. defense articles, and the United States works closely with the security forces on a number of critical areas of U.S. interest. Changes in the governance of the security ministries could require a reevaluation of current efforts.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): For several years, the U.S. Government has provided extensive support to the LAF to upgrade equipment and strengthen capacity with a particular emphasis on the Special Forces. FY 2012 funding will shift in emphasis to build the LAF's capacity for border control, and will improve the LAF's and ISF's capacity to interdict negative elements in Lebanon. Support will include in-country maintenance, logistics, and tactical training teams to familiarize the LAF in use of equipment provided. The Embassy will continue to host international-donor coordination meetings to maximize synergy with other donor countries such as the United Kingdom (UK) and France, who conduct training and provide some equipment to the LAF.

International Military and Training (IMET): As a means of instilling U.S. professional military values for the LAF's future leaders, the U.S. Government continues to provide military education to the junior and noncommissioned officer corps. Assistance will also be used to upgrade the LAF's maintenance and supply management system. While the United States is the only country that has provided major support in this area, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, and the UK offer related training.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): The Department of State's International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL) Bureau will continue to enhance the capacity of the ISF as a professional security organization that can extend its operations throughout Lebanon. The three components (training, equipping, and facility refurbishment) of the U.S. assistance will continue from prior-year efforts. The construction of a new permanent training center for the ISF began in FY 2011 in a joint project with the EU, UK, and the ISF. Construction of Phase I (Beirut and Mt. Lebanon) of the ISF Communication System will begin in FY 2011, and FY 2012 assistance will allow completion of Phase II. A comprehensive program to help the Lebanese Government control its borders will begin in FY 2011. The program will provide training and equipment for the four Lebanese components with a role in border control: the Customs Service, the Surete Generale (immigration), the LAF (border patrol), and the ISF (investigations). INL will also initiate a prison reform program as part of a justice-sector reform project and, starting in FY 2011, will concentrate on guard training and an evaluation of the pre-trial detention system in Lebanon. INL will provide antitrafficking support by working to improve systems and facilities in the Surete Generale-operated migrant detention center. The European Union (EU), German, French, UK, Gulf state, and Danish Governments are providing technical assistance and training for the ISF.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): In FY 2012, funding through Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) will continue to focus on developing and building Government of Lebanon (GOL) capacity in conducting counterterrorism investigations, crisis response, critical infrastructure security and VIP protection, and mid- and senior-level leadership development. 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. LMAC is the sole responsible entity in Lebanon for mine-removal activities, an issue that continues to need attention. In addition, NADR funding will be used to continue to assist Lebanon with drafting comprehensive export control legislation and implementing regulations, assist with the adoption of a national control list, and continue assistance with establishing robust licensing procedures and processes. Export control and border security funding will underwrite training and equipment for enforcement agencies to secure Lebanon's borders, especially the border with Syria. EXBS assistance will maintain focus on enhancing Lebanon's capacity to halt illicit transfers of strategic goods and weapons through its borders and seaports.

Governing Justly and Democratically

United States 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 2012 assistance will capitalize on opportunities in national- and local-level governing institutions (as they demonstrate an interest in reform) delivering services, countering the legacy of skewed economic development, and developing policies that benefit all of Lebanon in a participatory manner. Programs and funding for civil society organizations (CSOs) will promote transparency, accountability, and good governance in the

public and private sectors. Most of the assistance provided to Lebanon is administered through United States- or internationally-based nongovernmental organizations in conjunction with the central government when appropriate. The outcome of the current political situation could impact how the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) coordinates with the new Lebanese Government, based on the new Government's actions.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): USAID will continue to bolster the work of government institutions towards becoming more democratic, sovereign, independent, and responsive to citizens' needs through directly supporting essential institutions such as the Lebanese Parliament, the judiciary branch of government, local governments, oversight agencies, and CSOs. USAID will provide necessary technical assistance and support to free and competitive elections during the upcoming Parliamentary elections in 2013. USAID will work with civil society to advocate effectively at all levels in the government for reform and to improve service delivery. USAID is assessing its democracy and governance activities with a goal of focusing future resources in fewer key priority areas, offering the highest potential impact.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): U.S. assistance will continue to support the 409-hour Basic and Supervisor training courses for the ISF in a comprehensive effort to develop the ISF into the most capable police force in the country. U.S. assistance for training builds their core competencies including concepts of democratic policing and human rights. The U.S. Government will greatly expand training started in late 2009 with the ISF on the Community Policing Program in Lebanon. 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.

Investing in People

In pursuit of this Objective, the U.S. Government will continue to support water supply and sanitation improvements, and basic and higher education programming. In the water sector, USAID/Lebanon aims at improving water-resources management through targeted capacity building of water-governing institutions, selected water-infrastructure improvements, and heightened awareness among water users regarding the need to protect water resources and to prevent pollution. In basic education, USAID is one of the largest and key donors working with the GOL to address shortcomings in the public education sector. In higher education, assistance will provide scholarships to needy students.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): In FY 2012, USAID will continue support in the area of water supply and sanitation capacity-building and assistance for high-priority water infrastructure. USAID will enable the Litani River Authority to transform itself into an Integrated River Basin Management Agency with the resources and capacity to address river pollution issues and optimize water resource management. USAID is assessing near-term options for immediate water and sanitation sector technical assistance, and limited sustainable infrastructure development. Other donors providing complementary assistance in this sector include the EU, Germany, Italy, France, and the European Investment Bank.

USAID will continue to address student achievement in Lebanon's public schools through physical repairs and provision of classroom equipment, in-service teacher training, and extracurricular activities. USAID's assistance complements programs of other donors including the EU, France, and the World Bank. Scholarship assistance will continue to be made available to two American schools (primary and secondary education) in Lebanon. Programming started in FY 2010 will provide scholarships through targeted universities to economically disadvantaged students, and will expand outreach to students throughout Lebanon.

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. Assistance will be used to continue building the capacity of the economic environment, and strengthening support for critical reforms will ensure sustainability of these changes.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): USAID's Economic Growth portfolio will continue to focus on promoting economic opportunity and stabilization in the country's poorest areas, particularly peri-urban and rural areas, where per capita incomes stand at less than 4 dollars a day. USAID will work to enhance the competitiveness of selected agribusiness and tourism value chains and capitalize on opportunities to facilitate a business-enabling environment and ease access to finance for Lebanon's entrepreneurs. Funding will continue for the agricultural value-chain development program initiated in FY 2011. The EU and the United Nations offer agricultural policy support to the Ministry of Agriculture; USAID projects will complement these efforts with a focus on developing the private sector. USAID programs will address the loss of wooded areas of Lebanon's forests by supporting indigenous tree planting and the planting of fruit-bearing trees in an effort to support ecotourism and sustainable forestry.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: Central Command does an internal Quadrennial Defense Review of resource requirements for requests for all programs worldwide. In FY 2011, the Embassy's Office of Defense Cooperation developed, through a joint military commission with the LAF, milestones to evaluate U.S. support to the LAF and its impact. While anecdotal indications are that FMF support has had a positive impact in strengthening LAF capacity, these milestones, and a quarterly review with the LAF committee, will support funding requests for FY 2012 and beyond and demonstrate GOL/LAF accountability. Performance for NADR funds is assessed at the training level by regional staff, measuring the number of officers trained to course standards. Operational success, a subjective category, is harder to measure, but the Embassy and the GOL review field successes and host assessment teams throughout the programmed assistance. Performance monitoring for the INCLE-funded ISF training programs is multi-layered. At the conclusion of every training course, trainees complete course evaluation forms, which are analyzed to locate program shortcomings and improve course content. An extensive evaluation of the entire INL training program will be completed in FY 2011; this will serve as the basis for program improvements and will provide a roadmap for training program sustainability with the ISF. Evaluation of equipment support to the ISF is verified through end-use monitoring.

In FY 2010, USAID/Lebanon launched a new \$5 million, 5-year (2010-14) program for Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) to establish a comprehensive performance management, monitoring, and reporting system. This M&E contract will help the mission streamline and standardize partner reporting as part of the Mission-wide Performance Management Plan, establish an integrated web-based Management Information System/Geographic Information System, strengthen field monitoring of the country program, and conduct special studies and evaluations. In addition to a recent assessment on the financial sector, USAID will also launch a democracy and governance assessment and a water sector assessment, to be conducted in early FY 2011, to guide programming in these sectors.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: Building on the LAF's development of a five-year plan in calendar year 2010 and the Joint Military Review of eight critical capabilities for the LAF in FY 2011, there are now mechanisms and metrics to gauge the rate and level of the LAF's progress in FY 2012. This will also serve as the foundation for developing the FY 2013 and future Budget requests. The Embassy and DS/ATA, 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 will serve as the framework for identifying training needs and funding required for FY 2011 and beyond. Survey responses from ISF trainees have a direct impact on the FY 2012 budget and planning process. The Embassy has a detailed end-use monitoring program, and these positive reports have a direct impact on development of the FY 2012 Budget request.

Budget allocations for democracy and governance (DG) programming will be guided by the FY 2011 DG assessment that will prioritize DG subsectors with the greatest potential to enable Lebanon to move beyond its current government system of confessionalism to a system that considers domestic allies and opponents of democratic reform, the potential for impact, linkages to strategic objectives, and constituencies created from past USAID programs. The water sector assessment will determine programming priorities for continuing assistance in the water (potable and irrigation) and wastewater sectors of Lebanon, based on a comprehensive analysis of infrastructure status, governance structure, policy environment, institutional capacity, and the enabling environment. In Economic Growth, the new flagship \$40-45 million Lebanon Industry Value Chain Development project will determine specific priorities in the agribusiness value chain by upgrading chains, based on a complete assessment of the rural economy to be conducted within the first 6 months of the program.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: 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 programs will continue to address the critical work of the ISF to combat destabilizing actors within Lebanon, especially in those areas controlled by Hizballah 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.

The largest programmatic impacts of the FY 2012 funding request are anticipated in basic education and agribusiness. Basic education success will be measured through improvement on student achievement by measuring grade-level completion rates. The second significant impact will be seen in the agricultural value chain and rural development activities through enhancing private sector competitiveness and increasing income generation opportunities for Lebanese. Success will be measured through increased revenue in selected value chains assisted by USAID. These two impacts (education and income) provide opportunities for Lebanese as alternatives to the lure of extremism.

Libya

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

At the time this document went to print, United States foreign assistance programs in Libya had been put on hold. U.S. foreign assistance to Libya has been limited and focused on bolstering Libya's commitments to renouncing weapons of mass destruction, 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. Given the current violence and instability, ongoing assistance programs are on hold, and all future assistance is under review. The FY 2012 request, therefore, represents prior planning based on past engagements. Congress will be consulted as changes are required to the plans for FY 2012.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	780	769	*	1,650
Foreign Military Financing	150	150	*	250
International Military Education and Training	330	319	*	350
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	300	300	*	1,050
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	780	769	*	1,650

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Libya	769	*	1,650
1 Peace and Security	769	*	1,650
Foreign Military Financing	150	*	250
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	150	*	250
International Military Education and Training	319	*	350
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	319	*	350
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	300	*	1,050
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	0	*	800
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	300	*	250

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Libya	769	*	1,650
1 Peace and Security	769	*	1,650
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	0	*	800
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	300	*	250
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	469	*	600

Morocco

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Government of Morocco (GOM)'s ability to pursue political reform effectively and address the challenges of a youthful population that lacks jobs, quality education, and access to its government is critical for maintaining stability in this Muslim nation, a long-time strategic ally of the United States. Economic inequality, coupled with political marginalization, lead these youth to view the national government with skepticism, apathy, and occasionally, anger. Alleviating the conditions that lead to disaffection and violent extremism is a high GOM priority, and U.S. assistance to Morocco emphasizes youth participation as a crosscutting theme. U.S. assistance focuses on supporting the reform-oriented GOM and building institutional capacity to meet the challenges of its growing youth population in the areas of democracy, educational opportunities, and economic growth.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	35,296	35,285	*	43,654
Development Assistance	19,546	19,546	*	26,454
Economic Support Fund	3,000	3,000	*	0
Foreign Military Financing	9,000	9,000	*	9,000
International Military Education and Training	1,800	1,789	*	1,900
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	750	750	*	3,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,200	1,200	*	3,300
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	35,296	35,285	*	43,654

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Morocco	35,285	*	43,654
1 Peace and Security	15,739	*	19,550
Development Assistance	0	*	3,000
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	0	*	3,000
Economic Support Fund	3,000	*	0
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	3,000	*	0
Foreign Military Financing	9,000	*	9,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	9,000	*	9,000
International Military Education and Training	1,789	*	1,900
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,789	*	1,900
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	750	*	2,350

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	*	1,600
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	750	*	750
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,200	*	3,300
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	900	*	800
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	300	*	2,500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	7,248	*	10,150
Development Assistance	7,248	*	9,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	*	3,000
2.2 Good Governance	3,700	*	3,500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	848	*	1,000
2.4 Civil Society	2,700	*	2,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	0	*	650
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	*	650
3 Investing in People	6,500	*	6,500
Development Assistance	6,500	*	6,500
3.2 Education	6,500	*	6,500
4 Economic Growth	5,798	*	7,454
Development Assistance	5,798	*	7,454
4.2 Trade and Investment	900	*	2,000
4.5 Agriculture	2,000	*	1,824
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	898	*	1,815
4.8 Environment	2,000	*	1,815

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Morocco	35,285	*	43,654
1 Peace and Security	15,739	*	19,550
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	3,900	*	3,800
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	300	*	2,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	10,789	*	12,500
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	750	*	750
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	7,248	*	10,150
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	*	3,650
2.2 Good Governance	3,700	*	3,500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	848	*	1,000
2.4 Civil Society	2,700	*	2,000
3 Investing in People	6,500	*	6,500
3.1 Health	0	*	0
3.2 Education	6,500	*	6,500
4 Economic Growth	5,798	*	7,454
4.2 Trade and Investment	900	*	2,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
4.5 Agriculture	2,000	*	1,824
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	898	*	1,815
4.8 Environment	2,000	*	1,815
of which: Objective 6	2,999	*	3,630
6.1 Program Design and Learning	404	*	410
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,595	*	3,220

Peace and Security

Morocco continues to be a stable ally and partner of the United States in an often-troubled region. Political, diplomatic, and security cooperation is extensive. Morocco is a crucial regional counterterrorism partner for the United States, including against al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb, and it actively supports the Administration's nonproliferation agenda. Excellent military-to-military ties feature regular joint exercises and military sales totaling more than \$3 billion. These transfers deepen ties and promote a more modern military. The United Nations-sponsored Western Sahara negotiations, renewed in 2007, are both key to and dependent on improved Algeria-Moroccan relations, but progress on both Maghreb integration and resolving the Western Sahara situation has proven elusive.

Development Assistance (DA): FY 2012 funds will be used to promote the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)'s Countering Violent Extremism strategy. The main challenge to be addressed is an enabling environment in Morocco that could promote support for violent extremism. Activities will target Morocco's disaffected youth and focus on the socioeconomic and political drivers for extremism while reducing their vulnerability to extremist ideology. The programs will be sustainable through an emphasis on building and institutionalizing a model of collaboration among local stakeholders to address the needs of at-risk youth. Programming will increase the capacity of youth-serving organizations and relevant public institutions to reach out to and facilitate positive engagement for at-risk youth. USAID will provide at-risk youth with training in personal leadership, life skills, and economic empowerment.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): Morocco is a key partner nation in supporting the U.S. strategic goal of enhancing U.S. access and interoperability throughout the African continent. The United States and Morocco share an interest in regional security in Africa and beyond, as manifested in Moroccan participation in peacekeeping efforts.

In 2006, Morocco began a renewed modernization of its armed forces to keep pace with modern security needs. FY 2012 FMF funds will continue to promote regional stability by providing assistance to the GOM to sustain existing U.S.-origin equipment, refurbish Excess Defense Articles, and enhance the logistics and maintenance capacity of the GOM. By financially supporting the sustainment of these systems, the U.S. Government will ensure U.S. armed forces' ability to engage for the coming decades. This will allow the United States to seize an important opportunity to exert a positive influence on reform in Morocco and support peace and security in all of North Africa.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): IMET funds will support training to educate, professionalize, and influence Moroccan military leaders. The exposure of Moroccan military officers to all levels of U.S. military training programs has led to a force structure similar to that of the U.S. Air Force, aiding in fulfilling many security assistance objectives involving country access, including the recent decision to modernize the Royal Moroccan Air force with

U.S. aircraft. The Moroccan military offers a significant multiplier for U.S. initiatives to promote regional stability on the African continent through military education. The Moroccan military trains several other African and European militaries in their schools and training facilities. As such, FY 2012 IMET funds for U.S. Professional Military Education courses give the United States a unique opportunity to influence not only the Moroccan Armed Forces, but also other militaries in the region as well.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): The Department of State Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL), with INCLE funding, supports Morocco's effort to modernize border enforcement operations to counter the growing threat posed by transnational criminal organizations, and strengthen the capacity of police and customs officials to collect and analyze forensic evidence. Programs focus on providing curriculum development support, training, and equipment for customs, police, and gendarmes who play a security role along the land and maritime borders; training in collection and use of DNA and other forensic evidence; and forensic laboratory design and support. Longer-term objectives of these projects include improving Morocco's ability to combat transnational threats and strengthening United States-Morocco relations.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): The United States, through the Antiterrorism Assistance program, is helping Morocco enhance its counterterrorism capabilities by providing training in computer and information technology forensics, canine explosives detection, and explosive device disposal to both the national police and gendarmes. The Moroccan law-enforcement agencies have demonstrated themselves capable of absorbing and institutionalizing the training provided by the United States. The ability to detect and investigate terrorist activity at the law enforcement level will complement the successes shown by the Moroccan intelligence services, which disrupted seven terrorist cells in calendar year 2010 and early 2011.

The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program directly supports Morocco's efforts to comply with international obligations, including those under UNSCR 1540, which calls for states to establish controls to prevent proliferation, including passing necessary laws and adopting effective enforcement methods, while contributing to the security interests of the international community at large. It helps Morocco in strengthening its strategic trade control systems and border control capabilities to help prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and their delivery systems, as well as transfers of related materials, dual-use items, and conventional weapons to terrorists, rogue states, and other end-users of concern. EXBS funding continues to be a key element in U.S. engagement with the GOM aimed at improving both its concrete and procedural capacities to interdict WMD that could be transported through Morocco's seaports and border crossings.

Governing Justly and Democratically

Principle challenges to the citizens of Morocco include finding avenues for directly influencing public policy and ensuring government responsiveness to their needs - both of which are critical to Morocco's stability and capacity to confront terrorism.

Development Assistance (DA): USAID programs support the GOM's reforms to build the capacity of civil society, political parties, and elected local governments to provide a venue for increased citizen participation, particularly by youth. Strengthening civil-society capacity will increase demands on local governments and encourage more effective performance by other governing institutions. At the same time, support will be provided to local governments, political parties, and judicial institutions to enable them to engage better with citizens, respond to demands,

become more transparent and accountable, and improve their performance. Significant efforts will be placed on increasing the participation of women and youth in governance.

With FY 2012 funds, the rule-of-law program will focus on juvenile justice and training a more professional judicial sector. This will include piloting efforts to support alternatives to prison and assisting Moroccan judicial institutions to revise their training curriculum to allow specialization and to provide continuing legal education.

In FY 2012, the local governance program will continue to focus on four 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 deconcentration of authority. Training programs will build the capacity of newly elected officials, particularly elected women, to increase their understanding of the new decentralization reforms. This will include piloting and replicating tools to engage women and youth in local governance, encouraging the development of innovative procedures and rules that enhance participatory practices that would engage women and youth, and strengthening the capacity of communal and regional elected officials, particularly elected women, to establish formal mechanisms of consultation.

The political-party program will strengthen relationships between party headquarters and local offices, as well as improve the connections between various party structures such as groups promoting the rights and women and youth. This program will also allow the parties to increase their interaction with members and constituents at the local level and to professionalize their operations and capacities further.

The civil society advocacy program will continue to target directly civil society organizations (CSOs) engaged in four major focus areas: civic action, marginalized youth, local governance, and community participation in education quality. 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 and youth associations to introduce innovative approaches to dealing with marginalized young populations, support networking and advocacy to generate greater local and national attention and commitment to the needs of youth, and identify and respond to their constituents' needs and invest in the public arena. The program will also work with local governments to develop civil society participation in local development planning, service delivery, and urban issues, and support the collaboration between school and community to improve the quality of education.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): INL supports Morocco's improvement of the legal and criminal justice system using INCLE funds. Programs will assist the Moroccan Government to develop alternative sentencing mechanisms for youth in lieu of prison time, training judges focused on juvenile justice, promoting best practices in prison management, and training staff in prisons and juvenile detention facilities. Longer-term objectives of these projects include strengthening justice-sector integrity and anticorruption efforts, improving access to justice for the public but especially for youth, increasing the capacity of Moroccan judicial institutions to apply existing legislation in the conduct of their duties, and improving Morocco's judicial and correctional system in order to counter the threat of extremism, especially among juveniles.

Investing in People

In FY 2012, USAID programming under the Investing in People Objective will improve education quality with a new focus on middle schools, where repetition and dropout rates for both boys and girls remains high. Improving the quality of education will require more and better-trained teachers; USAID's support to teacher training institutes and youth-serving organizations, both governmental and nongovernmental, will provide more relevant and higher quality education for both in-school and out-of-school youth. USAID's education program has 2 areas of focus: students in middle school in danger of dropping out or repeating grades, and out-of-school youth between the ages of 15 and 24 who lack the skills to enter the workforce. These activities will improve the Ministry of Education's capacity to provide higher-quality education to Morocco's youth. Additionally, USAID programs will equip both in-school and out-of-school youth with the skills to engage fully in Moroccan society, promoting youth as a national asset and reducing the likelihood of youth becoming a destabilizing force.

Development Assistance (DA): USAID's program to improve education 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. In FY 2012, USAID will work to:

- Improve quality in the formal education system through a nationwide program to enhance capacity and content offerings in the teacher training institutes that provide both pre-service and in-service training for middle school teachers
- Provide training for school leaders to enhance education quality in classrooms and to support community involvement in education quality issues
- Link with a cross-sector component of the civil-society advocacy program conducted under the Governing Justly and Democratically Objective to promote community involvement in school quality issues on the local level

The out-of-school youth education activity will expand educational opportunities for marginalized youth who never enrolled in school or dropped out without adequate basic education skills to continue their education or find employment. This program will increase social capital among youth, promote active participation in civil society, and enhance employment potential for this vulnerable demographic group through providing training in basic education, entrepreneurship, and employability. FY 2012 funds will be used to:

- Build the institutional capacity of existing youth-serving organizations (both governmental and nongovernmental) so they will provide better, demand-driven, educational services including an array of high-quality educational opportunities to youth in their environments
- Increase access to a variety of demand-driven educational opportunities including basic education competencies, information technologies, language skills, entrepreneurship, and employability training. The program will also teach life skills like critical thinking, teamwork, problem solving, and communication

Economic Growth

The mandate for USAID/Morocco's economic growth program is to reduce barriers to trade and investment in Morocco through increased engagement in targeted regions. USAID will promote sustained increases in industry productivity and grow businesses. Given the unique context of

Morocco, balanced economic growth requires incorporating environmental issues and trends into all facets of decision-making, including climate change, environmental degradation, and water scarcity. As a result, USAID emphasizes the adoption of new technologies for more efficient resource use, rethinking business models to value conservation, and investing in new approaches to industrial design, production, and the treatment of waste. In FY 2012, the United States will focus on interventions in the following areas:

- Reducing transactions costs for businesses investing in Morocco
- Promoting more efficient water use in the agriculture sector
- Advancing innovation (leading to efficiency and/or upgrading) at key points in the value chain
- Improving training and utilization of Morocco's human resources

Development Assistance (DA): Since its inception in 2009, the Morocco Economic Competitiveness Program was designed to deliver tangible results via three crosscutting components: improving the economic enabling environment, sustainably managing the nation's scarce water resources for agriculture, and promoting workforce development. In FY 2012, USAID will continue supporting GOM initiatives that improve the business climate, including simplifying administrative and regulatory procedures to encourage investments, creating a business innovation center, supporting selected host-government institutions with trade capacity-building technical assistance, and managing the deployment of the web-based e-invest application. Similarly, activities will focus on the transition to more efficient irrigation systems, reusing treated wastewater for agriculture, and the development of an agricultural price information system for farmers. The program will work with stakeholders in workforce development to deliver targeted training based on rigorous mapping of the needs of employers.

The program will increase the participation of the Moroccan private sector in pilot activities under the "grants under contract" mechanism. To achieve this goal, USAID is investing in a robust program of training, capacity building, and outreach and communications to the private sector and the nongovernmental-organization community.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

U.S. assistance actively supports the implementation of a Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Compact focused on poverty reduction through targeted investments in agriculture, fisheries, and enterprise creation. The 5-year, \$698 million compact with the GOM started in 2008. The program increases productivity in high potential sectors through investments in fruit tree productivity and small-scale fisheries. Additional investments in financial services, business skills, literacy, and vocational training will support small-business growth in these sectors.

The \$300 million fruit-tree productivity project builds on the success of USAID's Integrated Agribusiness and Agriculture program, and is a fundamental part of Morocco's agricultural strategy. The Financial Services Project also disbursed over \$19 million of the \$25 million in loan to Jaida, a microfinance investment fund that helps Moroccan microfinance institutions increase lending to microentrepreneurs. In addition, the \$30 million functional literacy and vocational training follows the approach of USAID's widely acclaimed Advancing Learning and Employability for a Better Future program.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: As of FY 2010, all of USAID/Morocco's programs have a new suite of Performance Management Plans (PMPs) and completed Data Quality Analysis in early FY 2011. The PMPs are being used to plan and manage the process of monitoring, evaluating, and reporting towards achieving USAID assistance objectives. The PMPs track relevant indicators and are modified to reflect realities on the ground as implementation moves forward. USAID activity managers perform day-to-day monitoring, and two semiannual, Mission-wide portfolio reviews identify successes and challenges in meeting targets. Portfolio reviews and PMP tracking inform Mission management of results and allow for adjustments in implementation.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: An emphasis has also been placed on performing internal and external mid-program evaluations and summative evaluations to document lessons learned and best practices, as well as to improve methodologies in various sectors. USAID is designing new programming with the aid of multiple internal and external analyses, and is using a new approach to monitoring and evaluation that includes developing evaluation questions and monitoring plans with future evaluators to ensure that the necessary information will be collected properly. Additionally, information from evaluations and assessments will be included in the overall budget allocation decision-making process to ensure that funds are being used effectively to achieve improved results.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: In FY 2010, USAID/Morocco commissioned a major outcome evaluation of USAID's political party strategy in order to assure that new programs on political competition and consensus-building were based upon best practices and lessons learned. To inform future programming designed to help youth enter the labor market in Morocco, an assessment focused on employers and employees in specific target regions was undertaken. The assessment examined labor market trends and workforce access, particularly for new entrants with low-level skills, and helped the Mission to develop an inventory of necessary educational and other qualifications that youth require to access jobs. This assessment considered recent economic developments, both global and Morocco-specific, as well as projected labor market trends that will affect workforce needs over the next 5 to 10 years.

Oman

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

United States assistance to Oman focuses on combating terrorism and protecting the critical shipping lanes off its coasts. Oman, which is strategically located on a key naval passage through which 40 percent of the world's exported oil shipments passes, relies heavily on foreign assistance to ensure that this critical sea lane remains open to naval vessels and commercial traffic. Funding further enhances 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. Assistance also helps ensure the continued readiness of Omani airbases and other military facilities for use by the United States to support ongoing actions in the Department of Defense's Central Command (CENTCOM) area of operations, as well as antipiracy efforts off its own coast and the coasts of Yemen and Somalia.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	12,028	12,028	*	12,650
Foreign Military Financing	8,848	8,848	*	9,500
International Military Education and Training	1,525	1,525	*	1,650
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,655	1,655	*	1,500
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	12,028	12,028	*	12,650

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Oman	12,028	*	12,650
1 Peace and Security	12,028	*	12,650
Foreign Military Financing	8,848	*	9,500
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	3,098	*	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,750	*	9,500
International Military Education and Training	1,525	*	1,650
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,525	*	1,650
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,655	*	1,500
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	655	*	500
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,000	*	1,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Oman	12,028	*	12,650
1 Peace and Security	12,028	*	12,650
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	3,753	*	500
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,000	*	1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	7,275	*	11,150

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 capable of operation with U.S. forces. Funds will help ensure the continued readiness of Omani airbases and other military facilities to support ongoing actions by CENTCOM, as well as antipiracy efforts off the coasts of Yemen, Somalia, and, most 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 and combat transnational threats.

U.S. assistance will strengthen Oman's ability to protect its long and porous land borders and its 2,000-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 (WMD), advanced conventional weapons, and their delivery systems through a cooperative program to establish a strategic trade control system in Oman. In addition, assistance programs help strengthen Oman's antiterrorism training capabilities. 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

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: The Embassy monitors and analyzes U.S. assistance to ensure that Oman makes good use of U.S. funds. Embassy analysis is used to identify FMF purchases and IMET educational opportunities that meet Oman-specific objectives and broader

regional goals. Oman has a strong record of good governance, accountability, and transparency. Oman has consistently used U.S. assistance to pursue objectives that promote regional stability, security, and interoperability with the United States. U.S. assistance also allows the United States to build relationships with a nation that is secure and stable in an unstable region. Oman's judicious use of U.S. assistance allows for strategic planning and budgeting for future funds.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: Using FMF funds, the Oman Coast Guard has purchased Mark V patrol craft, the Air Force of Oman has acquired airport runway-support equipment and U.S. navigational aids, and Oman's premier counterterrorism force has obtained substantial quantities of top-quality night-vision devices. These purchases directly enhance Oman's capability to deter Somali piracy, secure Oman from transnational terrorism, and encourage greater Omani involvement in regional stability. The Oman Army has also allocated FMF funding for U.S. training of its personnel, which demonstrates Oman's commitment to work with U.S. counterparts.

Technical and Professional Military Education training strengthens the United States-Oman relationship by increasing Oman's knowledge of the U.S. military. Training also facilitates U.S. access to Omani facilities and military leadership at all levels, a process that builds relationships and familiarity.

Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) programming has equipped Omani border and security officials with the capability and skills to identify and interdict WMD items and their delivery systems if they enter or transit Oman. Specifically, programming has raised the capacity of Omani border and security officials to use sophisticated electronic inspection equipment to identify cargo and ship-borne threats. Equipment donations and associated training have enabled Omani Customs officials quickly to identify and categorize radioactive substances to allow seizure of terrorist-related material. EXBS training facilitates U.S. access to Oman customs at the highest levels, a point that repeatedly proves invaluable on shared security and policy issues.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: Embassy Muscat expects the greatest impact of assistance will be enhanced interoperability between United States and Omani forces. There will also be enhanced Omani capacity to promote regional security and confront transnational threats.

Tunisia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to Tunisia has centered around the Peace and Security Objective, and, to date, has been focused on enhancing the Tunisian military's ability to improve its capabilities to apprehend terrorist elements and combat smuggling. Regional programs like the Middle East Partnership Initiative also address other program areas.

As Tunisia struggles to establish a stable democratic political system and to address the economic challenges that led to the overthrow of the Ben Ali regime on January 14, 2011, U.S. foreign assistance will be crucial to encourage economic development and democratic reform for a more prosperous and stable Tunisia, as well as to provide the security necessary to enable reforms to take place. This Budget request was initially prepared before the change in leadership. The U.S. Government will review how its assistance can best support these goals, and will consult with Congress on needed changes to programs.

The Tunisian military's focus on internal security in the aftermath of the revolution has left its borders far more vulnerable to outside infiltration of terrorists, and the dissolution of the parts of the Interior Ministry closest to the former regime has likely affected the Tunisian Government's ability to identify and act against internal threats. U.S. foreign assistance has helped the Tunisian military enhance its capabilities to apprehend indigenous and transnational terrorist elements and combat smuggling. Assistance will help the military keep its aging U.S. equipment working and provide an increase in capabilities, particularly in the area of intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	22,150	21,945	*	6,575
Economic Support Fund	2,000	2,000	*	0
Foreign Military Financing	18,000	18,000	*	4,900
International Military Education and Training	1,950	1,945	*	1,675
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	200	0	*	0
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	22,150	21,945	*	6,575

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Tunisia	21,945	*	6,575
1 Peace and Security	19,945	*	6,575
Foreign Military Financing	18,000	*	4,900
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	7,500	*	3,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	10,500	*	1,900
International Military Education and Training	1,945	*	1,675
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,000	*	775
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	945	*	900
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	500	*	0
Economic Support Fund	500	*	0
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	150	*	0
2.2 Good Governance	150	*	0
2.4 Civil Society	200	*	0
3 Investing in People	500	*	0
Economic Support Fund	500	*	0
3.2 Education	500	*	0
4 Economic Growth	1,000	*	0
Economic Support Fund	1,000	*	0
4.5 Agriculture	250	*	0
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	250	*	0
4.7 Economic Opportunity	250	*	0
4.8 Environment	250	*	0

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Tunisia	21,945	*	6,575
1 Peace and Security	19,945	*	6,575
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	8,500	*	3,775
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	11,445	*	2,800
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	500	*	0
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	150	*	0
2.2 Good Governance	150	*	0
2.4 Civil Society	200	*	0
3 Investing in People	500	*	0
3.2 Education	500	*	0
4 Economic Growth	1,000	*	0
4.5 Agriculture	250	*	0
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	250	*	0
4.7 Economic Opportunity	250	*	0
4.8 Environment	250	*	0

Peace and Security

The Maghreb faces a continuing regional terrorist threat, particularly from al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM). The revolution in Tunisia, together with the revolution in Egypt, and the spreading instability in Libya and Algeria, will only increase the risk of cross-border and domestic terrorism as Islamic terrorists seek to take advantage of the current instability to establish their vision of an Islamic state. Tunisia, widely perceived as a friend to the United States, and where a

moderate brand of Islam and state secularism have predominated, will remain a potentially attractive target for AQIM and other terrorist groups. Continued U.S. foreign assistance to support and enhance Tunisia's counterterrorism and border security capabilities is essential. The Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership also operates programs in Tunisia.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): FY 2012 FMF funds will be used to support new equipment provided by the Department of Defense under Section 1206 authority, such as ground surveillance radars and unmanned aerial vehicles provided with peacekeeping operations funding. The equipment procured and supported with FMF 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 rapidly detect, identify, and defeat extremists as they enter Tunisia. Supporting Tunisian procurement and maintenance of U.S. equipment also helps ensure a long-term close relationship with Tunisia, and will increase the ability of the two countries to work together in joint operations and exercises in the future.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): IMET funding will help the United States strengthen relations with the senior leadership of the Tunisian military through senior professional military education courses. In the long term, IMET will help enhance United States-Tunisian military cooperation by developing relations with the junior and noncommissioned officers who will lead the military for the next 10 to 30 years through a variety of professional military education and technical courses. Tunisia also plans to expand rapidly the use of English in its forces, and will continue to send large numbers of English language instructors to training in the United States. Beyond the mutual understanding of English, the IMET courses also provide a common understanding of military terminology at all echelons that will support future interoperability between the United States and Tunisian militaries. The IMET program also performs a public diplomacy function by countering negative media portrayals of the United States. Nearly every course includes blocks of instruction and field trips to learn about democracy, civil-military relations, human rights, and an independent judiciary.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: The Embassy took steps to evaluate programmatic and financial performance in FY 2010, when the bulk of allocated FMF was committed to the maintenance and repair of existing U.S.-origin equipment, particularly helicopters, C-130 transport aircraft, wheeled transportation vehicles, maritime ships, advanced communications equipment, ammunition, and small-caliber weapons. The key mechanism for evaluation of financial performance is the Financial Management Review (FMR) conducted annually by the Embassy, the Defense Security Cooperation Agency, and the Tunisian Ministry of Defense. 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 program through frequent meetings and visits with the Tunisian military.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: The FMR process provided information to inform budget and programmatic choices for FY 2011 and beyond. Looking ahead, FY 2012 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.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: 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.

West Bank and Gaza

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

To achieve a two-state solution as part of a comprehensive regional peace, the U.S. Government is matching its political and diplomatic efforts with its efforts to support Palestinian Authority (PA) goals of building institutions, creating the conditions for a strong private-sector-driven economy, and strengthening the civil society of a future Palestinian state. U.S. Government support for the PA and the Palestinian people in the West Bank and Gaza focuses on five core areas:

- Ensuring the PA's fiscal viability
- Strengthening public institutions
- Developing the PA's capacity to provide security and rule of law
- Fostering private-sector-led growth
- Meeting humanitarian needs

To achieve our goals in these core areas, the U.S. Government will continue to utilize bilateral Economic Support Funds (ESF) and International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) assistance, in addition to assistance through the Middle East Partnership Initiative, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Conflict Mitigation and Management reconciliation programs, and contributions to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) through the Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration. In addition, the FY 2012 request is aligned with the objectives outlined in PA Prime Minister Fayyad's "Program of the 13th Government" and with the recently released draft of the 2011-13 Palestinian National Plan, the successor to the 2008-10 Palestinian Reform and Development Plan.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	495,900	495,900	*	513,400
Economic Support Fund	393,400	393,400	*	400,400
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	100,000	100,000	*	113,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,500	2,500	*	0
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	495,900	495,900	*	513,400

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
West Bank and Gaza	495,900	*	513,400
1 Peace and Security	100,682	*	77,000
Economic Support Fund	1,682	*	0
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,682	*	0
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	96,500	*	77,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	96,500	*	77,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,500	*	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,500	*	0
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	31,600	*	56,000
Economic Support Fund	28,100	*	20,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	5,250	*	5,000
2.2 Good Governance	14,200	*	8,500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	100	*	500
2.4 Civil Society	8,550	*	6,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,500	*	36,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,500	*	36,000
3 Investing in People	244,000	*	279,672
Economic Support Fund	244,000	*	279,672
3.1 Health	58,900	*	56,172
3.2 Education	9,500	*	8,500
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	175,600	*	215,000
4 Economic Growth	74,518	*	53,228
Economic Support Fund	74,518	*	53,228
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	2,000	*	7,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	3,400	*	4,400
4.3 Financial Sector	4,200	*	4,000
4.4 Infrastructure	51,550	*	22,008
4.5 Agriculture	5,000	*	8,820
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	5,868	*	5,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	2,500	*	2,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	45,100	*	47,500
Economic Support Fund	45,100	*	47,500
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	45,100	*	47,500

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
West Bank and Gaza	495,900	*	513,400
1 Peace and Security	100,682	*	77,000
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	0	*	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	99,000	*	77,000
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,682	*	0
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	31,600	*	56,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	8,750	*	41,000
2.2 Good Governance	14,200	*	8,500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	100	*	500
2.4 Civil Society	8,550	*	6,000
3 Investing in People	244,000	*	279,672
3.1 Health	58,900	*	56,172
3.2 Education	9,500	*	8,500
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	175,600	*	215,000
4 Economic Growth	74,518	*	53,228
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	2,000	*	7,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	3,400	*	4,400
4.3 Financial Sector	4,200	*	4,000
4.4 Infrastructure	51,550	*	22,008
4.5 Agriculture	5,000	*	8,820
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	5,868	*	5,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	2,500	*	2,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	45,100	*	47,500
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	45,100	*	47,500
of which: Objective 6	10,332	*	19,500
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,000	*	1,000
6.2 Administration and Oversight	9,332	*	18,500

Peace and Security

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): INCLE is provided through the Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) under the general oversight of the United States Security Coordinator, and will continue to assist the PA to promote law and order by strengthening and reforming its security sector and continuing capacity-building efforts with Palestinian institutions for rule of law. FY 2012 INCLE funding will help the PA build upon previous assistance to develop further its capacity to oversee, administer, and sustain the abilities of the Palestinian Authority Security Forces (PASF) to maintain law and order; investigate, prosecute, and adjudicate criminal cases; and provide secure, humane correctional facilities. All assistance will be provided in a manner that will complement broader international efforts to enhance security and the rule of law in the West Bank, including the European Union's civil police liaison and training mission, the European Union's Coordinating Office for Palestinian Police Support, and other international efforts to build rule-of-law infrastructure, including courthouses, police stations, and prisons. FY 2012 INCLE funding will

also contribute to improved civil law enforcement functions within local Public Prosecutors' Offices.

In addition to support to the security forces and Public Prosecutors, INCLE funding will provide the Ministry of Interior with technical assistance and program support such as training, equipment, and technical assistance to improve the Ministry's ability to administer and manage budgeting, procurement, logistics, training, and strategic communications requirements across all security forces leading to more efficient and transparent management. Justice sector assistance is also focused on closing the gap between the increasing ability of the security forces to conduct law enforcement operations, and the ability of courts and prosecutors to prosecute criminal cases efficiently and fairly. The U.S. Government will coordinate its INL and USAID assistance in the justice sector with 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 interinstitutional dialogue among justice-sector counterparts to identify and remedy sector-wide problems. U.S. and international assistance will provide expert advice, mentoring, and training to improve conditions within prisons in the West Bank.

Governing Justly and Democratically

The PA's plan for building the institutions of a viable Palestinian state rests upon a foundation of improved governance. The U.S. Government recognizes this imperative and aligns its assistance programs with the PA's focus on improving service delivery to Palestinians, achieving more effective rule of law, and increasing civic engagement. These activities improve the PA's capacity to meet constituents' needs while building confidence among Palestinians in their government.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): U.S. assistance through USAID will continue to help targeted PA institutions by improving citizen service delivery through modernizing internal processes within ministries, refurbishing customer service centers, and improving regulations. USAID will expand its strategy to additional ministries in order to achieve dramatic service-delivery improvements by transforming the relationship between citizens, employees, and ministries. A new USAID rule-of-law program will strengthen PA justice-sector institutions through professional training and enhanced legal profession capabilities, improved justice-sector facilities and public services, enhanced legal and civic education towards promoting the rule of law, and improved citizen engagement on rule-of-law issues. Increasing access to justice, establishing information centers, and enhancing working relationships with human rights and civil society organizations are also addressed in the project.

USAID also supports Palestinian civil society organizations and media outlets through the newly-awarded Civic Participation Program and Media Project to enable them to play a more effective role in public discourse, hold governing institutions accountable, increase popular participation in the decision-making process, and empower coalitions and support networking among civil society organizations to raise Palestinians' awareness of their role as active, engaged citizens in civic discourse. Furthermore, the new Community Infrastructure Development program in the West Bank will improve municipal governance capabilities, as well as assist local communities in selecting, developing, and providing new community infrastructure to serve constituents of those communities better.

USAID will continue to provide capacity-building support to the Central Elections Commission (CEC) to help ensure its ability to carry out free and fair elections, improve transparency, and

support the effective management of electoral processes that enhance citizen support for free and fair elections through better communication between the CEC and civil society organizations.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): FY 2012 funding will be used to support further development of the PASF, the Attorney General's Office, and local Public Prosecutors' Offices. INL will continue existing rule-of-law programs in the governorates of Jenin and Ramallah, supporting both criminal investigation and prosecution functions and, in coordination with other donors, expand this work into other priority West Bank governorates. INL will also complement other donor activities, and will help construct police stations in districts prioritized by the PA to build local law enforcement capacity. Additionally, INL will continue to support efforts to enhance the PA's ability to operate and maintain correctional facilities that meet accepted international standards and respect for human rights, and continue to provide technical and material support to the Ministry of the Interior to strengthen civilian oversight and management of the security forces.

Investing in People

A key component of U.S. assistance efforts are programs that work with the PA to improve the financial accountability, effectiveness, and quality of government services delivered to the Palestinian people. These programs aim to improve the quality of life of Palestinians, while enhancing the ability of the PA to prepare for its role in a future Palestinian state. While significant achievements have been made in a number of areas, challenges remain; continued assistance is required to support reform efforts and to help develop the Palestinian health sector, increase access to water, create jobs, improve or repair public infrastructure, and improve education.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): The U.S. Government anticipates a continuing need for direct assistance to the PA through USAID in FY 2012. U.S. Budget support to the PA 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. Budget support is expected to follow the existing model of paying down PA debt to eligible and vetted creditors or suppliers of consumer commodities.

One of the goals of U.S. assistance to the PA is improved social sector service delivery so that the PA can meet the needs of its people. Among the social services to be improved, education, health, water supply, and sanitation continue to be top priorities.

Health sector funding through USAID will be used to improve quality health services with an emphasis on strengthening health systems. Following international standards and best practices for public and private sector health services, the health system will be improved and made more sustainable.

Maternal and child health funds will be used to strengthen service delivery in maternity care, treatment of obstetric complications and disabilities, and newborn care. USAID will continue and expand community health programs to strengthen linkages between clinics and the communities they serve. Such programs already underway in the West Bank have fostered both improved health knowledge among the population and increased accountability for quality services.

Funding for other public health threats will include improvements in prevention and treatment of noncommunicable diseases including diabetes and cancer, emergency medicine, and rehabilitation care for Palestinians with disabilities, particularly children.

U.S. assistance for water and sanitation programs will support the installation of pipelines to replace deteriorated water infrastructure, which will improve productivity by reducing leakage. USAID will also increase the distribution coverage to underserved residents in the northern and southern West Bank, repair well pump facilities to increase the water supplied to the residents of the southern West Bank, and strengthen PA operation and maintenance capacity for newly completed well facilities by both providing maintenance staff for three years and replenishing depleted inventory stocks for the West Bank Water Department and the Palestinian Water Authority.

Funds in FY 2012 are requested to develop new water sources consistent with water conservation efforts and the rational development of underground aquifers. USAID will rehabilitate and expand small- and medium-scale sewage systems and upgrade sanitation systems at schools, health clinics, and other public facilities. USAID will also explore new technologies to treat wastewater in urban areas and promote the reuse of wastewater in agriculture. These activities will be funded using water program resources.

USAID will use ESF systematically to provide vital infrastructure facilities for vulnerable communities while strengthening local governments' capacity to respond to citizens' needs. Such assistance will include the provision of multisector infrastructure packages - including water, health, education, and road projects - based on need; providing employment opportunities; enhancing local government capacity; and encouraging community participation and empowerment.

In FY 2012, a new capacity-building program for basic education reform will focus on upgrading the qualifications, competencies, and skills of teachers. Activities will include teacher training, capacity-building to the Ministry of Education and Higher Education and universities, policy development, and monitoring and evaluation. The program will contribute to the Palestinian National Teacher Education Strategy aimed at improving the quality of teaching and learning in West Bank and Gaza. USAID will emphasize improvements in the quality of education at all levels, including linking educational outcomes to socioeconomic development needs.

Youth programs will be expanded to improve services for in- and out-of-school youth to counter the attraction of radical political groups. The programs aim to equip young people ages 14 to 29 with employment and entrepreneurship skills to enable them to find employment in the public and private sector, or to start their own businesses. USAID programs will enhance the capacity of youth-serving institutions and enable youth to become more active and productive members of their communities through contributing to socioeconomic development and becoming 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, the Gaza Strip, Israel, Jerusalem, and other external markets. 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): U.S. assistance for private sector development in the West Bank and Gaza will continue to 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 in recent years, and programs have focused on increasing the competitiveness of enterprises by removing obstacles and

addressing market failures in the value chains of major Palestinian economic sectors. USAID will continue to focus on agriculture and agribusiness, tourism, the marble and stone industry, and information technologies - value-added sectors that have also been identified by the PA as priority areas for engagement. Programs have increased the availability of investment capital through grants and improved bank lending, and have strengthened the financial sector, especially by improving the financial sector regulatory environment and by increasing access to credit.

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, preparing the PA for observer status in the World Trade Organization, and overseeing financial-sector regulation. Activities in fiscal reform will be developed in coordination with the Ministry of National Economy and 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, the Gaza Strip, Israel, Jerusalem, and other external markets through customs development and crossing assistance. A number of components of the overall program will be funded using agriculture and microenterprise resources.

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 workforce requirements, with a focus on the areas of tourism and information technology.

Increased access to improved transportation infrastructure is a critical foundation for economic development. U.S. assistance programs will focus on improving the Palestinian road network in areas best suited for meeting commercial needs and impact on local populations. Such development initiatives aim at connecting urban centers, economic zones, commercial routes, and residential neighborhoods into a critical trade network and provide safer travel and better access to health services.

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 recovery needs in ways that do not encourage long-term dependency. In addition to USAID's assistance, additional humanitarian funds are being provided through the Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration and UNRWA. Economic, employment, and educational opportunities are vital for rehabilitating the Gaza Strip. The socioeconomic conditions in Gaza prior to Israeli combat operations in Gaza (December 2008 - January 2009) were very difficult for much of the population. The military operation resulted in increased hardship, further exacerbated by the economic blockade and border closures. Unemployment in Gaza stands at around 40 percent; rehabilitation and construction of buildings and infrastructure have been impeded by lack of materials; and agriculture production has decreased, adversely affecting food production, income, and nutrition. Gazans of all ages have been traumatized by the military combat and post-combat conditions; educational and employment opportunities are severely constrained; and many basic services are unavailable. USAID activities will focus on providing economic and social recovery in order to meet basic human needs of the citizens of Gaza.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): U.S. humanitarian assistance provided through USAID will provide food commodities to food-insecure and vulnerable non-refugee Palestinian families in the West Bank and Gaza. While recent data show that food insecurity in Gaza has returned to pre-December 2008 levels, the level is still high: 1.43 million Palestinians (33 percent) in the West Bank and Gaza continue to live in food-insecure households. The root causes of the food insecurity - unemployment and economic hardship - have not changed.

The United States will continue to respond to humanitarian needs in Gaza as they arise, through emergency assistance to the most vulnerable populations through nongovernmental organizations not controlled by Hamas or other foreign terrorist organizations. All assistance programs for Gaza, consistent with legislative requirements, will work through vetted local, U.S., or international nongovernmental organizations to meet U.S. objectives and follow established safeguards that will ensure funding is only used where, how, and by whom it is intended. The United States will similarly continue to work with the Government of Israel to try to develop an effective crossings protocol that improves the flow of humanitarian, recovery, and commercial goods into and out of Gaza without compromising Israel's security.

Economic, employment, and educational opportunities are vital for rehabilitating Gaza. Assistance activities will focus on providing economic and social recovery in order to meet basic human needs of the citizens of Gaza. U.S. assistance will continue to lay the groundwork for recovery in Gaza by addressing housing, employment, educational, health, and other development needs. Funds will be used for training and assistance programs for youth to help ensure that they become productive members of the work force. USAID will support local businesses by providing technical-capacity transfer and business-partnership development programs. In addition, funds will support social recovery in Gaza by improving food security, education, health, and psychosocial services. U.S. support will also assist in revitalizing Gaza's agricultural economy in order to reduce dependence on international food aid.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: An assessment of the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MoEHE) capacity-building needs laid the foundation for the new USAID Capacity Building for Education Reform program that will improve teachers' performance, strengthen the capacity of universities to deliver teacher qualification programs, and strengthen the capacity of the MoEHE to supervise, coach, mentor, and evaluate new and in-service teachers.

Based on the findings of an assessment of ongoing support to PA ministries, USAID will increase the number of proposed service center renovations at targeted PA ministries, work across ministries on policy reform, and expand the Center of Excellence program approach to additional PA ministries.

An external evaluation of the USAID Local Democratic Reform program, which has been providing coordinated assistance in municipal development and local governance since 2007, resulted in adjusting the design of a new Community Infrastructure Development program to support municipalities and communities in which strategic plans have been developed to ensure implementation of priority infrastructure investments and institution-building measures.

An assessment of the civil society and media sectors led USAID to launch new standalone civil society and media assistance programs. These activities directly support Prime Minister Fayyad's objective to make civil society organizations an essential partner in the institution-building activities of the PA.

A fiscal reform assessment included the major recommendations made by recent International Monetary Fund missions to the West Bank and Gaza, and provided U.S. programming support to the Ministry of Finance in raising domestic revenues and addressing the PA's budget deficit. A financial sector assessment concluded that USAID programming to address anti-money-laundering and other financial crimes has been largely successful, and that future programming should place greater emphasis on continuing to support the PA financial sector regulatory bodies and to support better access to credit for small businesses.

An assessment of trade facilitation activities confirmed the significant contributions of this program in strengthening PA Customs and reducing barriers to movement and access, and serves as the analytical basis for maintaining the current level of support for this program. A USAID assessment of private enterprise development corroborated the significant value-added of continuing assistance for agriculture and agribusiness, tourism, the stone and marble industry, and the information technologies sector, and also advised that greater support should be provided to business associations and business service providers.

Early in FY 2011, USAID commissioned an independent performance evaluation of its health program in order to guide the next few years of planning. USAID is adjusting the program based on the evaluation findings, in consultation with the Ministry of Health and other donors, so that the FY 2012 program will reflect a refined version of the already largely successful program.

USAID implements a large number of construction activities under contracts and cooperative agreements. However, limited accessibility to project sites caused by the security situation continues to limit USAID's ability to monitor activities, especially in Gaza. To address these issues, implementing partners collect data on-site to monitor the achievement of program objectives, which USAID reviews for accuracy. To ensure the technical integrity, quality, and execution of this work, USAID includes engineering reviews and site visits by engineering staff and extensive use of the USAID West Bank and Gaza Geographic Management Information System (Geo-MIS). Performance information provided through Geo-MIS tracks with each project's Performance Management Plan and directly informs the preparation of the yearly Performance Plan and Report.

In addition, USAID employs a local staff person to visit USAID-funded projects on a regular basis. It is expected that the number of USAID Gaza monitors will grow in the coming years as the program portfolio expands.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID conducted an extensive review of its West Bank and Gaza programs at the end of FY 2010 that guided the preparation of program plans and allocations requested for the FY 2011 and FY 2012 Budgets. This review included updating strategic statements in all key sectors of assistance, reviewing all existing activities, and integrating the results of a series of program assessments with an aim towards improving impact and better aligning U.S. assistance programs with the priorities presented in the PA's "Program of the 13th Government" and the recently released draft of the 2011-13 Palestinian National Plan.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: USAID has conducted an intensive and detailed review of all projects, and all components of all projects, for activities proposed for funding in FY 2011 and FY 2012. The USAID Mission Director is basing final budget allocation decisions on a careful analysis of programmatic priorities and performance.

Yemen

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

This is a time of particularly heightened U.S. national interest in Yemen. As Secretary Clinton expressed during her January 2011 visit, the United States considers its partnership with the Republic of Yemen Government (ROYG) to be broad, reaching beyond counterterrorism. This includes efforts to support and assist in Yemen's political and economic advancement, which will help remove the underlying causes of instability that make Yemen vulnerable as a target of and sanctuary for militant extremists.

While there are numerous political and economic challenges facing the ROYG, Yemen-based al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) has attracted much of the international spotlight. AQAP's stated responsibility for the failed Northwest Airlines bombing attempt in 2009, and the failed toner-cartridge package bombs in 2010, have brought worldwide attention.

The U.S. Government has sought and largely received greater cooperation with the ROYG in its top priority of combating and defeating AQAP. However, success against AQAP will be ephemeral, absent real political and economic progress that creates greater transparency, broadens citizen participation, and expands opportunities for Yemen's 23 million increasingly vulnerable citizens. For that reason, the U.S. strategy in Yemen is based on a commitment to work with Yemen over a multi-year period to address critical political, economic, and security challenges and assist Yemen in developing a state able to provide for its own people, partner effectively with the United States and other donors, and serve as a source of stability in the Arabian Peninsula and the Horn of Africa.

To meet immediate concerns, U.S. assistance in FY 2012 will help improve peace and security through providing military advice, training, and equipment; promoting improved and more responsive governance; increasing educational opportunities in Yemen and abroad; and supporting expanded opportunities and services for Yemeni people, particularly in restive and unstable regions of the country. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)'s stabilization strategy includes the following critical components: community-level programming to address local needs and grievances that contribute to discontent and instability, policy and capacity support to promote more responsive governance, a robust monitoring and evaluation component to ensure objectives are being met, consistent engagement with the host-country government at all levels, productive and dynamic cooperation with U.S. military elements, active donor coordination and collaboration, and a regularized and consistent mechanism for whole-of-government coordination at Embassy Sana'a.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	67,250	80,328	*	120,160
Development Assistance	35,000	35,000	*	0
Economic Support Fund	5,000	5,000	*	47,560
Food for Peace Title II	0	12,700	*	0
Foreign Military Financing	12,500	12,500	*	35,000
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	8,000	8,000	*	21,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
International Military Education and Training	1,100	1,153	*	1,100
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	1,000	*	11,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,650	4,975	*	4,500
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	67,250	80,328	*	120,160

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Yemen	80,328	*	120,160
1 Peace and Security	19,628	*	47,600
Foreign Military Financing	12,500	*	35,000
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	0	*	25,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	12,500	*	10,000
International Military Education and Training	1,153	*	1,100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,153	*	1,100
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	*	7,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000	*	7,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,975	*	4,500
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,975	*	2,500
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,000	*	1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000	*	1,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	11,000	*	15,000
Development Assistance	11,000	*	0
2.2 Good Governance	7,640	*	0
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	553	*	0
2.4 Civil Society	2,807	*	0
Economic Support Fund	0	*	11,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	*	3,000
2.2 Good Governance	0	*	3,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	0	*	2,000
2.4 Civil Society	0	*	3,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	0	*	4,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	*	4,000
3 Investing in People	22,500	*	31,000
Development Assistance	12,500	*	0
3.2 Education	12,500	*	0
Economic Support Fund	2,000	*	10,000
3.1 Health	2,000	*	0

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
3.2 Education	0	*	10,000
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	8,000	*	21,000
3.1 Health	8,000	*	21,000
4 Economic Growth	14,500	*	26,560
Development Assistance	11,500	*	0
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	894	*	0
4.5 Agriculture	1,754	*	0
4.7 Economic Opportunity	8,852	*	0
Economic Support Fund	3,000	*	26,560
4.5 Agriculture	3,000	*	4,560
4.7 Economic Opportunity	0	*	22,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	12,700	*	0
Food for Peace Title II	12,700	*	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	12,700	*	0

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Yemen	80,328	*	120,160
1 Peace and Security	19,628	*	47,600
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,975	*	27,500
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,000	*	1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	15,653	*	19,100
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	11,000	*	15,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	*	7,000
2.2 Good Governance	7,640	*	3,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	553	*	2,000
2.4 Civil Society	2,807	*	3,000
3 Investing in People	22,500	*	31,000
3.1 Health	10,000	*	21,000
3.2 Education	12,500	*	10,000
4 Economic Growth	14,500	*	26,560
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	894	*	0
4.3 Financial Sector	0	*	0
4.5 Agriculture	4,754	*	4,560
4.7 Economic Opportunity	8,852	*	22,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	12,700	*	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	12,700	*	0
of which: Objective 6	4,595	*	1,000
6.1 Program Design and Learning	3,802	*	0
6.2 Administration and Oversight	793	*	1,000

Peace and Security

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): For FY 2012, FMF funding will continue the development of key security forces including Yemen's Central Security Forces Counterterrorism Unit, Yemeni Special Operations Forces, and Yemeni Coast Guard to conduct counterterrorism operations and secure and protect Yemen's maritime borders and territorial waters, including the Gulf of Aden. Funding will work to improve the government's control of its territory to prevent its use by terrorists, transnational criminals (including pirates), and other threats to stability. Funding will also be focused on the modernization of the Yemeni military and improving its interoperability with United States and coalition forces.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): FY 2012 IMET will continue to focus on professional military education, technical training, and English language competency. This training increases Yemen's value as a military partner by enhancing interoperability with the United States, promoting military professionalism, and exposing military personnel to basic democratic values and human rights standards.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): In FY 2012, INCLE funds will support efforts to build a more professional, accountable, and responsive criminal justice system in Yemen. Technical assistance, training, and equipment will be provided to Yemen's civilian law enforcement and judicial institutions to build their capacity to enforce Yemeni laws and to enhance their delivery of basic policing and justice services, particularly in underserved regions. Assistance will also help the government provide correctional services that respect human rights and counter radicalization.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR): The NADR request will support export control and related border security assistance efforts, small arms and light weapons programs, and antiterrorism assistance efforts.

Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) funds, implemented by Diplomatic Security's Antiterrorism Assistance Program will provide antiterrorism training to the ROYG law enforcement counterterrorism-related units intended to enhance its ability to conduct counterterrorism operations. After conducting an assessment that located weaknesses in ROYG counterterrorism efforts, ATA programming attempts to improve the following:

- ROYG's capability to conduct counterterrorism investigations and critical incident management
- Explosive-incident countermeasures and interdicting terrorist activities
- Training in border security, including land, maritime, and airport security management, including VIP protection
- Sustaining knowledge and skill gains made from these courses

In Yemen, ATA funds also provide training services, equipment, and other commodities related to aviation security, bomb detection and disposal, physical security, and other matters relating to the detection, deterrence, and prevention of acts of terrorism, the resolution of terrorist incidents, and the apprehension of those involved in such acts.

Counterterrorism Engagement funds (CTE) aim to build political will among foreign government officials and civil societies, and support the efforts of multilateral organizations to promote more effective counterterrorism policies and programs. In Yemen, CTE funds activities such as workshops to disseminate best practices in counterterrorism, multilateral counterterrorism initiatives, and initiatives to foster sub-regional political and law enforcement cooperation.

Counterterrorism Finance funds (CTF) are used to deliver of technical assistance to improve Yemen's ability to investigate, identify, and interdict the flow of money to terrorist groups. Training programs strengthen the basic components of comprehensive counterterrorist financing and anti-money-laundering regimes: legal frameworks, financial regulatory systems, financial intelligence units, law enforcement, judicial and prosecutorial development, and countering illicit bulk-cash smuggling.

Governing Justly and Democratically

Centralization of power, weak and ineffective institutions, corruption, and political stalemate confound development progress in Yemen and contribute to instability. USAID support aims to build capacity for more responsive governance. In FY 2012, the United States will concentrate governance assistance in promoting decentralization, enhancing government capacity, bolstering political competition, and strengthening civil society. Capacity-building, training, and technical assistance will be targeted at the central, governorate, and local government levels to complement USAID's community-stabilization priorities. U.S. foreign assistance will continue to support political reconciliation and fair and inclusive elections.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): USAID will focus FY 2012 resources on promoting more responsive governance; empowering local communities, particularly in selected vulnerable areas; and providing central government support to elected officials and line ministries whose policies and services impact community life, including the Ministries of Public Health and Population, Education, Agriculture, Finance, Local Administration, and Youth and Sports. Policy and institutional reform and capacity-building will emphasize policies and tools that enhance basic service provision and economic opportunities. This will be complemented by support to local government and continued work with the Ministry of Local Affairs in support of decentralization. Support will also be provided to civil society organizations that promote government accountability, more equitable access to services, and improved economic opportunities for all Yemenis. Local government and community-level assistance will include nontraditional actors, and an emphasis will be placed on the role of youth in civic affairs. Funds in FY 2012 will also support election monitoring efforts and the strengthening of political competition. Support for civil society will also include producer associations and the media to improve participation and promote more democratic practices.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): In FY 2012, INCLE funds will support efforts to enhance justice and the rule of law in Yemen. Technical assistance, training, and equipment will be provided to Yemen's police and judicial institutions, Yemen's Parliament, and civil society organizations to enhance access to justice and promote the rule of law, particularly in underserved regions.

Investing in People

Yemen is ranked 133rd out of 177 countries worldwide on the United Nations Human Development Index, and is unlikely to achieve its Millennium Development Goals in health by 2015. Yemen's indicators are the lowest indicators in the Middle East, and comparable to sub-Saharan Africa. Poverty and ineffective government services contribute to high rates of illiteracy, malnutrition (stunting is estimated at 53 percent), and child and maternal mortality. Water and sanitation statistics are just as poor, with only 31 percent of the population having sustainable access to

improved water sources, resulting in a major source of infectious disease outbreaks and waterborne diseases that contribute to 70 percent of already high infant mortality rates. With a population of 23.5 million, which is increasing at a rate of 3 percent per year, Yemen's fertility rate of 6.1 percent is clearly unsustainable. USAID assistance in health and education is aligned with ROYG priorities and Millennium Development Goals. Through USAID's integrated, multi-sector approach, FY 2012 funds will provide assistance for high-impact family planning, maternal and child health, nutrition, water and sanitation, basic education, literacy, and vocational and skills training. Targeted policy and capacity-building support to the Ministries of Health, Education, and Water to improve service delivery will make investments more sustainable while contributing to stability in underserved communities.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): With FY 2012 funds, USAID assistance will build upon its previous successes with increasing enrollment and improving outcomes in basic education - especially for girls - in particularly vulnerable and underserved communities. Continued emphasis will be placed on community engagement in school governance, strengthening parent councils, and small-scale school renovations, particularly those that will promote girls' attendance and retention. USAID programs will provide adult literacy training and assistance for training teachers, headmasters, school social workers, and inspectors. Specific policy interventions and technical support to the central and local offices of the Ministry of Education will support priorities such as the ROYG's "Education for All" initiative and meeting Millennium Development goals.

Global Health Child Survival (GHCS): GHCS funds in 2012 will support the principles of the GHI, improving health outcomes by working with partner countries to build a sustainable response by investing in health systems and promoting innovation. Funds requested under this heading will help increase access to basic health services, improve community awareness of healthy behaviors, build capacity for local health care services, and implement small-scale water and sanitation infrastructure projects. USAID's integrated local development programming will improve stability by mitigating adverse effects of population dynamics by improving access to maternal and child health, family planning, and reproductive health services. USAID will scale up successful practices and models from prior health investments in targeted vulnerable communities. Ongoing family planning and reproductive health assistance will offer training for reproductive health care providers and promote more healthy families and communities. Support to the Ministry of Health will focus on training health care providers, alleviating specific policy obstacles and building capacity to strengthen the Ministry's evidence-based decision-making; enhancing health planning and management; and promoting transparent, needs-based allocations. Specific policy interventions that promote sustainable water and sanitation practices will also be supported.

Economic Growth

The ROYG has not adopted budget restraint at a time when Yemen's income, overwhelmingly dependent on oil revenue, has drastically decreased, which is compounded by unsustainable fertility rates. Yemen is confronting a massive youth bulge with more than half of the population under the age of 18. Estimates of unemployment are over 40 percent, and higher for youth. While the ROYG's economic decision-making remains weak, economic growth and opportunity continue to decline, and poverty and food insecurity are increasing. To assist Yemeni economic development and improve stability, USAID will expand economic opportunities in targeted vulnerable communities, particularly focusing on youth. Funds in FY 2012 will enhance agricultural productivity, basic productive rural infrastructure, access to finance, and water and natural resource management. In order to meet Yemen's economic development needs, assistance will also be provided to improve the effectiveness and responsiveness of the central government.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): Agriculture accounts for three-quarters of Yemen's employment, and will be a key focus of FY 2012 assistance intended to improve productivity of crops and livestock, promote improved water use and traditional crops with market demand, and increase credit for farmers. Ubiquitous production of water-intensive qat contributes to water depletion, food insecurity, and poor nutrition in Yemen; as such, USAID will support improvement of appropriate alternative crops. Economic opportunity funds that expand opportunities for unemployed youth in agriculture and the private sector will be emphasized. In conjunction with local government, USAID will implement small-scale community infrastructure projects such as basic road and irrigation improvements, low-tech water conservation techniques, and repair or rehabilitation of civic infrastructure in order to advance opportunities and market access in underserved communities.

In order to promote improved economic decision-making by the ROYG and improve overall growth prospects for Yemen's economy, targeted support for key policies will be provided to central ministries in conjunction with capacity building. Financial transparency work with the Ministry of Finance and anticorruption bodies will improve public sector budgeting, increase access to credit and public services, and promote both decentralization and private investment. Support to microfinance institutions will broaden opportunities for micro-, small-, and medium-sized enterprises in underserved areas.

The U.S. Government, in conjunction with international partners, has proposed a multilateral, incentive-based Yemen trust fund, referred to as the Yemen Partnership for Economic Growth Trust Fund, which would promote economic development and reform by linking disbursements to reform benchmarks, improve donor coordination, and create a mechanism for more transparent assistance. As a sign of commitment to the economic issues that underpin instability in Yemen, the United States intends to provide \$15 million of \$30 million before FY 2012 and an additional \$15 million in FY 2012; this would result in a total in calendar year 2011 of \$30 million, dependent upon other donors' participation in the fund.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: USAID's state-of-the-art Yemen Monitoring and Evaluation Project (YMEP) was established in the previous year, and support to the project will continue for a second year. The project supports field monitoring and data validation for all USAID-funded projects. Additionally, through Department of Defense funds, YMEP implementers will monitor and evaluate projects funded by Special Operations Command. The online Management Information System/Geographic Information System clearinghouse will be maintained and updated, enabling collection and analysis of program inputs, outputs, and impact. Through the project, USAID's Performance Management Plan (PMP) will be updated and maintained to make determinations regarding the impact of programming on stability in Yemen. Information will be used to identify needs for more in-depth assessments and evaluations, and will inform management decisions related to performance, funding, program modifications, and the need for follow-on support. This information will also serve as a reliable source for reporting to public audiences as well as informing the host country dialogue. In addition, an assessment of U.S.-supported youth programs will be conducted to examine assumptions, analyze results, and identify gaps and needs.

FMF and IMET funds are programmed and managed on the operational level by the Embassy Sana'a Office of the Military Coordinator (OMC). The OMC evaluates the Peace and Security programs in concert with Yemeni partners and the U.S. military policy stakeholders. Individual military acquisitions under the FMF program are proposed in consultation with the Embassy

Country Team, reviewed by the State Department's Political Military Bureau, and approved by the Defense Security Cooperation Agency to ensure they meet Yemen-specific objectives as well as broader regional goals. OMC submits an assessment for each significant new FMF-funded program. Major FMF-funded cases are subject to program management reviews at least annually, along with physical or virtual in-progress reviews as needed to ensure programs are on track and meeting customer expectations.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID's implementing partners maintain individual PMPs that focus on project-level inputs and results, and report against standardized indicators. In addition to consistent oversight by and reporting to USAID, partner data will be reported through the information clearinghouse, and the monitoring and evaluation project will ensure the validity and accuracy of the data quality. USAID/Yemen holds complete portfolio reviews twice a year to examine program performance, management, and budget issues, and to guide the overall direction and management of its program.

Meetings are also held twice a month to coordinate U.S. Government activities in Yemen. These meetings include USAID, the Department of State (including the Middle East Partnership Initiative), and Department of Defense initiatives. USAID also leads a roundtable for donors and implementers to exchange information on programming developments, best practices, and implications for host-country engagement.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: Yemen is a country that faces continued instability both politically and economically. Assistance will continue efforts to stabilize the economic environment and enhance the capacity of the Yemenis to combat AQAP. Performance against discrete indicators of these efforts will be measured through the annual Performance Plan and Report. This request will continue to pursue advancements in democracy, infrastructure, health, and economic reform. Economic reform efforts are expected to accelerate if the new Yemen Partnership for Economic Growth Trust Fund is initiated.

Near East Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Regionally-focused programs have been a valuable tool for responding to opportunities and for focusing and concentrating efforts where they can be most effective. They also allow the United States to leverage expertise and magnify the impact of U.S. assistance. Given the uncertainty in the region, requirements for assisting in democratic transitions and economic development are fluid, impacting out-year planning. Regional programs allow U.S. assistance to be agile, flexible, and responsive.

Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)

MEPI works to create vibrant partnerships between the United States and citizens of the Middle East to build more prosperous, participatory, and pluralistic societies throughout the region. The Middle East must accommodate the rise of a large young generation with aspirations for wider political, economic, and social opportunities and a role in the decisions that will shape their lives and their countries' future. Governments in the region must work together with civil society and the business sector to meet the expectations of this rising generation and create a solid foundation for future progress.

Building on the President's vision for broader engagement with civil society, MEPI makes America's commitment to partnership manifest through projects that engage citizens in the Middle East in new ways on behalf of progressive reform. Through its uniquely tailored and flexible programs, MEPI responds to local agendas for political, economic, and social reform; supports U.S. policy priorities on reform issues; and provides U.S. diplomats with broader opportunities to engage the citizens of their host nations on the issues that affect their lives.

MEPI projects in FY 2012 will continue to support civil society groups in their efforts to enhance citizens' economic, social, and political empowerment; expand educational, political, and business opportunities, especially for women and youth; and help communities participate in shaping their own futures. MEPI's projects are directly related to and driven by U.S. foreign policy priorities in the region, where reform is essential to guarantee long-term stability. MEPI will seek to support local actors in building a more open and participatory political environment across the region.

Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)

Promoting Arab-Israeli relations is a key element of U.S. Middle East peace efforts. MEM 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 will continue to promote and strengthen Arab-Israeli ties, while demonstrating that peaceful technical cooperation can yield tangible benefits.

Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)

The 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 joint Arab-Israeli research proposals from diverse groups including universities, nongovernmental 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 water, agriculture, environment, and health. Arab and Israeli support for MERC remains high. Projects also provide utility to the wider scientific community and promote the tangible benefits of cooperation.

Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)

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 comprehensive peace between Israel and all of its neighbors, as well as of protecting critical U.S. security interests in the Middle East. The United States provides military personnel and civilian observers in addition to financial contributions. Continued support to the MFO is a visible symbol of the United States' political commitment to stability in the Sinai and the peace process.

Near East Regional Democracy (NERD)

The 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 2012 programming will promote freedom of expression, including through new media tools; strengthen civil society capacity and advocacy; and increase awareness of and respect for human rights, the rule of law, good governance, and political competition.

Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP)

TSCTP is an interagency partnership between the Department of State, the Department of Defense, and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) 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. The TSCTP attempts to integrate the countries in the Trans-Sahara through complementing bilateral and regional programming. TSCTP partner nations include Algeria, Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Morocco, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, and Tunisia.

USAID Middle East Regional (OMEP)

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 increases tensions and constrains economic growth. USAID's regional program in the Middle East addresses these issues with transboundary assistance that complements USAID bilateral programs. OMEP supports Administration policy efforts by empowering youth to make constructive choices for success in a global society, promoting a stronger enabling environment for governing justly and democratically, transforming the culture and governance of natural resources, improving health conditions, and stimulating economic growth.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	163,079	163,804	*	142,000
Development Assistance	9,679	9,679	*	3,500
Economic Support Fund	118,000	118,000	*	109,500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,000	2,000	*	1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	7,400	8,125	*	2,000
Peacekeeping Operations	26,000	26,000	*	26,000
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	163,079	163,804	*	142,000

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Near East Regional	163,804	*	142,000
Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)	1,000	*	1,500
1 Peace and Security	1,000	*	1,500
Economic Support Fund	1,000	*	1,500
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,000	*	1,500
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	65,000	*	70,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	38,200	*	64,300
Economic Support Fund	38,200	*	64,300
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,300	*	10,200
2.2 Good Governance	1,500	*	1,800
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	7,500	*	14,700
2.4 Civil Society	24,900	*	37,600
3 Investing in People	19,000	*	5,700
Economic Support Fund	19,000	*	5,700
3.2 Education	19,000	*	5,700
4 Economic Growth	7,800	*	0
Economic Support Fund	7,800	*	0
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,100	*	0
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	6,700	*	0
Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)	5,000	*	1,500
1 Peace and Security	5,000	*	1,500
Economic Support Fund	5,000	*	1,500
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	5,000	*	1,500
Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)	26,000	*	26,000
1 Peace and Security	26,000	*	26,000
Peacekeeping Operations	26,000	*	26,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	26,000	*	0
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	0	*	26,000
Near East Regional Democracy	40,000	*	35,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	40,000	*	35,000
Economic Support Fund	40,000	*	35,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	9,000	*	5,000
2.2 Good Governance	2,000	*	3,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,000	*	5,000
2.4 Civil Society	26,000	*	22,000
Trans Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	13,800	*	4,500
1 Peace and Security	9,800	*	4,500
Economic Support Fund	2,000	*	1,500
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,000	*	1,500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,000	*	1,000
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	0	*	1,000
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	2,000	*	0
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,800	*	2,000
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	5,800	*	2,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	800	*	0
Economic Support Fund	800	*	0
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	400	*	0
2.2 Good Governance	400	*	0
3 Investing in People	2,400	*	0
Economic Support Fund	2,400	*	0
3.2 Education	2,400	*	0
4 Economic Growth	800	*	0
Economic Support Fund	800	*	0
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	800	*	0
USAID Middle East Regional (OMEP)	10,679	*	3,500
1 Peace and Security	4,179	*	0
Development Assistance	4,179	*	0
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	4,179	*	0
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,500	*	1,500
Development Assistance	1,500	*	1,500
2.4 Civil Society	1,500	*	1,500
Economic Support Fund	1,000	*	0
2.4 Civil Society	1,000	*	0
3 Investing in People	4,000	*	1,500
Development Assistance	4,000	*	1,500
3.1 Health	4,000	*	1,500
4 Economic Growth	0	*	500
Development Assistance	0	*	500
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	0	*	500

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Non-Program	2,325	*	0
1 Peace and Security	2,325	*	0
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,325	*	0
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,325	*	0

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Near East Regional	163,804	*	142,000
1 Peace and Security	48,304	*	33,500
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	14,304	*	4,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	26,000	*	0
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	2,000	*	0
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	6,000	*	29,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	81,500	*	100,800
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	13,700	*	15,200
2.2 Good Governance	3,900	*	4,800
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	10,500	*	19,700
2.4 Civil Society	53,400	*	61,100
3 Investing in People	25,400	*	7,200
3.1 Health	4,000	*	1,500
3.2 Education	21,400	*	5,700
4 Economic Growth	8,600	*	500
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,100	*	0
4.3 Financial Sector	0	*	0
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	7,500	*	500
of which: Objective 6	7,600	*	1,150
6.1 Program Design and Learning	600	*	100
6.2 Administration and Oversight	7,000	*	1,050

Peace and Security

Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)

Economic Support Fund (ESF): MEM 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.

Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)

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. MERC is implemented by USAID's Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade in coordination with the Department of State Bureau for Near East Affairs.

Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)

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 regular opportunities for the MFO's Force Commander and its Chief of Liaison to meet with their Egyptian and Israeli counterparts. The MFO's long-standing effectiveness is demonstrated by the parties' continued compliance with the Treaty, and the excellent cooperation it helps facilitate between Egyptian and Israeli officials.

U.S. assistance will continue to support operating expenses for the MFO, including enhanced force protection for personnel. As a result of the conflict in Gaza and smuggling activities between the Sinai and Gaza, the MFO expanded its mission, now providing multiple mobile armed escorts for all patrols traveling in areas of heightened tensions. 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.

Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP)

U.S. Peace and Security objectives in the Maghreb are twofold: to create an environment inhospitable to terrorist and trafficking operations, and to address 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. In addition, 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).

Economic Support Fund (ESF): FY 2012 funding will focus on continuing support to two ongoing TSCTP programs: the Morocco Prison Reform program and the Algeria University Linkages program. Young prisoners in Morocco are frequently drawn in by violent extremist ideologies and radicalized. FY 2012 TSCTP funds will be used to support further Morocco's current focus on working with youth who have been recently released from prison, or who are at high risk for entering the prison system. These funds could be used to expand the regions in which youth are targeted with much-needed psychosocial services, training in life skills, and supportive monitoring and follow-up. In Algeria, FY 2012 funding will be used to continue and expand a University Linkages Program that began with FY 2009 funding, and that targets outreach to

populations vulnerable to al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb recruitment; FY 2012 money will expand upon this concept and reach out to populations vulnerable to violent extremism in Morocco and Tunisia, and in southern Algeria as the terrorist threat begins to shift southward.

FY 2012 funding will also promote civic-education activities that target marginalized youth through messages that promote their productive role in society, offer constructive approaches to creating peer networks, and provide practical activities that youth can undertake to improve conditions in their communities. These positive “pull” factors will compete with extremist messaging and decrease its appeal.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): INCLE resources will be used to build capacity in the areas of law enforcement, border security, rule of law, and corrections, as well as to promote systemic change in TSCTP partner countries in these areas. FY 2012 funds will be used to provide training, technical assistance, and equipment for programs including but not limited to forensic development, technical assistance in border control, prison reform, judicial training, and anti-money-laundering and countering terrorist financing.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): The Antiterrorism Assistance Program supports the efforts of Maghreb governments’ law-enforcement agencies to build advanced, sustainable counterterrorism capacities, including the capability to deny, disrupt, and undermine terrorists’ attempts to travel, to use of safe havens and logistical resources, and to develop weapons of mass destruction. FY 2012 NADR funds will be used to provide continued training and equipment in pursuit of these critical counterterrorism objectives.

Governing Justly and Democratically

Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)

Economic Support Fund (ESF): MEPI will support civil-society development throughout the region by providing technical and material assistance to individuals, political parties, nongovernmental organizations, and the judiciary.

MEPI’s rule-of-law and human rights program will:

- Train 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
- Enhance citizens’ knowledge of their rights under the law, and empower them to exercise and defend those rights. MEPI seeks to increase citizens’ awareness of their rights, and how they can exercise those rights to increase their participation in politics and governance.
- Support human rights advocates, including human rights defenders, nongovernmental organizations, and human rights commissions, whether addressing human rights issues relating to justice or other sectors

MEPI will also support transparent and accountable governance in the region by:

- Supporting the creation of more democratic political institutions and improving the responsiveness of governments to their citizens. For example, MEPI projects will work to

ensure that elected officials have the tools and expertise to advocate effectively for the needs of constituents.

- Developing mechanisms that enable greater transparency and accountability of the budgetary process for parliaments and the public
- Increasing awareness and monitoring of government institutions, processes, and policies so they are accountable across all sectors. Activities will include supporting civic education and advocacy for reform of laws and practices.

MEPI aims to build political competition and consensus-building by strengthening the voices of the peoples of the Middle East and North Africa, and continuing efforts to expand political participation. MEPI assistance will support activities that:

- Support elections in which voters have confidence to participate, and that accurately reflect the will of the electorate. Special emphasis will be placed on countries with anticipated elections in 2012, including Morocco, Kuwait, and Algeria, as well as post-election consolidation in Yemen, Egypt, Oman, and Saudi Arabia.
- Develop political parties that effectively represent and respond to citizens' interests, and political institutions that govern responsibly and accountably
- Promote laws and regulations that enhance and encourage political participation

Civil society's essential role in democracy makes it a central focus of MEPI's efforts across the region. MEPI will support the work of civil-society organizations throughout the region by:

- Enhancing and expanding its unique Local Grants program
- Empowering and connect reformers and activists in regional networks
- Promoting legal frameworks that ensure freedom of association and enable independent, sustainable nongovernmental organizations
- Helping to develop independent media through promoting access to information, improving the media legal and regulatory environment, and boosting the professional capacity of journalists
- Strengthening civil society's abilities and impact in policy analysis, advocacy, coalition-building, and internal governance

Near East Regional Democracy (NERD)

Economic Support Fund (ESF): Assistance programs will seek to address critical governance problems in the region by 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 agreements to which countries are a party. U.S. support for the rule of law takes on even greater significance in light of the region's poor human rights conditions.

Goals and the objectives for FY 2012 programming will build on previous efforts while identifying specific targets of opportunity that will further U.S. policy in the region.

In FY 2012, programming will likely focus on addressing the following policy areas: access to justice, human rights, legal defense training, good governance and anticorruption, political competition, civil society, and access to independent sources of information.

FY 2012 programs will continue to 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. Programs will train human rights activists on effective methods of increasing citizen awareness of and advocacy for adherence to human rights principles embodied in the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Programming will include professional and other training and information-sharing programs for law students, defense attorneys, and professional law associations. Training may include online courses, in-person training, workshops, and other professional opportunities to increase knowledge, skills, and capacity. Funding will strengthen civil society and private-sector capacity by providing information and training on international business standards and ways to counter corrupt government practices. Projects may include promoting transparent and accountable business practices, corporate governance, and tackling cronyism and nepotism. Depending on the political environment, projects may also focus on strengthening local partner organizations' ability to engage their sub-national government representatives to foster accountability, transparency, and improved citizen participation in decision-making.

Funding 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 grassroots efforts to advocate for electoral reform efforts at the national and provincial levels. The United States will continue to emphasize programs that strengthen local organizations' abilities to promote fair electoral processes and legal frameworks for elections. To increase civic participation, 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. Programs will improve the capacity of citizens and civil-society groups to organize and advocate for regional interests and hold the state accountable. Programs aim to strengthen the skills of civil society members and the tools, including new media, available to them to advocate safely for transparency, accountability, service delivery, or policy issues, including governance, corruption, economic and environmental management, the empowerment of marginalized members of society, and social-service delivery. Although professional news sources are well-received in the region, and many people are well connected to the Internet, some governments attempt to block many media, political, and cultural sites, and prevent people from accessing and sharing information internally and globally.

Illustrative examples of activities that could be supported include delivering training to civil-society activists on topics such as organizational development, advocacy, public outreach, and effectively and securely sharing data via the Internet and mobile devices; 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 their 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; developing and supporting web-based circumvention

technology to enable civil society activists in closed societies to get around firewalls and filters; and providing fellowships and scholarships for threatened civil-society activists in safe third-countries.

USAID Middle East Regional (OMEP)

In many parts of the MENA region, advocates for democracy face barriers to free expression. To promote a stronger environment for governing justly and democratically, OMEP encourages the empowerment of advocates for democracy and human rights, especially focusing on youth. OMEP programs will work to create an active and informed civil society, equipped with the tools to demand accountability from their governments; and a more professional media that provides the region's citizens with accurate information and balanced reporting.

Development Assistance (DA): By building the capacity of civil society and the media, OMEP will continue to support the U.S. foreign policy goals of stability and good governance in the region. With a special focus on youth, OMEP will continue to strengthen regional networks of civil-society groups and media practitioners, support efforts to raise awareness of corruption, and train and mentor bloggers and traditional journalists in order to increase the capacity of the news media, and the quality and accuracy of publicly-available information. Through a regional partnership initiative, OMEP will build relationships with subject-matter experts on civil society, media, and youth from local, regional, and international organizations to identify relevant research and analyses, commission applied development research where the need exists, and disseminate lessons learned and best practices from development efforts in the region. The result will be improved knowledge-sharing and better-informed development programming that optimizes U.S. assistance.

Investing in People

Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)

Economic Support Fund (ESF): MEPI works to educate the next generation of active citizens in the region by providing civic education and specialized training, networking, and mentoring.

MEPI's higher education programming will support the development of civic-education curricula and implement activities that introduce critical thinking, and competency-based, participatory teaching and learning techniques into the classroom. MEPI will continue to implement its annual Student Leaders program to develop undergraduate students' civic commitment, leadership, and collective problem-solving skills through a five-week academic residency and field study program in the United States.

USAID Middle East Regional (OMEP)

Water is a major health issue and potential flashpoint in the region. Development is limited as a result of declining resources, increasing consumption, and poor management. Regional programming will increase the efficiency of water management, mitigate the impact of water scarcity, and improve water sanitation to reduce health risks to the population of the MENA region.

Development Assistance (DA): Through a combination of direct support to bilateral missions and a range of regional programming, OMEP will continue to improve transboundary water-resource management, enhance policies and regulations for more efficient water use, improve access to water and sanitation services for resource-poor populations in rural and peri-urban areas, and support the development and implementation of cutting-edge tools that monitor the availability and use of water resources and allow water managers to make better decisions on integrated water management. OMEP's regional partnership initiative will build interactions with subject matter experts from local, regional, and international organizations in the area of water resource

management in order to identify relevant research and analyses, commission applied development research where the need exists, and disseminate lessons learned and best practices from development efforts in the region. The result will be improved knowledge-sharing and better-informed development programming that optimizes U.S. assistance, thus improving the health of the most vulnerable populations in the region.

Economic Growth

USAID Middle East Regional (OMEP)

Almost half of the region's population is under the age of 24 years. This large youth population lacks educational and employment opportunities. Without encouraging prospects for a brighter economic future, this large youth population may add to the region's internal instability. OMEP supports programs that offer youth development and engagement. USAID's goal to empower young people to make constructive choices will give them the tools they need to build a better future for themselves and the region.

Development Assistance (DA): The lack of employees in the region with relevant job skills limits the economic opportunities available for youth and contributes to increased marginalization and frustration, as is being demonstrated across the region. OMEP will continue to support targeted programs that increase youth engagement and critical-thinking skills, preparing them to be competitive in the labor market and take advantage of career opportunities. Through a regional partnership initiative, OMEP will build relationships with subject-matter experts from local, regional, and international organizations in the area of youth development and engagement in order to identify relevant research and analyses, commission applied research where the need exists, and disseminate lessons learned and best practices from development efforts in the region. The result will be improved knowledge-sharing and better-informed programming that optimizes U.S. assistance.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

The following section summarizes ongoing monitoring and evaluation activities within various regionally-focused programs.

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation:

Middle East Partnership (MEPI)

MEPI partners with both international and regional organizations, as well as local community groups in its Local Grants program. MEPI selects projects for funding through competitive application processes that yield projects serving targeted audiences and supporting U.S. Government policy priorities. Individual project performance is judged on the implementer's ability to complete the activities outlined in its Statement of Work, which reflects MEPI's program-wide Results Framework and facilitates program-wide and project-specific monitoring and evaluation. 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. The ultimate success of MEPI's efforts will be measured by its development of vibrant partnerships with local reformers and organizations that seek to build prosperous, participatory, and pluralistic societies, and work to realize the aspirations of the region's citizens.

Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)

All MEM programs are funded by at least one non-U.S. donor, and all programs are implemented by partners from U.S. Government agencies. For the two largest platforms, the Middle East Desalination Research Center and the Regional Water Databanks Executive Action Team, donors meet twice a year to review progress. Other programs supported with FY 2010 funds issue semiannual reports including an accounting of accomplishments and resources. Performance is measured by monitoring the level of real cooperation between Arab and Israelis on impactful projects, and the extension of these efforts beyond specific MEM projects to a deeper level of working together on common challenges.

Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)

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. Grantees are required to submit semiannual reports against these benchmarks. Oversight visits were conducted for nearly every active project during FY 2010 to verify progress and identify achievements, best practices, potential problems, and ways of improving implementation.

Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)

The MFO presents financial plans and independent auditors' reports at the Annual Trilateral Meeting, last held November 22-24, 2010. In June 2010, the MFO held its first mid-fiscal-year budget meeting with the three main Fund Contributing States to review expenditures over the past fiscal year, and committed to continuing such meetings on an annual basis. The United States provides a performance and financial review of the MFO in its annual report to Congress on the MFO.

Near East Regional Democracy (NERD)

NERD continually assesses program performance to assist in the budget and planning process. In FY 2010, NERD reviewed program monitoring and evaluation practices, and developed a portfolio management plan incorporating best practices and lessons learned since program inception. The purpose of the plan is to review all the projects in the portfolio systematically and regularly, to ensure that activities are working towards the overall strategic objectives of the program that will be used in specific programming decisions. This tool will allow NERD to aggregate program results across the program objectives, and more accurately manage program elements.

Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP)

Performance measures for TSCTP programs have been developed for FY 2010 and FY 2011, and informed the FY 2012 Budget request. The Near Eastern Affairs Bureau will continue to review the progress of TSCTP and identify ways of improving coordination and programming implementation.

USAID Middle East Regional (OMEP)

The USAID/OMEP regional strategy is complemented by a robust Performance Management Plan, updated annually, with a full range of indicators that address all levels of the results framework. In addition, OMEP has a senior monitoring and evaluation specialist on staff that oversees OMEP's performance management, advises implementing partners on accurately measuring and reporting on 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 2010 to examine strategic and operational issues, and to determine whether activities were leading to the achievement of intended results. OMEP also regularly consults with bilateral Missions in the MENA region on programming to ensure that it is appropriately targeted and fully complementary to Mission initiatives. USAID conducts continuous monitoring of program performance through the review of quarterly and annual reports of implementing partners and site visits. Regular meetings with implementing partners are held to discuss program performance and recommend ways to improve implementation. These monitoring efforts will continue in FY 2011.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices:

Middle East Partnership (MEPI)

Throughout the year, MEPI provides updates to senior leadership within the Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs on 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. Embassies in the region, the Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs provides strategic guidance to MEPI based on overarching U.S. Government 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 ensuing fiscal year.

Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)

Findings showed that MERC projects conducted over 60 joint Arab-Israeli activities in FY 2010, including workshops of students, technicians, and scientists; joint lab and field work; meetings that attracted participants from additional Muslim countries; and extension and outreach activities that carried cooperation to the larger societies beyond the scientific communities. Projects also produced development results in health, water, environment, and agriculture. Examples included identifying areas in Gaza where over 20 percent of children have dangerously high lead levels in their blood, and launching behavior and prevention campaigns to reduce exposure; improving ecosystem health by introducing genetic tests to track bee viruses in 5 countries; developing and implementing new techniques to reduce water use for crops in Jordan; identifying salt-tolerant potato varieties for use in marginal lands; and conducting training to place these and other technologies into the hands of end users.

On an individual project level, performance information against benchmarks is used to determine whether funding will continue or if remedies need to be sought. Nearly all projects comply with the terms of their awards; however, MERC has denied requests for payments for lack of timely reporting, and terminated a small number of awards for lack of progress against objectives. On a broader level, best practices identified through performance monitoring are identified and shared with other grantees, and become part of MERC's standards for new awards. While MERC can only fund research, the program is placing more emphasis on requiring grantees to develop and follow through on specific plans to partner with public- and private-sector institutions to implement their research results to achieve development impact.

USAID Middle East Regional (OMEP)

In FY 2010, OMEP conducted a review of its regional youth programs. The key findings and recommendations of the review have been incorporated into existing programming, and have been shared with other USAID Missions in the MENA region.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance:

Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)

The FY 2012 request represents a 70-percent reduction from current and historic budget levels. The performance targets on cooperation indicators will be adjusted accordingly to match the planned reduction in the overall funds.

Near East Regional Democracy (NERD)

In FY 2012, a number of studies will be commissioned to support program design and learning. The Administration has also requested an expansion of the authority for NERD to provide a broader range of scholarships and fellowships to those in need.

USAID Middle East Regional (OMEP)

As noted above, OMEP regularly consults with bilateral Missions in the MENA region to ensure that programming is appropriately targeted and complementary to Mission initiatives. The regional partnership initiative included as part of the FY 2012 funding request is a direct response to programming needs expressed by bilateral Missions in these consultations. In addition, the review of OMEP youth programs conducted in FY 2010 recommended a number of youth-related research topics that will be addressed by the regional partnership initiative with FY 2012 funding.

South and Central Asia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Home to over two billion people, South and Central Asia (SCA) holds both great promise and opportunity, while simultaneously posing a serious threat to U.S. national security. FY 2012 U.S. assistance aims to secure and stabilize Afghanistan and Pakistan, one of the United States' highest foreign policy and national security objectives. Programs in Afghanistan and Pakistan will seek to disrupt, dismantle, and defeat al Qaeda while eliminating its safe havens, building long-term partnerships with these countries, and buttressing the welfare of the region through a comprehensive strategy that addresses the root causes of violent extremism and instability. In particular, the United States will demonstrate its strategic partnership with Pakistan and its people by providing civilian assistance to strengthen the energy sector, promote economic growth, help stabilize and develop isolated border regions, and strengthen the education and health sectors, while also providing critical security sector assistance. FY 2012 resources also will support a strong, secure partnership with a rising India that will anchor the spread of prosperity and stability as the United States continues to work with Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, and Nepal to put political strife and poverty in the past. New, comprehensive dialogues with each of the Central Asian republics will focus on democratic development and human rights, emphasize their critical role in support of the U.S. strategy in Afghanistan, enhance bilateral relationships with the United States, and create trade routes and linkages that will help integrate the region. In addition, FY 2012 resources throughout the region will take advantage of opportunities to impact complex global challenges with strong investments in the three Presidential Initiatives: Global Climate Change (GCC), Feed the Future (FTF), and the Global Health Initiative (GHI).

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	5,119,693	5,300,513	*	4,561,674
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	130,650	130,750	*	112,811
Development Assistance	112,788	112,788	*	180,446
Economic Support Fund	3,329,567	3,329,567	*	2,980,089
Food for Peace Title II	61,500	232,484	*	57,500
Foreign Military Financing	301,300	311,312	*	359,040
Global Health and Child Survival - State	24,164	24,164	*	35,754
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	285,799	285,799	*	256,200
International Military Education and Training	13,480	13,404	*	14,725
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	763,050	763,050	*	455,150
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	97,395	97,195	*	109,959
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	5,119,693	5,300,513	*	4,561,674

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
South and Central Asia	5,300,513	*	4,561,674
1 Peace and Security	887,843	*	734,611
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	11,817	*	17,477
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	0	*	100
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	200	*	50
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,379	*	10,371
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	3,048	*	3,894
1.5 Transnational Crime	3,190	*	3,062
Development Assistance	2,600	*	4,900
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	*	2,500
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,100	*	1,100
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,500	*	1,300
Economic Support Fund	3,000	*	5,835
1.5 Transnational Crime	2,000	*	1,500
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,000	*	4,335
Foreign Military Financing	311,312	*	359,040
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	311,312	*	359,040
International Military Education and Training	13,404	*	14,725
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	13,404	*	14,725
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	448,515	*	222,675
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	159,215	*	109,125
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	287,896	*	113,550
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,404	*	0
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	97,195	*	109,959
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	54,080	*	58,420
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	8,115	*	8,539
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	35,000	*	43,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,577,102	*	1,289,793
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	32,449	*	26,142
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	6,923	*	4,528
2.2 Good Governance	8,661	*	8,234
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,548	*	1,900
2.4 Civil Society	14,317	*	11,480
Development Assistance	26,622	*	24,534
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,200	*	5,482
2.2 Good Governance	12,760	*	10,890
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,700	*	3,700
2.4 Civil Society	4,962	*	4,462
Economic Support Fund	1,203,496	*	1,006,642
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	90,063	*	36,463
2.2 Good Governance	995,022	*	896,145

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	43,595	*	30,310
2.4 Civil Society	74,816	*	43,724
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	314,535	*	232,475
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	314,535	*	232,475
3 Investing in People	1,237,876	*	965,229
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	24,158	*	18,548
3.1 Health	16,585	*	10,066
3.2 Education	7,573	*	8,482
Development Assistance	13,650	*	11,400
3.1 Health	2,250	*	0
3.2 Education	10,000	*	10,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	1,400	*	1,400
Economic Support Fund	867,105	*	610,827
3.1 Health	277,354	*	347,589
3.2 Education	433,832	*	263,238
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	155,919	*	0
Food for Peace Title II	23,000	*	32,500
3.1 Health	22,000	*	32,500
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	1,000	*	0
Global Health and Child Survival - State	24,164	*	35,754
3.1 Health	24,164	*	35,754
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	285,799	*	256,200
3.1 Health	285,799	*	256,200
4 Economic Growth	1,404,308	*	1,536,141
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	59,426	*	48,394
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	3,990	*	2,200
4.2 Trade and Investment	5,152	*	2,160
4.3 Financial Sector	10,295	*	1,700
4.4 Infrastructure	8,086	*	4,825
4.5 Agriculture	26,495	*	24,971
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	4,408	*	6,538
4.8 Environment	1,000	*	6,000
Development Assistance	68,416	*	138,962
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	0	*	2,000
4.3 Financial Sector	0	*	1,000
4.4 Infrastructure	3,000	*	7,000
4.5 Agriculture	26,600	*	80,912
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	8,949	*	12,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,500	*	1,500
4.8 Environment	28,367	*	34,550
Economic Support Fund	1,245,966	*	1,336,785

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	19,015	*	21,275
4.2 Trade and Investment	45,712	*	45,319
4.3 Financial Sector	46,348	*	27,145
4.4 Infrastructure	170,560	*	666,264
4.5 Agriculture	622,363	*	370,176
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	248,134	*	170,041
4.7 Economic Opportunity	81,619	*	31,013
4.8 Environment	12,215	*	5,552
Food for Peace Title II	30,500	*	12,000
4.5 Agriculture	30,500	*	12,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	193,384	*	35,900
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	2,900	*	2,250
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	2,900	*	1,500
5.2 Disaster Readiness	0	*	750
Development Assistance	1,500	*	650
5.2 Disaster Readiness	1,500	*	650
Economic Support Fund	10,000	*	20,000
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	10,000	*	20,000
Food for Peace Title II	178,984	*	13,000
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	174,984	*	0
5.2 Disaster Readiness	4,000	*	13,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
South and Central Asia	5,300,513	*	4,561,674
1 Peace and Security	887,843	*	734,611
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	54,080	*	58,520
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	8,315	*	8,589
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	524,310	*	538,761
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	290,944	*	117,444
1.5 Transnational Crime	7,694	*	5,662
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	2,500	*	5,635
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,577,102	*	1,289,793
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	415,721	*	278,948
2.2 Good Governance	1,016,443	*	915,269
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	50,843	*	35,910
2.4 Civil Society	94,095	*	59,666
3 Investing in People	1,237,876	*	965,229
3.1 Health	628,152	*	682,109
3.2 Education	451,405	*	281,720
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	158,319	*	1,400

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
4 Economic Growth	1,404,308	*	1,536,141
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	23,005	*	25,475
4.2 Trade and Investment	50,864	*	47,479
4.3 Financial Sector	56,643	*	29,845
4.4 Infrastructure	181,646	*	678,089
4.5 Agriculture	705,958	*	488,059
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	261,491	*	188,579
4.7 Economic Opportunity	83,119	*	32,513
4.8 Environment	41,582	*	46,102
5 Humanitarian Assistance	193,384	*	35,900
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	187,884	*	21,500
5.2 Disaster Readiness	5,500	*	14,400
of which: Objective 6	168,872	*	271,917
6.1 Program Design and Learning	45,413	*	43,369
6.2 Administration and Oversight	123,459	*	228,548

Peace and Security

Regional Peace and Security resources 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 govern its territory effectively. Counternarcotics funding will be used to sustain and expand the poppy-free status of the northern and central provinces of Afghanistan by promoting licit job creation through alternative livelihoods programs, especially in agriculture. Assistance to Pakistan will help security and law enforcement entities strengthen their capacity, particularly in combating extremism, and build on success in eliminating extremist sanctuaries.

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, as well as with 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 flowing out of Afghanistan.

Governing Justly and Democratically

Establishing democratic institutions, effective governance, and respect for the 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 the rule of law by helping the Pakistan Government at all levels to build its capacity to govern effectively, provide essential services, and expand its writ both in conflict-affected areas

and in areas vulnerable to extremism. Additionally, U.S. assistance in Pakistan will emphasize building the capacity of local government and implementing justice sector reform. FY 2012 resources will continue to support Central Asia's bold democratic endeavor in the Kyrgyz Republic; help maintain and consolidate democracy in Bangladesh; support executive, legislative, and judicial institutions in Nepal as they prepare to implement a new constitution; and strengthen democratic and civil society institutions weakened by conflict in Sri Lanka. U.S. assistance also will continue to support programs in Central Asia that address areas of concern including media, civil society, elections, the rule of law, and human rights. Programs are designed to support broad discussion of these issues and to keep open and constructive dialogues with the Central Asian governments.

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 GHI, the United States will continue to support efforts throughout the region to improve the reach of health services, including improving maternal and child health, family planning and reproductive health, stemming the spread infectious diseases, and enhancing environmental and human health through water and sanitation programs. The FTF initiative also will have a strong presence in the SCA region, especially in Bangladesh, Nepal, and Tajikistan.

Education is fundamental not only to improving social development in SCA, but also to mitigating the region's vulnerability to extremist influences. In Pakistan, the United States will provide substantial support to improve the country's ability to provide quality education and health services to its people. The FY 2012 request includes funding for cross-border educational exchanges that build mutual understanding through scholarships to students throughout Asia for study at preeminent institutions of higher education, such as the American University of Central Asia. The United States will continue to support efforts throughout the region to improve education services for vulnerable populations. Education programs will improve the quality of basic and higher education across the region through curriculum development, teacher training, increasing access to children's books, student assessments, and other programs.

Economic Growth

Economic integration increases regional stability, which in turn creates an environment for prosperity to grow. However, SCA is currently one of the least economically integrated regions in the world. With FY 2012 resources, the United States will continue 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. In addition, economic growth funds will encourage energy exports from Central Asia to South Asia, increase intraregional trade and investment, improve cooperation on natural resource management, 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, science, and telecommunications links and harmonizing regulations required for cooperation across the region. Additional U.S. assistance will complement this effort by creating a supportive investment climate.

The FY 2012 request also prioritizes job creation and sustained economic growth in both Afghanistan and Pakistan in order to demonstrate a strategic partnership, promote economic growth, and counter support for the insurgency. In Afghanistan, funds also will be used to rehabilitate key economic sectors, especially infrastructure and agriculture. In Pakistan, the United States will support high impact infrastructure efforts to address energy and water crises, as

well as promoting economic policy reform and economic growth in key sectors such as agriculture. Pending authorization, the United States will continue to pursue Reconstruction Opportunity Zones in the border regions of Pakistan and Afghanistan, and an Enterprise Fund to build the private sector in Pakistan. 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, U.S. assistance will focus on promoting agricultural productivity and food security as part of FTF. As part of GCC, U.S. assistance will support India's and Kazakhstan's low-carbon growth through the deployment of clean energy technologies and the creation of low emissions development plans.

Humanitarian Assistance

Natural disasters are an ever-present risk to most countries in SCA, with the potential to affect entire populations adversely. In FY 2012, humanitarian assistance to SCA 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, Nepal, and the Kyrgyz Republic. The United States also will continue to support internally displaced persons in the conflict-affected areas of Pakistan.

Afghanistan

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The foreign assistance program in Afghanistan is essential to U.S. national security interests, and to achieving the United States Government's goal of disrupting, dismantling, and defeating al Qaeda in Afghanistan and Pakistan and preventing its capacity to threaten America and U.S. allies in the future. In Afghanistan, U.S. objectives are to deny safe haven to al Qaeda and to deny the Taliban the ability to overthrow the Afghan Government. To accomplish this mission, the United States has increased its civilian presence in Afghanistan, with more diplomats and development professionals now risking their lives as they work shoulder-to-shoulder with U.S. troops and Afghan partners. The United States and its coalition partners have arrested the Taliban's momentum in much of the country, and reversed it in important areas.

At the 2010 North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Summit in Lisbon, the Coalition reached a historic milestone. NATO nations committed to begin transitioning security to Afghan responsibility in 2011, with Afghan forces taking the lead nationwide by the end of 2014. As security responsibility transitions to an Afghan lead, the United States must continue to support Afghanistan's development and security as a strategic partner.

As the United States seeks to advance an enduring partnership, civilian-led foreign assistance will play a prominent role in consolidating stabilization achievements. To make civilian gains durable, assistance must continue to provide vigorous support for improved Afghan national and sub-national governance. Foreign assistance programs will aim to improve the capacity of the Afghan Government to collect and disburse revenue, strengthen the social fabric with improved health and access to education, and support targeted infrastructure investment that will generate economic growth and establish the financial systems to help pay for national security and government operating costs. The U.S. Government will also assist the Afghan Government to strengthen its capacity to deliver rule of law and justice, improve accountability, and build the trust with its people essential to the long-term viability of the state. These priorities are the foundation of the United States' transition strategy for development and governance, and are reflected in this request.

The FY 2012 Budget focuses on the two essential policy goals of sustainability and capacity-building. In areas that are not yet transitioned, assistance will establish conditions that will support stability through programs to generate employment, resolve disputes, involve the population in their local governance, and provide basic services in key population centers and at the sub-national level. In areas that have transitioned, assistance will maintain stability by driving economic growth and sustaining legitimate governance. Programs will also work with national-level institutions, public and private, to make durable gains in the field.

U.S. assistance will support Afghan National Priority Programs through government systems to promote Afghan leadership and increase the cost-effectiveness of assistance delivery. This request will continue expansion of on-budget assistance for Afghanistan through pursuit of President Obama's goal of providing 50 percent of U.S. development assistance directly through the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (GIROA). An increasing shift to on-budget technical assistance programs led by GIROA will build the capacity of Afghan ministries to prioritize, design, and implement needed programs. The United States is working with other donors to pursue cost-effective, Afghan-led approaches to development assistance, which will increase the durability of sub-national service delivery solutions and future Afghan

economic development. Assistance also will support the Afghan Government's plans to fight corruption with measures of progress toward greater accountability.

The FY 2012 request is broken into two components: the core assistance program that focuses on the foundational investments in the long-term sustainable development of Afghanistan, and the Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) program that funds the extraordinary requirements that are critical to the immediate stabilization of the country and creation of a security and economic environment that enables achievement of the long-term strategic objectives of the United States in Afghanistan. A description of the FY 2012 OCO request for Afghanistan can be found in the OCO section of the Congressional Budget Justification. Both the core and the OCO requests for Afghanistan represent a coordinated and strategic request that is crucial to achieving U.S. Government goals in Afghanistan.

The U.S. Mission is implementing a new strategy for assistance to women and girls in Afghanistan. The strategy reflects goals set by the Afghan Government's National Action Plan for the Women of Afghanistan (NAPWA) 2008-18. Gender is mainstreamed into almost all activities in order to improve the security, economic and social well-being, civic participation, and political empowerment of Afghan women and girls. Enhancing the role of women in Afghan society in keeping with the NAPWA will assist in consolidating the stabilization progress made to date and facilitate transition efforts throughout the country. Programs with a gender focus include health, education, economic growth, agriculture, governance, justice, counternarcotics, political, and support to refugees. In addition to mainstreaming, the United States has a targeted approach to elevate the importance of gender.

FY 2012 assistance will build on successes in gender documented in the areas of education and political empowerment. Programs will aim to train 18,000 additional female teachers in early-grade reading and student assessment, to offer accelerated learning programs to 11,000 teachers (19 percent females) to study for a high school certificate while remaining on the job as teachers, and to provide remedial education classes to 3,000 more girls. Programs also will increase assistance to support women-led or -focused organizations and individual women grantees, and work with them to increase the sustainability of their efforts.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	2,759,649	2,802,435	*	1,996,780
Economic Support Fund	2,003,567	2,003,567	*	1,587,630
Food for Peace Title II	15,500	58,130	*	15,500
Global Health and Child Survival - State	500	500	*	500
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	91,827	91,827	*	500
International Military Education and Training	1,500	1,756	*	2,400
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	589,000	589,000	*	324,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	57,755	57,655	*	66,250
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	2,759,649	2,802,435	*	1,996,780

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Afghanistan	2,802,435	*	1,996,780
1 Peace and Security	341,411	*	171,250
International Military Education and Training	1,756	*	2,400
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,756	*	2,400
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	282,000	*	102,600
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	280,596	*	102,600
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,404	*	0
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	57,655	*	66,250
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	21,830	*	25,150
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	825	*	1,100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	35,000	*	40,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,336,513	*	1,076,818
Economic Support Fund	1,029,513	*	855,418
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	75,103	*	35,239
2.2 Good Governance	907,568	*	789,145
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	25,032	*	17,310
2.4 Civil Society	21,810	*	13,724
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	307,000	*	221,400
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	307,000	*	221,400
3 Investing in People	348,544	*	352,127
Economic Support Fund	256,217	*	343,127
3.1 Health	85,663	*	227,589
3.2 Education	149,635	*	115,538
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	20,919	*	0
Food for Peace Title II	0	*	8,000
3.1 Health	0	*	8,000
Global Health and Child Survival - State	500	*	500
3.1 Health	500	*	500
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	91,827	*	500
3.1 Health	91,827	*	500
4 Economic Growth	733,337	*	394,085
Economic Support Fund	717,837	*	389,085
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	12,015	*	4,825
4.2 Trade and Investment	33,462	*	14,145
4.3 Financial Sector	17,488	*	2,145
4.4 Infrastructure	0	*	96,364
4.5 Agriculture	462,363	*	185,176
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	135,850	*	66,165
4.7 Economic Opportunity	51,619	*	15,013

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
4.8 Environment	5,040	*	5,252
Food for Peace Title II	15,500	*	5,000
4.5 Agriculture	15,500	*	5,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	42,630	*	2,500
Food for Peace Title II	42,630	*	2,500
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	42,630	*	0
5.2 Disaster Readiness	0	*	2,500

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Afghanistan	2,802,435	*	1,996,780
1 Peace and Security	341,411	*	171,250
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	21,830	*	25,150
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	825	*	1,100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	36,756	*	42,400
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	280,596	*	102,600
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,404	*	0
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,336,513	*	1,076,818
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	382,103	*	256,639
2.2 Good Governance	907,568	*	789,145
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	25,032	*	17,310
2.4 Civil Society	21,810	*	13,724
3 Investing in People	348,544	*	352,127
3.1 Health	177,990	*	236,589
3.2 Education	149,635	*	115,538
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	20,919	*	0
4 Economic Growth	733,337	*	394,085
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	12,015	*	4,825
4.2 Trade and Investment	33,462	*	14,145
4.3 Financial Sector	17,488	*	2,145
4.4 Infrastructure	0	*	96,364
4.5 Agriculture	477,863	*	190,176
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	135,850	*	66,165
4.7 Economic Opportunity	51,619	*	15,013
4.8 Environment	5,040	*	5,252
5 Humanitarian Assistance	42,630	*	2,500
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	42,630	*	0
5.2 Disaster Readiness	0	*	2,500
of which: Objective 6	27,332	*	110,863
6.1 Program Design and Learning	12,332	*	14,230
6.2 Administration and Oversight	15,000	*	96,633

Peace and Security

Long-term stability in Afghanistan depends on a number of factors, including the disruption of insurgent networks and other criminal elements that fuel instability and delegitimize the Government, the creation of tangible connections between the Afghan Government and its people to remove the underlying drivers of discontent, and the provision of adequate security at the local levels to increase government legitimacy.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): The FY 2012 IMET funds will contribute to 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 2012, IMET funds will further the goal of regional stability through effective, mutually beneficial military-to-military relations that culminate in increased understanding and defense cooperation between the United States and foreign countries. FY 2012 IMET programs will inculcate basic democratic values, including the protection of internationally recognized human rights, among Afghan national military and civilian personnel. FY 2012 IMET funds also will support English language training and technical courses in skill areas critical to Afghanistan, such as explosive ordnance disposal.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): Afghanistan continues to face an environment of insecurity, increased insurgent violence, a weak and corrupt government, and ongoing challenges to democratic stability. The Department of State Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL)'s Afghanistan program is aimed directly at addressing two of the greatest strategic challenges facing the United States in the war in Afghanistan: Afghan rule-of-law development, and countering the drug trade that fuels the insurgency. Key continuing priorities will be increasing capacity in Afghan Government institutions and strengthening the delivery of services at the sub-national level.

- Counternarcotics: INL's FY 2012 funding will continue programs designed to interdict drug smugglers and disrupt criminal networks, both independently and in partnership with neighboring countries; continue INL's successful drug-demand reduction efforts, including outreach, prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation; and continue efforts in support of increasing the capacity of the Ministry of Counternarcotics to formulate and coordinate national-level drug policy, including public information programs and continued support to Afghan-Governor-led efforts to reduce the supply of illicit crops. INCLE funding for counternarcotics in FY 2012 will support the following programs:
 - Interdiction: Drug enforcement and interdiction programs will support projects designed to enhance the capabilities and capacity of the Counternarcotics Police of Afghanistan by providing mentoring and training, equipment, and operations and maintenance support.
 - Drug Demand Reduction: INL's drug-demand reduction program will continue to sustain residential and outpatient treatment centers for men, women, children, and adolescents; continue the development of addiction treatment protocols for children and infants; and support community-based intervention programs.
 - Supply Reduction: Supply reduction efforts will focus on continuing support to Afghan-Governor-led eradication on a case-by-case basis, supporting INL's incentive-based Good Performers Initiative program; continuing the monitoring

and verification of illicit crop cultivation; and increasing regional cooperation efforts and counternarcotics programs.

- Public Information: FY 2012 funds will continue public information efforts targeting public attitudes towards drug use and cultivation.
- Ministry of Counternarcotics Capacity Building: In coordination with the Ministries of Finance and Counternarcotics, INL's FY 2012 request will sustain the capacity building efforts initiated with the Ministry of Counternarcotics, while working with the Ministry to implement policy-development, outreach, and public information programs.
- Aviation Support: FY 2012 funds will continue to provide aviation support for all of INL's and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)'s counternarcotics, rule-of-law, law enforcement, and development programs in support of the host nation. Aviation services will include medevac, search-and-rescue, overhead protection, convoy escort, and extensive movement of host-nation and international personnel and cargo by providing operations and maintenance support to INL-owned and -leased aircraft and to the aviation support bases in Kabul and Kandahar.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR):

- Stabilization Operations: As of December 2010, the Mine Action Program of Afghanistan (MAPA) reported 6,628 hazard areas affecting 641 square kilometers and 2,082 Afghan communities. The U.S. Government Conventional Weapons Destruction program seeks to protect victims of conflict, enable critical reconstruction projects, and contribute to counterinsurgency objectives by supporting community-based demining activities that expand ties and trust with locals. FY 2012 funds will support the removal of emplaced, excess, unserviceable, loosely secured, or otherwise at-risk conventional weapons and explosive remnants of war, and provide increased emphasis on the development of host-nation capacity for continued sustainability. The program will provide direct funding to five Afghan nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), five international NGOs, and one commercially contracted company to oversee and mentor the Afghan NGOs. These operations will employ more than 3,000 local Afghans. The demining and conventional weapons destruction programs will align with priority areas for clearance identified by MAPA, and will be coordinated with the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Assistance in Mine Action to ensure funding yields the greatest impact and benefits for Afghanistan. In addition, the program will provide assistance to enhance the livelihoods and improve the socioeconomic status of mine victims and their families, including rehabilitation and vocational training.
- Counterterrorism: With FY 2012 NADR-Antiterrorism Assistance funds, the United States will improve the sustainability of the Afghan Presidential Protective Service (PPS) through continued development of a corps of nearly 500 instructors. With the goal of completing this program in FY 2013, the focus in FY 2012 will shift to building the capacity of the Afghan Department of Protection and Security for High-Level Persons (D-10) and the Ministry of Interior (MOI), specifically the Kabul City Police, which will establish a Crisis Response Team (CRT). The CRT will be trained to respond to attacks on national and local government facilities in their jurisdiction. With FY 2012 funding, the program also will contribute to the goal of protecting a wider level of Afghan Government officials, while empowering civilian law enforcement to prevent, interdict, and protect vital and strategic interests and installations against transnational terrorism.

The program will help preserve the lives and safety of the President of Afghanistan, high-ranking Afghan Government officials, and the general public. Specific activities will include VIP, CRT, and Explosive Incident Countermeasures training, while building internal leadership and sustainment capability that will support skill retention and effectiveness, enabling the program to conclude by 2014. A new training center, which broke ground in January 2010, will provide a facility for advanced training for the PPS and promote self-sufficiency and interagency operability between PPS, D-10, and the MOI.

- **Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction:** In FY 2012, the Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) program will continue to provide critical support to the Government of Afghanistan by upgrading security infrastructure through targeted enforcement trainings and equipment donations. In addition, it is anticipated that the newly established Afghan High Commission for Nuclear Energy will have established an Afghan Nuclear Regulatory Agency that will be trained through the EXBS program, in conjunction with the International Atomic Energy Agency, to enhance its capabilities to inspect and monitor nuclear sources within Afghanistan.

Governing Justly and Democratically

As international military-led efforts in Afghanistan scale down, there is increased urgency to develop capable government institutions that are responsive to citizen concerns, govern transparently, and have legitimacy - not only in Kabul, but also at the sub-national level. Consolidating stabilization efforts after the military begins to depart requires that local communities increasingly mobilize to engage in decisions affecting their futures. Effective transition requires strengthening the financial, administrative, and technical systems that link the central government and local communities, and improving management capacity and responsiveness at all levels of government. It is imperative that central government continues to become increasingly competent in performing its necessary functions, including delivering basic services and fostering an enabling environment for the private sector and community leaders to play a key role in governance and development, particularly at the local level.

With FY 2012 assistance, the U.S. Government will continue to work with its Afghan partners to develop more responsive, visible, politically inclusive, and accountable institutions founded on the Afghan Constitution. Efforts will particularly target the local level, where coalition military and civilian efforts are focused on countering insurgency, and where most Afghans encounter their government. U.S. Government assistance will shift in emphasis from delivering governance directly to building the capacity of Afghan governance institutions to take increasing responsibility for key decision-making and program implementation.

Economic Support Fund (ESF):

- **Rule of Law and Human Rights:** The U.S. Mission will continue to support formal and informal mechanisms that provide access to justice and resolve disputes, particularly for those disputes that fuel political violence and instability. Assistance will leverage the expertise of international partners and strengthen the capacity of Afghanistan's justice system to provide effective conflict-resolution mechanisms at the local level. Geographically, assistance programs will focus in key terrain and other priority districts. Programs will raise legal and civil rights awareness among the Afghan population through outreach activities and targeted training programs, with a focus on building gender equality and the capacity of organizations that support women's rights. In addition, the U.S. Government will support human rights by building the capacity of Afghan civil society organizations and the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission.

Rule-of-law programs will counter the pervasive culture of impunity, and seek action against corrupt practices and individuals, especially narcotics traffickers.

- **Good Governance:** To advance U.S. counterinsurgency efforts and stabilization goals, programs will increase the legitimacy, representativeness, and effectiveness of formal and traditional governance structures. Governance assistance will focus on strengthening the financial, administrative, and technical capacity of governance institutions at the national and sub-national levels, and improving the ability of government institutions to deliver basic services effectively. Funding will expand the District Delivery Program and develop the capacity within GIROA ministries. In addition, other Afghan-led on-budget programs will be expanded to capture cost savings and build government capacity at both the national and sub-national levels across all sectors. FY 2012 funding will provide direct budget support to the GIROA ministries that have met reform benchmarks. Funding also will continue to support the Civilian Technical Assistance Program, which provides technical assistance to Ministries, Commissions, Independent Directorates, and other Agencies of the Afghan Government, in coordination with the Afghan Government, the United Nations, and other donors.
 - **Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund:** The United States will continue its support 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 to 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. The U.S. Government will pursue options of opening new program windows to respond to Afghanistan's needs, including assistance for transition.
- **Political Competition and Consensus-Building:** In anticipation of Presidential elections in 2014, FY 2012 resources will support the consolidation of institutional performance gains made by the Independent Election Commission (IEC) in the professional administration of elections. U.S. assistance will build on important institutional strides made during the 2010 Parliamentary elections by enhancing the professionalization and capacity of the IEC as it plans for future local, provincial, and national elections. The United States will support programs to encourage informed dialogue on comparative options for electoral reform that increase Afghan stakeholder consensus for a more responsive and equitable electoral system. U.S. assistance will be directed to programs that support the training and development of political parties, issues-based coalitions, and other political entities to participate more effectively in the Afghan political process and to be more responsive to constituent interests. Important voter- and civic-education programs will engage and inform the Afghan population about the importance of the democratic electoral and political process, and one's rights and responsibilities to participate in that process.
- **Civil Society:** In addition to strengthening governance capacity, a politically active civil society and an independent media are important to hold government accountable, advocate on behalf of citizens, and aggregate diverse views. Assistance will help sustain government-protected freedom to associate, express views publicly, and debate public

policies openly. In these areas, programs will support civil society development through direct awards to Afghan NGOs and through building the capacity of civil society support centers that train and provide grants to NGOs in their respective regions.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE):

- Rule of Law and Human Rights: INL's FY 2012 funding will maintain criminal justice and corrections programs, including the Justice Sector Support Program and Corrections System Support Program in the Afghan provinces of Kabul, Herat, Nangarhar, Balkh, Kunduz, Kandahar, Paktia, and Bamiyan, as well as a mentoring presence in national-level institutions, specifically the Attorney General's Office, the Ministry of Justice, Supreme Court, and Ministry of Women's Affairs. Both INL's justice and corrections programs integrate gender, providing support for women's access to justice, protection from domestic violence, and assistance to women and their children in prison.

INL's rule-of-law and corrections funding also will initiate a limited expansion of the Judicial Security Unit program under the Ministry of Interior, and provide initial capacity building and mentoring to the Ministry of Justice as it prepares to assume responsibility for detainees transitioned from U.S. military custody. INL will continue working with juvenile and Ministry of Interior civilian pre-trial facilities, and continue providing support for legal aid.

INL will use FY 2012 Counternarcotics Justice and Anticorruption funding to continue support to the Major Crimes Task Force, the Anticorruption Unit, and the Counternarcotics Justice Center.

Investing in People

Substantial progress will continue to be made by investing in health and education in Afghanistan; these efforts support stabilization and development objectives. Surveys of Afghan citizens demonstrate that when people have access to education and health care, they believe that the country is headed in a positive direction. Investment in Afghan human capital not only consolidates stabilization gains, but also supports the development of a workforce that can enable economic growth.

In FY 2012, assistance will sustain impacts achieved by U.S. assistance to date in health and education, much of which directly benefits women. The U.S. Government will help make Afghan institutions responsible for delivering health and education more functional and efficient, with the goal of contributing to lasting stability and economic growth. Further, this assistance will help build connections between the Afghan Government and the country's most vulnerable populations, including women.

Economic Support Fund (ESF):

- Health: With FY 2012 funds, USAID will continue working with the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) to support delivery of the Basic Package of Health Services and the Essential Package of Hospital Services in existing sites in 13 provinces through MoPH-contracted and -managed NGOs. To sustain these improvements and to target vulnerable populations, USAID will provide ongoing training for healthcare providers, with an emphasis on female providers such as midwives and community health workers. This training will simultaneously help maintain healthcare progress to date and help the MoPH continue on its trajectory to achieve 90 percent national coverage by 2013.

With FY 2012 funding, USAID will assist the MoPH to take increasing responsibility for providing quality healthcare by strengthening MoPH management and financial systems to increase the transparency and efficiency of services; promoting improved planning, budgeting, and monitoring of health services by central and provincial-level health authorities; and leveraging best practice interventions. Programs will emphasize on efficiency and sustainability in healthcare management and delivery. USAID also will promote partnerships between public and private sector healthcare providers to expand access and sustainability.

- **Maternal and Child Health:** With FY 2012 funds, USAID will provide ongoing support for the training of health providers, particularly female midwives, community health workers, and nurses, in order to increase access to health care for women and children and contribute to further reductions in maternal, child, and infant mortality. Resources will also be used to build the capacity of the MoPH to monitor and maintain the quality of health services. With FY 2012 resources, USAID will continue to fund the national polio surveillance system.
- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH):** With FY 2012 funds, USAID will continue to help the MoPH increase the availability of high-quality family planning and reproductive health services, strengthen outreach campaigns to change behavior, and implement programs to increase demand for FP/RH services. USAID will also focus on community-based family planning services and post-partum family planning.
- **Nutrition:** With FY 2012 funds, USAID will support the MoPH in improving the quality of nutrition-related services within the Basic Package of Health Services and the Essential Package of Hospital Services, including exclusive breastfeeding, vitamin-A supplementation, diagnosis and treatment of anemia, micronutrient supplementation, zinc supplementation for children with diarrhea, and promotion of nutrient-rich foods.
- **Tuberculosis (TB):** In the area of TB control, USAID will use FY 2012 funds to support the training of health workers at primary health facilities on TB education, diagnosis, and treatment to support the Directly Observed Treatment, Short-course (DOTS) protocol included in the Basic Package of Health Services. Community Health Workers will also be trained in the implementation of community-based DOTS.
- **Water and Sanitation:** With FY 2012 funds, USAID will continue to support education and behavior-change interventions to promote clean water, sanitation, and hygiene practices at the community level.
- **Other Public Health Threats:** With FY 2012 funds, USAID will build on ongoing activities to support a national disease-outbreak surveillance system for the MoPH aimed at reducing morbidity and mortality through early detection of and response to disease outbreaks such as cholera and typhoid. USAID will also assist the MoPH to strengthen further key health systems functions such as financing, procurement, and pharmaceutical management.
- **Education:** Education is critical to both stability and economic growth. Education is an essential service demanded by the Afghan population, and provides opportunities for young people to lead productive adult lives. In many cases, a school is the only visible evidence of government service in a community; therefore, increasing the number of

schools extends the writ and legitimacy of the Afghan Government. USAID's FY 2012 education assistance will continue to build Afghan educational and training capacity, as well as promote marketable-skills training and community-based education.

- **Basic Education:** With FY 2012 funds, USAID will invest in teachers through direct funding for teacher training. Funds will support new interventions to increase the linkages between pre-service and in-service (continuing) education programs, as well as continue support for accelerated learning and other interventions (e.g. women's dormitories) that help to increase the number and percentage of women in the teaching force. FY 2012 funds will also support community-based education to ensure that remote and underserved areas are able to offer children access to primary education. USAID's Office of Social Section Development and the Office of Economic Growth will jointly implement programs to support of vocational and productive skills training for youth in six districts to provide the "lost generation" of vulnerable youth with practical skills that promote employment and sustainable economic growth, as well as improve the status of women in Afghan society.
- **Higher Education:** USAID's higher education programs will focus on improving instruction of English language, computer and research skills, public administration, and business, as well as development of professors' pedagogical and technical knowledge. USAID will build the institutional capacity within 15 universities and the Ministry of Higher Education to address university governance and gender issues, as well as improved management and policy. Finally, FY 2012 funds will further the organizational development of the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Higher Education, particularly in national learning metrics as well as in procurement, financial management, and reporting systems to ensure accountability in the use of U.S. Government and GIROA funds.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS):

- **HIV/AIDS:** Afghanistan will receive funding to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief. With FY 2012 funds, USAID will build the capacity of the HIV and AIDS Coordination Committee of Afghanistan to plan and manage the national HIV/AIDS program. Resources will also support MoPH implementation of the National HIV and AIDS Strategic Framework to provide high-risk populations with prevention, testing, and counseling services.

Economic Growth

Sustained economic growth will be a key focus in consolidating and maintaining stability at the national and local levels in Afghanistan. Stabilization objectives will be met through gains in employment, income, and food security for Afghanistan's people throughout the country. The counterinsurgency strategy recognizes the centrality of economic growth as a key foundation of the "build" component that contributes to stability as economic alternatives to insurrection are created. In addition to infrastructure, which is primarily funded in OCO, FY 2012 investments will focus on three priority areas necessary to achieve stability and critical transition goals:

1. Creating jobs in the private sector
2. Expanding government services that support growth
3. Achieving government fiscal sustainability

During the three fiscal years leading up to a full security transition in 2015, assistance will direct concerted efforts to increase infrastructure investment in power, broad private investment, and trade expansion - all vital and necessary precedents to job creation. The U.S. program will adopt a coordinated approach to investments in infrastructure, reducing trade barriers, developing a skilled workforce, continuing work on a market-oriented legal and regulatory framework, expanding access to credit, and financial-sector deepening. Assistance will continue support for trade facilitation, customs harmonization, export expansion, and the Afghan Government to implement the Afghanistan-Pakistan Transit Trade Agreement.

Underpinning the U.S. Mission's economic growth and job-creation strategy is the extraordinary need, requested in OCO, to improve key power and water infrastructure quickly, and help ensure increased and affordable access. The FY 2012 core economic growth program will complement these infrastructure investments with strong commercialization assistance focused on diversifying and increasing revenue generation, expenditure management, and implementation of broad-based, rational tax policies. This coordinated assistance will allow Afghanistan to move steadily towards fiscal sustainability of government finance. While the physical construction of the infrastructure programs is requested under OCO, the commercialization and capacity-building aspects are part of the core budget.

The agricultural sector will be a priority focus, given its importance for securing positive stability among the 40 percent of the population in all 34 provinces involved in food production and distribution. Programs will emphasize increasing the capacity of the Afghan Government to provide agricultural services to its citizens to support investment along the value chains throughout the country. As an important driver of economic growth, agriculture is key to assuring continued stability progress through gains in employment, incomes, and food security for the Afghan population.

Economic growth requires a durable and enabling financial, policy, and regulatory environment the private sector can understand and upon which they can rely. In FY 2012, the U.S. Mission will continue to work with the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and other key Afghan ministries and agencies to improve capacity and to put in place the enabling environment needed to improve the investment climate and promote private-sector-led growth.

Economic Support Fund (ESF):

- **Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth:** The U.S. Government will provide technical assistance to ministries that undertake management of the economy. Programs will focus on building Afghanistan's capacity to develop and implement economic and regulatory policy and to improve the enabling environment that is key to increasing the role of the licit private sector in sustaining Afghanistan's future growth. Assistance will strengthen Afghanistan's management of public finances, particularly in revenue and expenditure management. Sustained attention on increasing fiscal accountability and transparency will be essential to private sector confidence in government management of the economy. Assistance also will support implementation of tax administration and customs reforms in Afghanistan's key provincial economic centers, diversifying Afghanistan's public revenue sources and improving prospects for achieving fiscal sustainability. The U.S. Mission will strengthen the Ministry of Finance's Fiscal Policy Unit to conduct macroeconomic forecasting critical to managing business-cycle volatility. Additional support will be offered to the central bank to increase access to credit by enterprises, particularly small and medium-size firms. Support for monetary policy will be continued to manage inflation and stabilize the currency to encourage private investment and further add confidence to the investment climate.

- **Trade and Investment:** Although private export growth has increased 30 percent annually since 2002, an increasing portion of Afghanistan's growth will have to be export-led to earn foreign exchange needed to replace the declining levels of all donor assistance expected by 2015 and beyond. The U.S. Mission will advance Afghanistan's economic growth, trade, and investment by improving the conditions for international and cross-border trade and transit. U.S. assistance will help the Afghan Government and the private sector to realize the advantages of greater regional and global trade linkages and export-oriented business development, and to reduce impediments affecting Afghanistan's trade and investment environment. The Afghanistan-Pakistan Transit Trade Agreement represents a major advance in trade facilitation that will spur increased investment along the infrastructure corridors leading into Pakistan. The FY 2012 program will continue support for trade policy liberalization, trade facilitation, customs reform, and public outreach on trade-related issues. The second phase of the Industrial Park development project will be launched, which will support development by providing concentrated public infrastructure resources, aiding and facilitating private investor interest, and generating employment opportunities. This effort will be enhanced by the implementation of Reconstruction Opportunity Zones, if authorized.
- **Financial Sector:** A vibrant and robustly active financial sector is critical to facilitate savings, investment, and payments for expanded trade and commerce. In FY 2012, the U.S. Mission will continue to expand access to finance and financial services for small and medium-sized enterprises and Afghan citizens. U.S. efforts will continue capacity development at the central bank's supervision department. Assistance also will expand capabilities to supervise non-bank financial institutions, such as deposit-taking microfinance banks and credit unions. U.S. assistance will support implementation of key financial sector laws, such as those covering mortgages, movable property, leasing, secured transactions, investor protection, and dispute resolution. The U.S. Government will continue to work with both banks and non-banking institutions to develop new products that broaden access to affordable financial services. Programs will expand lending capacity to the agricultural sector and agribusiness value chains where two out of every five Afghans work. FY 2012 assistance also will support business education and professional training programs for accountants, financial managers, and other skilled professionals that supply services supporting private-sector-led growth.
- **Infrastructure:** FY 2012 core infrastructure funding complements the extraordinary, urgent physical construction needs in the OCO request. Core funding will significantly expand commercialization efforts throughout major cities in the country by improving billing for services and increasing collections from customers receiving enhanced services. Resources will provide substantial technical assistance and training to Afghanistan counterparts to sustain physical infrastructure investments. Activities will continue to facilitate the corporate viability of Da Afghanistan Breshna Sherkat (DABS), a power-regulatory agency, and the corporatization of Afghanistan Gas Company. Based on U.S. assistance efforts, DABS collections have increased by 30 percent, leading to a doubling of revenues. This increase has made an additional \$40 million available to DABS to sustain operations, making the utility less dependent on general government budget subsidies and donor support. Assistance also will be provided to build capacity in the Ministry of Mines, the Ministry of Energy and Water, and the proposed energy sector regulator. The result of these efforts will set the stage for the growth of the economy over the next several years.

Core infrastructure funding will build the capacity of GIROA to maintain construction of municipal, district, provincial, and regional transit routes, including building and repairing roads, bridges, airports, and related structures that link communities. Smaller investments in demand-driven water activities, including water supply systems, and in renewable energy programs will support stabilization efforts by improving access to clean water and modest energy supplies to improve the quality of life. Together, these activities will result in increased opportunities for Afghan firms and greater local employment.

- **Agriculture:** With FY 2012 resources, the U.S. Mission will continue to promote Afghanistan's agriculture self-sufficiency and support a responsible regime for managing national resources. FY 2012 funds will continue to build the capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Livestock (MAIL) to provide services at the national and sub-national level and directly to implement agricultural programs funded by the United States and other donors. Assistance programs will boost farm-level production and strengthen agricultural value chains, including the provision of improved inputs and private sector services. The U.S. Mission also will work with MAIL to rehabilitate watersheds, improve irrigation infrastructure, and strengthen agricultural research, extension, and education. A joint Natural Resource Conservation Service, Agricultural Research Service, and Colorado State University project will focus on rehabilitation of irrigation infrastructure, MAIL capacity building, and technology transfer for water conservation and watershed rehabilitation. Assistance programs also will enhance capacity through training Afghans in key technical areas and support the devolution of funding and programs to targeted provinces and districts. FY 2012 resources also will support small grants for farmers and direct implementation, supporting long-term economic growth. The U.S. Mission will assist MAIL, the Ministry of Finance, and the Central Bank to develop a national agriculture credit system that will help address the credit demand by small commercial farmers. The United States also will support United States-Afghanistan-Pakistan trilateral initiatives focusing on food security, agriculture trade corridors, and water management and watershed rehabilitation.
- **Private Sector Competitiveness:** The U.S. Mission 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 Afghanistan to continue making progress against the World Bank's Doing Business indicators, particularly in the area of licensing reform. The United States will continue to provide a full range of business development services to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and their supporting private-sector institutions, advocate for policy reforms to eliminate barriers to establishing and sustaining successful businesses, support the development of local business infrastructure, facilitate public-private partnerships, support practical business training for private sector leaders, and facilitate internal and external market linkages for Afghan SMEs. FY 2012 assistance will expand investment and technology transfer in Afghanistan through the establishment and expansion of enterprises.

The U.S. Mission will build the capacity of business associations to enhance and expand services provided to their constituents. The United States will also continue working to develop SMEs in six key sectors: carpets, marble, gemstones, agribusiness, handicrafts, and wool. Through work with the Ministry of Education, FY 2012 assistance will support the development of the Afghan workforce by partnering with Afghan public- and private-sector organizations to improve access to and the quality of market-driven technical and vocational education and training within a national qualifications framework.

The overarching goal of assistance will be to increase the number of job placements for target groups. The U.S. Government also will partner with the Ministry of Communications to support an E-Government resource center.

- **Economic Opportunity:** Access to finance, a critical component to expanding economic opportunities, is constrained by high risk, insufficient human capital, high costs, and poor infrastructure in Afghanistan. The United States will continue building the long-term foundations for sustainable, diverse, and inclusive financial systems, which will remove constraints on business expansion, thereby contributing to stability and transition efforts. FY 2012 assistance 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 continue to focus on developing the commercial banking industry's capacity to provide a range of financial services to SMEs. FY 2012 assistance will also help build a sustainable, diverse, and inclusive financial sector that can meet the needs of micro, small, and medium enterprises throughout Afghanistan and generate quality employment, with a special focus on the agricultural sector. Activities will focus on creating "quick response" points of access to credit, while building a national-level foundation for a sustainable and inclusive financial system that will expand access to enterprises across the country.
- **Environment:** With FY 2012 assistance, the U.S. Mission will support programs that reduce the degradation of forests, watersheds, and rangelands, and protect critical plant and animal populations. Protecting natural resources will support sustainable social and economic development throughout the country, and reduce one of the factors contributing to instability (environmental degradation), thereby indirectly supporting the transition. Community-based natural-resource-management activities will continue to focus on the restoration of Afghanistan's resources by helping both the government and private sectors enforce environmental laws and regulations; training technicians, managers, and policymakers in improved environmental technologies and policy; and involving communities and the Afghan Government jointly in protecting and conserving Afghanistan's natural resources. FY 2012 assistance also will continue to support conflict mitigation efforts targeted at rural and nomadic communities regarding rangeland management.

Humanitarian Assistance

Despite progress in the agricultural sector, food insecurity continues to affect significant numbers of vulnerable Afghan households, fostering population insecurity and posing threats to stability. 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 the inaccessibility of food (insufficient purchasing power or inadequate production of food by the household) rather than the unavailability of food. With FY 2012 funding, the U.S. Government will continue to support GIROA efforts to provide food-aid support to highly food-insecure populations of Afghanistan. Reducing food insecurity directly supports stabilization goals and facilitates transition.

- **Food for Peace Title II:** The U.S. Government 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. Working with the provincial MAIL, FY 2012 Food for Peace funds will continue focusing on reducing food insecurity and improving both the health and livelihoods of vulnerable families in Ghor.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: In addition to conducting evaluations and assessments across all sectors, the Mission monitors program performance in several other ways. Quarterly portfolio and expenditure reviews - conducted internally and in coordination with the Afghan Government - ensure that programs effectively manage their pipeline and expenditure rates over the fiscal year, and help determine whether procurement plans are being fulfilled. Several times per year, the Ambassador and the Embassy's Coordinating Director for Development and Economic Affairs review new program procurements over \$100,000 to ensure that programs support the President's Afghanistan/Pakistan strategy. Budget exercises assess what funds are required to fulfill the President's strategy, and the implications on performance of scaled increases or decreases in funding. In addition, USAID implementing partners are required to provide a Performance Management Plan (PMP) and Work Plan before beginning a project, and must update both annually. USAID/Afghanistan has approved a comprehensive PMP that covers all programs and links to the Af-Pak Regional Stabilization Strategy. Metrics linked to the overall strategy for Afghanistan have been developed by the Mission, and are incorporated into all reviews and the budget formulation process.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: 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 associated metrics that link higher-level strategic outcomes to programmatic outputs. These metrics are constantly monitored at all levels to monitor progress against the shared objectives, determine what changes should be made, and whether or not funding implications are associated with those changes.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: The FY 2012 request is built around reaching milestones and achieving the overall objectives set forth by the President, Secretary of State, Chief of Mission, and GIROA. A representative summary of what these resources will accomplish include:

- At least 50 percent of the development assistance budget through the Afghan Government and local Afghan NGOs
- Afghan Government increasing revenues to \$1.8 billion
- Afghanistan increasing the value of exports to \$436 million
- Values of local procurements (subcontracts, goods, and services) reaching \$475 million
- Over 100 megawatts (MW) of hydropower and 100 MW of natural-gas-fired power infrastructure under construction, vastly improving energy security by increasing Afghanistan's utilization of indigenous energy resources

- Construction on 930 kilometers of high-voltage power transmission lines completed, increasing throughput capacity by over 500 MW to Kabul and over 200 MW to southern Afghanistan
- 67 kilometers of transportation infrastructure constructed or repaired as a result of Mission assistance
- 2,000 agricultural firms benefitting directly from U.S. Government-supported interventions and 78,000 farmers using U.S. Government-supported agricultural inputs in targeted areas
- Links strengthened between the formal and informal justice systems to improve their functions and enhance Afghans' access to justice, establishing a standardized mechanism of recording decisions, and at least 100 informal sector decisions registered in the formal system
- Public awareness of legal rights increased, 2 new community centers for outreach established and accessible to citizens, and outreach efforts reach over 5,000 citizens
- Qualified civil service personnel being visible in districts across Afghanistan and fulfilling their responsibilities supporting basic service delivery. The number of districts with the basic civil service staff in place has tripled from FY 2010 levels.
- The population increasingly reporting abuses by corrupt officials and the Afghan justice system effectively investigating, prosecuting, and punishing corrupt officials. Public opinion polls indicate that Afghans increasingly believe that the Afghan Government is effectively fighting corruption.
- Legal education improved; four law schools receiving training for faculty and support for curriculum development.
- 1,500 justice sector personnel receiving U.S. Government-supported training
- Approximately 170,000 officials trained and responsible for election administration at the national, provincial, district, and polling-station levels
- Access to independent media and objective sources of information increased through expanded number of media outlets and journalists receiving U.S. Government-supported training. Five new radio stations, 10 provincial TV stations in underserved areas, 2 new training hubs, and 11 new community-based multimedia production centers established.
- Publicity expands for mechanisms to report corruption to the public through SIGAR and through the High Office of Oversight
- The Afghan Government and the international community working in concert to reduce opium poppy cultivation in Afghanistan to 60,000 hectares
- 2.7 million beneficiaries reached with Mission-supported education programs
- 491,398 complete immunizations for diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus

Bangladesh

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Bangladesh, the fourth most populous Muslim country in the world and a strong United States ally, has continued to make significant progress toward becoming a more prosperous and democratic society. In addition to fostering a more robust level of engagement with the Government of Bangladesh (GOB), U.S. foreign assistance will continue to be effectively combined with other donor support to address the underlying social, demographic, and economic factors that threaten democratic governance, stifle economic growth, and increase vulnerability to extremism. Despite advancements made in previous years, more than 45 percent of the population still lives in abject poverty, and the country faces major vulnerabilities in the areas of food security, corruption, and potential terrorist exploitation by extremist groups. These challenges are compounded by the fact that Bangladesh is one of the most densely populated countries in the world.

To help Bangladesh address these issues in FY 2012, the United States will build on previous gains to further reduce poverty and food insecurity, improve health and education, mitigate the impact of frequent natural disasters, and achieve more effective governance in order to foster equitable and sustainable growth and address the challenges to international peace and security. A substantial portion of FY 2012 U.S. assistance will be allocated through the President's Global Health Initiative (GHI), Feed the Future Initiative (FTF), and Global Climate Change Initiative (GCC). Bangladesh is a key strategic partner in South and Central Asia, and the country's efforts at reform, development, and security are vital to regional and global stability.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	168,521	167,905	*	266,118
Development Assistance	66,271	66,271	*	119,902
Food for Peace Title II	42,000	42,000	*	42,000
Foreign Military Financing	1,500	1,500	*	1,500
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	53,200	53,200	*	97,200
International Military Education and Training	1,000	1,009	*	1,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	350	350	*	850
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,200	3,575	*	3,666
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	168,521	167,905	*	266,118

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Bangladesh	167,905	*	266,118
1 Peace and Security	7,184	*	7,266
Development Assistance	1,100	*	1,100
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,100	*	1,100
Foreign Military Financing	1,500	*	1,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,500	*	1,500
International Military Education and Training	1,009	*	1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,009	*	1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,575	*	3,666
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	3,500	*	3,391
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	75	*	275
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	23,262	*	21,602
Development Assistance	22,912	*	20,752
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,850	*	3,700
2.2 Good Governance	11,900	*	9,890
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,700	*	3,700
2.4 Civil Society	3,462	*	3,462
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	350	*	850
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	350	*	850
3 Investing in People	83,600	*	128,100
Development Assistance	7,400	*	6,400
3.1 Health	1,000	*	0
3.2 Education	5,000	*	5,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	1,400	*	1,400
Food for Peace Title II	23,000	*	24,500
3.1 Health	22,000	*	24,500
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	1,000	*	0
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	53,200	*	97,200
3.1 Health	53,200	*	97,200
4 Economic Growth	48,359	*	98,000
Development Assistance	33,359	*	91,000
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	0	*	2,000
4.3 Financial Sector	0	*	1,000
4.4 Infrastructure	3,000	*	7,000
4.5 Agriculture	15,359	*	70,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	6,000	*	6,000
4.8 Environment	9,000	*	5,000
Food for Peace Title II	15,000	*	7,000
4.5 Agriculture	15,000	*	7,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
5 Humanitarian Assistance	5,500	*	11,150
Development Assistance	1,500	*	650
5.2 Disaster Readiness	1,500	*	650
Food for Peace Title II	4,000	*	10,500
5.2 Disaster Readiness	4,000	*	10,500

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Bangladesh	167,905	*	266,118
1 Peace and Security	7,184	*	7,266
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	3,500	*	3,391
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	75	*	275
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,509	*	2,500
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,100	*	1,100
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	23,262	*	21,602
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,200	*	4,550
2.2 Good Governance	11,900	*	9,890
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,700	*	3,700
2.4 Civil Society	3,462	*	3,462
3 Investing in People	83,600	*	128,100
3.1 Health	76,200	*	121,700
3.2 Education	5,000	*	5,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	2,400	*	1,400
4 Economic Growth	48,359	*	98,000
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	0	*	2,000
4.3 Financial Sector	0	*	1,000
4.4 Infrastructure	3,000	*	7,000
4.5 Agriculture	30,359	*	77,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	6,000	*	6,000
4.8 Environment	9,000	*	5,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	5,500	*	11,150
5.2 Disaster Readiness	5,500	*	11,150
of which: Objective 6	8,448	*	15,583
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,453	*	5,017
6.2 Administration and Oversight	6,995	*	10,566

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. U.S. assistance will continue to support programs for Bangladeshi civilian, law enforcement, and military

counterparts to build their capacity to monitor, detect, and prevent potential terrorism and major crimes, including trafficking-in-persons activities.

Development Assistance (DA): U.S. assistance will utilize funding to support antitrafficking-in-persons activities that further strengthen the GOB's capacity to enforce existing laws and prevent trafficking in persons, as well as strengthen its ability to prosecute traffickers and unscrupulous recruiting agencies. Programs also will support awareness-raising campaigns, as well as provide care and support for trafficking victims.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): FY 2012 FMF funds will assist in increasing the capability of the Bangladesh military and coast guard to protect Bangladesh's land and maritime borders. This will address a current vulnerability that could be exploited by terrorists and help increase the possibility for joint collaboration between the United States and Bangladesh militaries. These funds will be executed by the Department of Defense.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): FY 2012 IMET funds will support long-term, integrated joint and interagency actions 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. Training also will enhance humanitarian assistance and peacekeeping operations, and promote cooperation between the U.S. Government and the GOB, between Bangladesh and its regional partners, and among Bangladeshi security agencies. These funds will be executed through the Department of Defense.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): FY 2012 resources will strengthen the law enforcement and judicial sector in Bangladesh by enhancing the capacity of Bangladeshi institutions to identify, investigate, and prosecute criminal cases resulting in the interdiction or disruption of terrorist financing and money-laundering activities. U.S. assistance, implemented by the Department of Justice, will help make it harder for transnational terrorists to use Bangladesh as a safe haven. Continued U.S.-supported anti-money-laundering laws and capabilities will reduce ungoverned financial space. In addition, the Department of State will continue to conduct successful Antiterrorism Assistance training programs in Bangladesh. Courses taught under this program include crisis response handling for the Dhaka Metropolitan Police, VIP protection training, and basic interview and investigative skills training. New initiatives include human rights training for counterterrorism units and border control management. The Export Control and Related Border Security Program will provide capacity building training and equipment, including radiological and other weapons of mass destruction (WMD) detectors.

Governing Justly and Democratically

In FY 2012, U.S. democracy and governance programs will continue to help secure and consolidate the democratic transition begun after the historic elections of December 2008. Specifically, FY 2012 resources will support activities in anticorruption, human rights, electoral and political processes, legislative strengthening, and decentralization. Funding for the Bangladesh Elections Commission will enhance the commission's capacity to conduct free and fair elections. Based on prior success, additional funds will be provided to the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) by the United Kingdom's Department for International Development to expand assistance in political governance.

Development Assistance (DA): U.S. Government resources will focus on supporting the country's ongoing transition to a fully functional democracy by strengthening key democratic practices and institutions. The United States will continue to strengthen the Parliament in Bangladesh as an effective institution of democratic representation and governance, while also

building the capacity of political parties. Activities to promote democratic local governance and effective service delivery will continue. USAID plans to evaluate the impact of its current anticorruption program and design a follow-on program. With FY 2012 funds, U.S. assistance also will focus on civil society development, including enhancing the roles of key leaders in community development and reinforcing the watchdog role of the media. The U.S. Mission in Bangladesh will continue support for the promotion of basic the human rights of vulnerable women, children, and minorities.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): In FY 2012, the United States will build upon existing legislative and technical assistance in the areas of prosecutorial and judicial reform through further training and operational support. In collaboration with Bangladeshi experts and legislators, technical assistance will be expanded in support of improvements in substantive and procedural law and regulations governing the conduct of major crime prosecutions and adjudication. An increased range of training programs will garner further momentum toward the development of professional and independent prosecutorial and judicial services. The program will foster effective collaboration between police and prosecutors jointly to pursue national security interests, justice, and the rule of law.

Investing in People

Bangladesh is a priority country for both GHI and FTF. In a country with one of the highest population densities in the world, U.S. assistance supports family planning services for Bangladesh's continually growing population. U.S. assistance also enables Bangladesh to address other critical health challenges further, such as high rates of maternal and child (under the age five) mortality, one of the worst rates of tuberculosis (TB) globally, and severe stunting and malnutrition among children. In the health sector, programs will continue to offer basic health services that include voluntary family planning, maternal and child health care, nutrition, TB 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. Across all program elements, studies and analysis will be conducted to test innovations, scale up evidence-based interventions, and advance best practices to improve program performance.

Development Assistance (DA): The United States has a strategic interest in strengthening basic education in Bangladesh as a prerequisite to development and 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 2012 funds will support early childhood learning initiatives and focus on school readiness preparation to promote school retention, especially among highly vulnerable populations. USAID will provide pre-primary education through its network preschools, as well as work with primary schools to encourage a student-oriented teaching methodology.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS): Bangladesh has been selected as a GHI Plus country, and will receive additional technical and management support to implement GHI's approach quickly, focused on improved efficiencies, effectiveness, and sustainable health outcomes through better integration and leveraging of health investments. Specifically, in GHI Plus countries, the United States will pursue enhanced opportunities to build upon existing public health programs, improve program performance, and work in close collaboration with partner governments, across U.S. Government agencies, and with global partners. FY 2012 GHCS funds will continue activities that span the areas of maternal and child health, family planning, nutrition, HIV/AIDS, and TB. With GHI, health sector activities will be expanded.

- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH):** U.S. assistance will continue to expand access to voluntary FP/RH services through strengthening of health systems and service delivery programs in the public, nongovernmental, and private sectors, and by providing support for proper procurement, marketing, and distribution of contraceptive commodities. USAID provides assistance to the GOB in improving access to long-acting and permanent methods of contraceptives, and will continue this support with FY 2012 funds. Funds also will be used to reduce unmet needs for family planning by reinvigorating behavior change and communication activities in FP/RH and further improving access to quality services, particularly for the poor, and those in underserved areas.
- **Maternal and Child Health (MCH):** FY 2012 funds will be used to work in close collaboration with the GOB to strengthen the existing health system to provide necessary services to women and children. U.S.-supported service delivery programs offer pregnancy and post-delivery check-ups, safe child delivery, counseling on MCH care, expanded immunization services, and treatment for childhood illnesses. Activities also include community mobilization to improve behavior on safe motherhood and newborn care in underserved areas and adoption of simple and proven interventions to reduce maternal deaths. FY 2012 funds will continue to support these existing interventions, and will be used to develop a national behavior change strategy that will involve civil society to improve maternal health. Resources will focus on reducing maternal and child mortality and maternal illness or disability due to pregnancy through expanding safe motherhood initiatives. Newborn deaths will be prevented by training skilled birth attendants and supplying the necessary equipment to allow newborn resuscitation at birth.
- **Nutrition:** New community-based nutrition programs to prevent and manage maternal, infant, and young child malnutrition will be implemented in collaboration with U.S. assistance activities in food security, health, and other development sectors. FY 2012 funds will be used to support the GOB to mainstream nutrition into the health system by using evidence-based nutrition interventions such as the Essential Nutrition Actions. FY 2012 funds also will be used to analyze data that will be used as advocacy tools to influence policy at a national level.
- **HIV/AIDS:** Bangladesh will receive funding to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief. USAID programs provide HIV/AIDS prevention services for the most at-risk populations. These programs reach about one-fourth of the most at-risk people in Bangladesh. Funds will continue to be used to keep HIV/AIDS prevalence below five percent among this group, and below one percent among the general population. USAID programs will leverage Global Fund resources to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS in most at risk populations.
- **Tuberculosis (TB):** Bangladesh has one of the highest rates of TB in the world. With FY 2012 U.S. assistance, USAID will expand support to the Bangladesh TB Control Program to increase capacity of existing clinics for TB detection and treatment; increase public, nongovernmental, and private sector collaboration on TB control; improve programmatic management of drug resistance; and strengthen integration of TB/HIV activities. U.S.-funded TB programs are implemented in close collaboration with the Global Fund.

Food For Peace Title II: The United States will address household food insecurity through programs focusing on food-for-work in seasonally food-insecure areas for highly vulnerable people, as well as food assistance for pregnant and lactating mothers and children under two years of age for the poorest of the poor. In FY 2012, over 500,000 families will receive food assistance under the program. Food For Peace also will focus on improving nutrition during the first 1,000 days of life in an effort to reduce stunting and wasting. As much as half the population of Bangladesh lacks clean, safe drinking water and access to sanitation facilities. To address these issues, U.S. assistance also will help test for arsenic and other forms of contamination to improve access to clean, safe drinking water, and sanitation.

- **Maternal and Child Health (MCH):** USAID 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 to reducing the prevalence of child malnutrition by providing a comprehensive package of preventive health and nutrition interventions to all pregnant and lactating women and children under the age of two in a targeted area.
- **Water Supply and Sanitation:** U.S. funds will be used to promote hand washing, treat household water sources in urban and rural settings, and develop a school-based curriculum for improving hygienic practices. This work will be completed in collaboration with the Center for Disease Control, USAID, and the International Center for Diarrheal Disease Research, Bangladesh. Research will be conducted to determine if maternal hand washing can decrease the amount of newborn deaths from infectious syndromes. FY 2012 assistance also will leverage funding from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation to assess the environmental impact of poor sanitation practices, and to develop a set of tools better to evaluate latrine use and its effectiveness in reducing contamination in a child's environment. USAID-implemented interventions also will likely include testing and refurbishing existing water infrastructure and installing basic low-cost latrines. Funds will be used to promote improved hygiene practices that include proper hand washing with soap at critical times, sanitary disposal of human waste, and protection of drinking water from contamination in the household.

Economic Growth

Despite notable growth in Bangladesh's economy over the past 20 years, extreme poverty continues to affect a large proportion of the population, 50 percent of whom must survive on less than \$1.25 a day. Food security is a major concern, due to the combination of a growing population and shrinking arable land due to climate change-induced land degradation and urbanization. USAID 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. U.S. assistance also will promote clean energy and expand access to affordable electricity through changes in distribution and pricing policy and law, and support 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): As part of the FTF Initiative, Bangladesh's agriculture country investment plan was formally endorsed in June 2010. With 36 percent of its population living under the poverty line, Bangladesh will require a high level of investment to reduce hunger and address high poverty levels, while contending with the impact of population growth and density in a constrained food production environment. Programs will focus on improving rice production, diversifying into higher value and more nutritious agricultural production, investing in market

systems and value chains, and improving the policy environment. GCC Initiative funding will support development of a Low-Emissions Development Strategy for Bangladesh. DA funding also will continue to address extreme poverty by supporting programs that improve the training and skills of youth and women and increase the number of small- and medium-sized enterprises, thereby creating jobs for the poor.

Food For Peace Title II: Resources will help small farmers increase their food production and cash income by improving agricultural technology through innovations developed under the FTF Initiative, expanding market facilities, providing on-farm demonstrations, and improving outreach to diversify food production, both for family consumption and for the domestic market. In addition, the Food For Peace program will assist the poor and landless with off-farm income-generating activities designed to ensure household-level food security. Over 470,000 families will benefit from Food For Peace economic growth activities in FY 2012.

Humanitarian Assistance

Natural disasters have the potential to affect the entire population adversely, and are an ever-present risk in Bangladesh. The poor and extremely poor are often in the hardest hit and live in the most-affected areas. Any gains made in terms of increasing incomes, improving nutrition, and increasing agricultural production - all factors that lead to household-level food security - are often washed away when a flood or cyclone hits. U.S. Government assistance for disaster preparedness and mitigation is key to retaining gains made in other sectors. In addition to supporting emergency response, U.S. assistance in this area focuses on support for disaster risk management and disaster mitigation activities.

Development Assistance: USAID will increase the ability of the GOB at the national and local level to reduce disaster risks by constructing flood barriers, raising communal land above the flood level, and promoting other disaster mitigating measures.

Food For Peace Title II: Food For Peace funds will prepare communities for disaster response and minimize the impact of natural disaster after it occurs. Both activities 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 communal spaces, agricultural land, and livestock; developing and disseminating early warning systems; and building community capacity to respond to disasters through a volunteer disaster-response corps and disaster management committees.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: The U.S. Mission in Bangladesh informs its budget allocations and strategic planning by reviewing and preparing the annual Performance Report in which all U.S. Government agencies implementing foreign assistance programs review and report on prior performance and set targets for the upcoming year. Similarly, the annual Operational Plan sets the stage for the proposed allocation of programmatic activities for the upcoming fiscal year. During Semiannual Portfolio Reviews, the Mission conducts thorough financial and programmatic analysis of all activities during the preceding six months, and the findings and follow-up recommendations are then presented to Mission management. All data reported to Washington undergo data quality assessments (DQA), and the most recent Mission-wide DQA was conducted in FY 2011.

Additionally, USAID/Bangladesh conducted 20 evaluations in FY 2010 covering areas such as Environment Sector Assessment, Food Security and Agriculture Productivity, Democracy and Governance, MCH, and Humanitarian Assistance to inform budget and planning decisions. In FY 2011, several major analyses will be completed including the Enhancing Capacity for Low-Emissions Development Strategy, the Bangladesh Agricultural Transformation Strategy, and the Country Development Cooperation Strategy.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: The Bangladesh Food Security and Agricultural Productivity Assessment provided invaluable insights on potential interventions in nutrition and agricultural production. The Mission used the findings to write the FY 2010 FTF Implementation Plan and Strategy for Bangladesh.

The USAID Health Program supported several evaluations and assessments that helped in program design and review and contributed to the GHI. Findings from the Family Planning and Population assessment were used to design interventions that improve the demand and use of long acting and permanent methods of contraception. The Health Program also is making use of the results from its Fertility Study conducted in the northeastern region of Bangladesh to determine best practices in integrating postpartum family planning services with maternal and newborn care. As a result, the Mission's safe motherhood, newborn care, and family planning program is assisting the GOB to incorporate some of these best practices by training government fieldworkers to provide counseling on postpartum family planning.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: The U.S. Mission to Bangladesh expects to see significant programmatic impacts with FY 2012 funding. FTF resources will be used to focus on increasing and stabilizing supplies of rice and other staple crops, and on diversifying food production to improve incomes and family nutrition. The GHI programs will continue to provide immediate assistance and support for Bangladesh's efforts to ensure health, nutrition services, and family planning services. Finally, the GCC program will focus on the three areas of adaptation, mitigation, and clean energy. Evaluation and assessment findings for all U.S. Government-supported programs will inform programming decisions for anticipated funding levels in FY 2012. The U.S. Mission will also increase its FY 2012 targets for indicators in the relevant sectors and programs in the areas of agriculture, maternal and child health, nutrition, and climate-change mitigation.

India

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

With its 1.2 billion population, strong economy, pluralistic society, and stable democratic institutions, India is a dynamic and transforming global power. Despite its impressive economic growth and advances in many technical fields, widespread abject poverty, lack of access to reliable electricity or sanitation, and poor health and education conditions prevent the majority of India's population from taking advantage of the economic growth the country has achieved over the last decade. Strategic and focused foreign assistance investments in India are critical to achievement of global Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). By focusing on India's eight poorest states, U.S. foreign assistance will develop innovative models to address the effects of global climate change, battle dangerous health epidemics, and ensure food security that will be scaled up through investments made by both the Government of India (GOI) and the private sector.

As reflected in the United States-India Strategic Dialogue, India is a U.S. global development partner, and no longer just a recipient of traditional U.S. assistance. India's success in overcoming issues of poverty, terrorism, health, energy, food security, and education will be a model to the world, demonstrating how a country with a democratically elected government and an emerging economy can both build and sustain an inclusive growth model of development, and serve as a beacon of stability in the region.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	126,850	126,653	*	142,600
Development Assistance	31,250	31,250	*	31,000
Food for Peace Title II	4,000	3,734	*	0
Global Health and Child Survival - State	9,000	9,000	*	9,000
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	78,200	78,200	*	96,000
International Military Education and Training	1,200	1,269	*	1,400
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,200	3,200	*	5,200
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	126,850	126,653	*	142,600

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
India	126,653	*	142,600
1 Peace and Security	4,469	*	6,600
International Military Education and Training	1,269	*	1,400
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,269	*	1,400
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related	3,200	*	5,200

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Programs			
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,500	*	4,500
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	700	*	700
3 Investing in People	93,450	*	110,000
Development Assistance	6,250	*	5,000
3.1 Health	1,250	*	0
3.2 Education	5,000	*	5,000
Global Health and Child Survival - State	9,000	*	9,000
3.1 Health	9,000	*	9,000
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	78,200	*	96,000
3.1 Health	78,200	*	96,000
4 Economic Growth	25,000	*	26,000
Development Assistance	25,000	*	26,000
4.5 Agriculture	10,000	*	10,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,000	*	0
4.8 Environment	14,000	*	16,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	3,734	*	0
Food for Peace Title II	3,734	*	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	3,734	*	0

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
India	126,653	*	142,600
1 Peace and Security	4,469	*	6,600
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,500	*	4,500
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	700	*	700
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,269	*	1,400
3 Investing in People	93,450	*	110,000
3.1 Health	88,450	*	105,000
3.2 Education	5,000	*	5,000
4 Economic Growth	25,000	*	26,000
4.5 Agriculture	10,000	*	10,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,000	*	0
4.8 Environment	14,000	*	16,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	3,734	*	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	3,734	*	0
of which: Objective 6	10,725	*	7,868
6.1 Program Design and Learning	4,139	*	1,550
6.2 Administration and Oversight	6,586	*	6,318

Peace and Security

India has been the victim of attacks by international terrorist groups that also are hostile toward the United States. The new Counterterrorism Cooperation Initiative Framework, launched as a part of the United States-India Strategic Dialogue, will enhance coordination between United States and Indian law enforcement authorities to protect both countries' citizens and interests. India possesses nuclear weapons, a robust and developing civil nuclear sector, advanced conventional capabilities, and rapidly growing chemical and biotechnology industries. Strengthening India's strategic trade control systems and building greater Indian conventional military capacity will create a stronger partner to address regional and global challenges.

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 perceptions of the United States, which are 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 access and leverage for U.S. diplomatic, military, and regional objectives.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): Department of State programs will improve India's capabilities to counter terrorism, address terrorism financing, and support and prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD). Counterterrorism training programs will build mutual trust, transparency, and credibility in order to find new ways to curb threats, prevent attacks, block funding sources, and bring terrorists to justice by partnering with Indian law-enforcement agencies. 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. Lastly, assistance will increase cooperation in the high technology, civil space, and civil nuclear areas.

Investing in People

India's ability to achieve sustainable growth and reduce poverty will depend greatly on its ability to strengthen systems that reach the poorest of the poor with crucial services, information, and opportunities. Rather than invest in direct implementation, U.S. foreign assistance in India is increasingly focused on technical cooperation to improve the implementation of the GOI's flagship health programs, including the National Rural Health Mission and National AIDS Control Program. This assistance helps India both improve maternal, newborn and child health; and stem the threat of global diseases. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the GOI recently signed a Health Partnership Program Agreement, which lays out a new five-year approach to strengthen the health system in India and will address the needs of vulnerable populations by providing integrated activities.

Additionally, India acknowledges education as fundamental to human, social, and economic development as well as overall peace and security. In 2009, India's Right to Education Act made elementary education (grades 1 through 8) a fundamental right of every Indian child. Although approximately 96 percent of children are enrolled in grades 1 through 8, the system suffers from poor retention, attendance rates, and student learning levels. U.S. foreign assistance will assist in providing high quality, meaningful education for highly vulnerable and potentially volatile groups. A five-year bilateral partnership agreement recently signed with the GOI will take an innovative approach to addressing challenges associated with teacher development through technical assistance and training.

Development Assistance (DA):

- **Basic Education:** USAID will use these resources to implement a new program to improve the quality of basic education in one select district of Bihar (one of the poorest states in India) to help both girls and boys complete at least an elementary level of education and improve learning gains, especially in early grade reading and math. Given the strong correlation between the quality of teachers and student learning, the program will focus on teacher training and related capacity building. A new and innovative teacher certification system will improve the professional capacity of teachers to teach effectively in grades 1 through 8. The results of this model will inform government policy to scale this program to a national level. This intervention also is expected to inform global practices on teacher education and development.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS): Funds will be used for interventions to improve quality maternal, newborn, child health and reproductive health services, as well as prevention, care, and treatment services to populations at high risk for tuberculosis (TB), HIV/AIDS, and polio. The United States-India Health Partnership Program will provide technical assistance to strengthen India's public- and private-sector health care system, while improving access to integrated, quality care, consistent with the goals and principles of the President's Global Health Initiative (GHI).

- **HIV/AIDS:** India will receive funding to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, and to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and to support orphans and vulnerable children. The Department of State, USAID, U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and the Department of Defense will jointly implement the HIV/AIDS program.
- **Tuberculosis (TB):** USAID will assist the GOI as the country addresses the global shift from the earlier target of 70 percent case detection toward universal case detection. USAID will fund high-level technical assistance to the national TB program, focused on critical priority areas, including sustaining and improving the quality of Directly Observed Treatment Short course, expanding services for diagnosis and treatment of multi-drug-resistant-TB, strengthening linkages between TB and HIV/AIDS, increasing the involvement of private sector providers, infection control, and support for vital operations research.
- **Maternal and Child Health (MCH):** USAID will continue to work in the maternal, newborn, and child health arena with the aim of achieving MDGs Four (reduce child mortality rate) and Five (improve maternal health). U.S. assistance will support technical assistance to the GOI's flagship national programs to strengthen capacity and service delivery in birth preparedness and maternity services, newborn and childcare, and immunizations. The program also will help the GOI to implement its strategy on water management to improve access to water and sanitation services for the urban poor.

India has seen a 94 percent decline in its polio cases, significantly increasing the likelihood of eradicating the crippling disease. Compared to 741 polio cases in 2009, India recorded just 42 cases in 2010. The U.S. Government will play a key role in sustaining national commitment to achieve full eradication, but this goal will require several more years to achieve. To help India in its polio eradication efforts, U.S. assistance will support 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.

- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH):** USAID will utilize funding to expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and information and

reproductive health care on a sustainable basis in India's two most populous states: Uttar Pradesh and Jharkhand. The program will encourage the GOI and state governments to adopt innovative reproductive health services to enhance the ability of couples to decide the number and spacing of births, including the timing of a first birth. To reduce misperceptions, resources will support research to inform programmatic and policy choices and conduct advocacy with policy makers and technical programmatic experts to reposition FP/RH.

- Nutrition: USAID will use Feed the Future (FTF) Initiative funding to improve the nutritional status of rural households, particularly women and adolescent girls. As with other activities implemented under the FTF Initiative, results and evidence generated in India will be applicable to and shared with other countries.

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. Because India is the fourth largest emitter of greenhouse gases (GHGs) in the world, close United States-India cooperation on climate change, in terms of mitigation, adaptation, and sustainable landscapes, is a necessity. 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. Recently the U.S. Government signed three bilateral partnership agreements with the GOI to provide technical assistance for renewable energy, energy efficiency, and sustainable forestry.

The U.S. Government also recently signed a food security bilateral partnership agreement with the GOI. India is a leader in biotechnology, higher education, and the development of low-cost technologies that directly benefit farmers. As a result of this expertise, President Obama launched the Partnership for an Evergreen Revolution during his visit to India in November 2010. Working together, the United States and India will develop breakthrough solutions that have the power to transform agricultural systems and address the challenges of food security in India, Africa, and around the world.

Development Assistance (DA): A new program implemented by USAID will help reduce India's GHG emissions and increase cooperation with the GOI and the private sector to plan for, develop, and deploy a full range of clean and energy-efficient technologies. Over the long term, the program will accelerate India's transition to a high performing, low emissions, and energy secure economy. Medium-term goals include improved energy efficiency, increased supply of renewable energy, and enhanced GHG mitigation planning. The program also will support India's efforts to prevent deforestation and forest degradation. Regarding adaptation, the program will assist India on livelihood issues most likely to be impacted by climate change, such as improving access to water for domestic and agricultural use, adapting agricultural practices to climate change, and improving disaster management. The program will contribute to the President's Global Climate Change Initiative.

U.S. foreign assistance will support the President's FTF Initiative, under which India is viewed as a "strategic partner" where activities, especially research and technology development, are expected to have global impacts and benefits to strengthen food security. The United States has expertise in science, technology, food processing, and weather forecasting, while India is a leader in biotechnology, higher education, and low-cost solutions to reach farmers. By working together, the United States-India partnership can further solutions such as climate resilient crops and technology-enabled extension services that have the power to transform agricultural systems in India and around the world. The new United States-India partnership will develop, test, and replicate technological advances and innovative solutions to address food security challenges in India and Africa.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: To evaluate FY 2010 programmatic and financial performance, USAID/India conducted in-depth portfolio reviews in November/December 2010. These reviews assessed every active program in FY 2010 in terms of its outputs, outcomes, impact, and the status of financial pipelines. These reviews also focused on innovation and government policy changes influenced by U.S. assistance to assess how the program is serving as a catalyst for innovation, and addressing policy constraints to a more effective and efficient use of GOI funds. The conclusion from the portfolio review is that investments in India foreign assistance yield results. For example, the majority of FY 2010 targets were met or exceeded. Over 55 major laws, policies, regulations, and government guidelines were established with the help of U.S. assistance at both national and state levels. In addition to portfolio reviews, the Operating Unit conducts quarterly pipeline analyses to guide future budget allocations.

In FY 2010, USAID conducted six targeted evaluations in health, food security, and education. Evaluations provide feedback to decision makers regarding the capacity of a particular implementing mechanism, program or sector, and serve as a guide for future design efforts. Evaluations also have become an essential component in conveying to the host government, other donors, private sector, and the United States and Indian public the effectiveness of U.S. foreign assistance programs. For example, health evaluation findings confirmed that USAID/India's MCH activity is in the vanguard for practices espoused in the GHI. The education evaluation highlighted the significant learning outcomes achieved through a low-cost radio education program and the remaining steps required to sustain the program upon completion. The evaluation recommendations also guided the design of a new education project. USAID plans to undertake seven evaluations in FY 2011. These evaluations will guide the development and implementation of India's new country development cooperation strategy.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: Based on FY 2010 performance, six activities in which pipelines or performance were not on track will be closely scrutinized and monitored. Programs will be consolidated with clear performance metrics guiding implementation. To achieve greater management efficiency, there will be an increased emphasis on bilateral agreements, as opposed to large central umbrella contracts. The ability to deliver results, drive innovation, engender host-government ownership, and capitalize on strategic opportunities will guide the allocation of resources.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: With FY 2012 funding, the U.S. foreign assistance program in India will work toward the MDG of halving the proportion of people living in extreme poverty and hunger by 2015 by developing breakthrough solutions that have the power to transform agricultural systems and address the challenges of food security in India and Africa; improving the health of vulnerable populations and reducing morbidity and mortality; tackling the causes and negative impacts of global climate change by advancing the rapid application of energy efficiency, scaling up commercially viable renewable energy technologies, and deploying relevant adaptation and sustainable landscapes strategies; and improving the quality of basic education. U.S. assistance is a powerful catalyst for the development of innovative models that can be scaled with funds from the GOI, other donors, and the private sector to reduce poverty in India and globally.

Kazakhstan

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States' strategic aim in Kazakhstan is to ensure and maintain the development of the country as 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 20 years, Kazakhstan has made significant progress toward these goals, and U.S. assistance has played a significant supporting role. For FY 2012, the U.S. Government will continue to focus assistance funds toward projects that support Kazakhstan's evolution into a stronger strategic partner. Support to strengthen the Government of Kazakhstan (GOK)'s ability to combat nuclear proliferation, illicit trafficking, terrorist activity, and other transnational threats remains a top priority. Assistance also will focus on continued development of the judiciary in support of the rule of law, and the promotion of effective civil society input into and media coverage of national public policy debates and decisions. In addition, the United States will continue to help the GOK develop more effective health systems, including programs to control the spread of infectious diseases.

The FY 2012 request will continue to facilitate regional cooperation in the electricity sector, and includes a significant new effort to help the GOK address and reduce climate-change-related emissions. The jointly funded U.S. Government-GOK Program for Economic Development will continue to improve the business environment, promote economic diversification, support the development of small and medium-size enterprises, and strengthen the potential for Kazakhstan's accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO). Notably, the GOK has committed to contribute two dollars for every dollar contributed by the United States for economic growth programs implemented by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID).

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	18,885	22,722	*	21,385
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	10,400	10,400	*	14,100
Foreign Military Financing	3,000	6,843	*	2,000
Global Health and Child Survival - State	600	600	*	600
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	2,200	2,200	*	2,200
International Military Education and Training	785	779	*	785
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,900	1,900	*	1,700
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	18,885	22,722	*	21,385

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Kazakhstan	22,722	*	21,385
1 Peace and Security	11,602	*	6,401
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	2,080	*	1,916
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	50	*	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	555	*	555
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	485	*	487
1.5 Transnational Crime	990	*	874
Foreign Military Financing	6,843	*	2,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,843	*	2,000
International Military Education and Training	779	*	785
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	779	*	785
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,900	*	1,700
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	500	*	500
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,400	*	1,200
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	4,190	*	3,500
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	4,190	*	3,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,054	*	900
2.2 Good Governance	385	*	0
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	588	*	600
2.4 Civil Society	2,163	*	2,000
3 Investing in People	4,600	*	3,900
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	1,800	*	1,100
3.1 Health	1,800	*	1,100
Global Health and Child Survival - State	600	*	600
3.1 Health	600	*	600
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	2,200	*	2,200
3.1 Health	2,200	*	2,200
4 Economic Growth	2,330	*	7,584
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	2,330	*	7,584
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	568	*	600
4.2 Trade and Investment	643	*	500
4.4 Infrastructure	568	*	84
4.5 Agriculture	125	*	0
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	426	*	400
4.8 Environment	0	*	6,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Kazakhstan	22,722	*	21,385
1 Peace and Security	11,602	*	6,401
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	500	*	500
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,450	*	1,200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	8,177	*	3,340
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	485	*	487
1.5 Transnational Crime	990	*	874
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	4,190	*	3,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,054	*	900
2.2 Good Governance	385	*	0
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	588	*	600
2.4 Civil Society	2,163	*	2,000
3 Investing in People	4,600	*	3,900
3.1 Health	4,600	*	3,900
4 Economic Growth	2,330	*	7,584
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	568	*	600
4.2 Trade and Investment	643	*	500
4.4 Infrastructure	568	*	84
4.5 Agriculture	125	*	0
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	426	*	400
4.8 Environment	0	*	6,000
of which: Objective 6	2,949	*	3,268
6.1 Program Design and Learning	572	*	214
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,377	*	3,054

Peace and Security

The United States will use funds under this Objective to improve the capability of the GOK to secure its borders, combat the illegal trafficking of drugs and persons, and improve the professionalism of its military forces.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): FY 2012 funds will continue to support the full-time, in-country presence of a U.S. law-enforcement advisor to consult with the GOK on a range of law-enforcement-related issues, and to manage various capacity-building projects. Specific Department of State projects will provide training courses and equipment to support the work of counternarcotics officers at internal checkpoints and in mobile patrols, assistance to secure Kazakhstan's southern border, and continued support for canine programs in counternarcotics and border-security operations. The Department of State will support training programs for law enforcement officers and community leaders to improve their capacity to identify and assist victims of trafficking in persons, as well as to increase the legal system's capacity to prosecute the traffickers. The Department of State will provide assistance for governmental and nongovernmental information campaigns to prevent the trafficking of at-risk populations and to discourage drug use, and to increase the GOK's ability to prevent and investigate money laundering and terrorism financing. USAID programs will focus on trafficking prevention activities that

increase the public's awareness of human trafficking and improve the quality of the assistance being provided to trafficking victims.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): The United States will support projects to solidify a professional, rapidly deployable North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)- and United States-interoperable military, capable of protecting its territory and operating alongside United States and coalition forces in peacekeeping and stability operations. A top priority will be the refurbishment of a fourth helicopter in Kazakhstan's Huey II helicopter fleet, which will enhance the military's ability to protect significant energy infrastructure and respond to threats in Kazakhstan and on the Caspian Sea.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): Funding will improve the professionalism and management of Kazakhstan's military forces in order to increase cooperation on transnational threats and facilitate Kazakhstani participation in NATO operations. The FY 2012 program will include senior-level professional military education, as well as training programs for approximately 20 Kazakhstani military personnel on infantry tactics, logistics, joint staff operations, maritime operations, and peacekeeping. The program also will support Kazakhstan's English-language training facilities and provide English-language enhancement courses.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): The United States will help Kazakhstan combat transnational threats such as international terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, related commodities, and technology through cooperative activities and the provision of necessary equipment. 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 global terrorism threats. ATA will provide 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 strategic trade, meet international nonproliferation obligations, and strengthen its borders through provision of modern equipment and improved training programs. For FY 2012, EXBS programs will provide modular shelters to support the GOK's efforts to patrol larger sections of its land and sea borders. Assistance also will focus on helping the GOK effectively patrol its borders under the new requirements of the Russia-Belarus-Kazakhstan Customs Union.

Governing Justly and Democratically

The United States will continue to advise the GOK on ways to improve the functioning of the judiciary and legislative branches, increase governmental accountability and transparency, and encourage the continued development of civil society and independent media.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): USAID programs will concentrate on programs to improve the functioning of and public trust in the judiciary and on projects to improve civil society's ability to influence national-level public-policy decision making. Assistance also will strengthen community involvement in local governance, improve local service delivery, and increase access to unbiased information. USAID- and Department of State-implemented programs will promote respect for human rights, encourage local civic activism and coalition building among nongovernmental organizations, and advise on legal and regulatory reforms needed to develop civil society and the media. In addition, the United States will provide increased access to objective news and information through a regional satellite television feed and the Internet.

Investing in People

U.S. investment, increased GOK health spending, and significant reforms have enhanced the Ministry of Health's ability to manage its programs and provide improved healthcare for a greater portion of Kazakhstan's population. Despite such advances, however, the quality of health care, the efficiency of health facilities, and the overall system require continued technical assistance to guide reform and future spending priorities. Resources requested to combat tuberculosis in the Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia and the Global Health and Child Survival accounts are coordinated to support consolidated USAID programming to address this challenge. Health activities under this heading will support the principles of the GHI, improving health outcomes by working with partner countries to build a sustainable response by investing in health systems and promoting innovation.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): USAID will continue its partnership with the GOK and the World Bank as a key source of technical assistance to direct international initiatives aimed at public-health challenges, prevention, and care:

- Tuberculosis (TB): Outreach to vulnerable groups will continue, with an emphasis on TB prevention and control, as well as capacity building in the public-health sector, for a systems-focused approach to the growing problem of infection prevention and control in health facilities.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS): Funds will be used in close coordination with AEECA funds to focus primarily on HIV/AIDS and TB control projects. USAID will increase outreach to vulnerable groups and the general public to raise awareness of the risks of HIV/AIDS infection. In coordination with other U.S. health initiatives, USAID, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and other U.S. Government agencies will collaborate to strengthen HIV prevention and services. In addition, targeted technical assistance will help Kazakhstan manage and improve results from its remaining grants from the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria. Increased HIV/AIDS resources engaged at the regional level will augment local capacity for care and treatment activities in Kazakhstan.

- Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief: Kazakhstan will receive significant support to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs and to support orphans and vulnerable children.
- Tuberculosis (TB): USAID will build capacity in the public-health sector to support a system-focused approach to the growing problem of infection prevention and control in health facilities. Funds will support the continuation of USAID's work to address TB and multiple-drug-resistant TB in Kazakhstan.

Economic Growth

The jointly funded U.S. Government-GOK Program for Economic Development will continue in FY 2012, with two-thirds of the program's funding provided by the GOK. Although the program was originally scheduled to end in FY 2012, delays in the availability of both United States and GOK funding are likely to necessitate an extension of the program through FY 2013.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): The USAID-administered Program for Economic Development will focus on macroeconomic assistance, including projects to simplify trade and business-registration regulations, advance economic diversification and small-business

support, and support for Kazakhstan's WTO accession. The program also will include a project that supports specific economic sectors through the delivery of business services and will link Kazakhstani firms with U.S. businesses. USAID energy-sector assistance will continue to promote reform in the regulatory environment and improve the prospects for regional electricity trading. In addition, funding will support the continuation of successful agricultural and business exchange programs implemented by the U.S. Departments of Agriculture and Commerce. The FY 2012 request includes a significant new program to help the GOK develop and begin implementation of a national low-emissions development plan.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: During FY 2010, USAID and the Department of State conducted an interagency review of assistance to Kazakhstan and drafted a revised assistance strategy based on the results of the review. In addition, the U.S. Government regularly consulted with the GOK and other stakeholders. The U.S. Government regularly uses performance monitoring plans in all of its assistance programs and has the ability to refocus them as circumstances warrant. The USAID Mission closely scrutinizes project performance versus funding, and program managers conduct pipeline analyses of every program expenditure on a quarterly basis.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: The U.S. Embassy-conducted interagency review guided the selection of proposed budget priorities and areas of focus for FY 2012, as did several reviews conducted by USAID in preparation for the strategy development process, including an assessment of needs related to civil society and the judiciary. As a result projects focused on agriculture and education have been eliminated and additional emphasis has been placed on support for the judiciary and border security.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: Funds requested for FY 2012 are expected to strengthen the GOK's ability to combat illicit trafficking, terrorist activity, and other transnational threats. U.S. efforts will also focus on continued development of the judiciary branch in support of the rule of law, and the promotion of effective civil society input into and media coverage of national public policy debates and decisions. In the area of health, FY 2012 funds will continue to help the GOK develop more effective health systems, including programs to control the spread of infectious diseases. Additionally, FY 2012 resources will continue to facilitate regional cooperation in the electricity sector, and will support a significant new effort to help the GOK address and reduce climate change-related emissions, while the jointly funded United States-GOK Program for Economic Development will improve the business environment, promote economic diversification, support the development of small and medium-size enterprises, and strengthen Kazakhstan's potential for WTO accession.

Kyrgyz Republic

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The people of the Kyrgyz Republic have set out on what Secretary of State Hillary Clinton has called a “bold endeavor” to reinvent their democracy with a strong and diverse Parliament. Despite the many challenges facing the Kyrgyz Republic, as illustrated by the outbreak of deadly ethnic violence in the south of the country in June 2010, the new Kyrgyz Government (GOKG) has already achieved some notable successes. A referendum in June 2010 provided public approval for the revised Constitution and elected a President. Parliamentary elections in October 2010 resulted in a five-party Parliament and a new governing coalition. According to the Organization of Security and Cooperation in Europe, these were well-run elections characterized by a vibrant election campaign, political pluralism, and an independent Central Election Commission.

The United States is committed to supporting this bold endeavor into democracy, and FY 2012 assistance resources will focus on further democratic development, along with activities designed to increase the overall stability of the country. Specifically, the FY 2012 assistance programs will focus on building democratic institutions and supporting democratic processes, reconciling ethnic communities, and increasing support for the rebuilding of reformed security forces to bolster stability. Significant emphasis will be placed on engaging with civil society, empowering the private sector, community development, and food security. This request will also support basic humanitarian aid projects and address underlying development challenges in the health and education areas.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	53,765	53,608	*	46,625
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	46,000	46,000	*	40,800
Foreign Military Financing	3,500	3,500	*	1,900
Global Health and Child Survival - State	475	475	*	475
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	1,200	1,200	*	1,200
International Military Education and Training	1,000	843	*	1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,590	1,590	*	1,250
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	53,765	53,608	*	46,625

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Kyrgyz Republic	53,608	*	46,625
1 Peace and Security	6,713	*	9,355
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	780	*	5,205

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	0	*	100
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	100	*	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	680	*	3,855
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	0	*	900
1.5 Transnational Crime	0	*	350
Foreign Military Financing	3,500	*	1,900
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,500	*	1,900
International Military Education and Training	843	*	1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	843	*	1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,590	*	1,250
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	650	*	450
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	940	*	800
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	10,292	*	9,486
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	10,292	*	9,486
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,449	*	2,200
2.2 Good Governance	3,000	*	3,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,700	*	1,300
2.4 Civil Society	3,143	*	2,986
3 Investing in People	7,350	*	5,775
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	5,675	*	4,100
3.1 Health	3,375	*	1,800
3.2 Education	2,300	*	2,300
Global Health and Child Survival - State	475	*	475
3.1 Health	475	*	475
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	1,200	*	1,200
3.1 Health	1,200	*	1,200
4 Economic Growth	28,053	*	21,009
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	28,053	*	21,009
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,288	*	1,200
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,643	*	1,400
4.3 Financial Sector	9,033	*	1,400
4.4 Infrastructure	1,500	*	2,300
4.5 Agriculture	10,607	*	10,607
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	3,982	*	4,102
5 Humanitarian Assistance	1,200	*	1,000
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	1,200	*	1,000
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,200	*	1,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Kyrgyz Republic	53,608	*	46,625
1 Peace and Security	6,713	*	9,355
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	650	*	550
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,040	*	800
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,023	*	6,755
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	0	*	900
1.5 Transnational Crime	0	*	350
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	10,292	*	9,486
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,449	*	2,200
2.2 Good Governance	3,000	*	3,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,700	*	1,300
2.4 Civil Society	3,143	*	2,986
3 Investing in People	7,350	*	5,775
3.1 Health	5,050	*	3,475
3.2 Education	2,300	*	2,300
4 Economic Growth	28,053	*	21,009
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,288	*	1,200
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,643	*	1,400
4.3 Financial Sector	9,033	*	1,400
4.4 Infrastructure	1,500	*	2,300
4.5 Agriculture	10,607	*	10,607
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	3,982	*	4,102
5 Humanitarian Assistance	1,200	*	1,000
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,200	*	1,000
of which: Objective 6	4,131	*	4,857
6.1 Program Design and Learning	544	*	358
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,587	*	4,499

Peace and Security

The United States will expand its cooperation in the security sphere to help the new government undertake a well-planned overhaul of its security services, with a focus on rooting out corruption and improving professionalism and capacity. This effort will include assistance to police, border guards, the newly established State Drug Control Service, forensics capabilities, and continued assistance to maintain a professional military.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): The Department of State will support the efforts of the new GOKG to reform the country's overall security structure. This will include efforts to reduce corruption, sharpen investigation skills, enhance forensic capabilities, and improve hiring and promotional practices of Kyrgyz law-enforcement agencies. Projects also will seek to improve the GOKG's ability to secure its borders and combat the trafficking of narcotics and persons. U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) funds will work with government and nongovernmental groups to combat human trafficking through prevention and protection activities. FY 2012 funds also will continue to support the full-time, in-country

presence of a Senior Law Enforcement Advisor to consult with the GOKG on a wide range of law enforcement issues and to manage various capacity-building projects. In addition, a Department of State-managed program 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): Funds will be used to provide equipment to military forces to enhance their ability to protect the country from terrorist threats. The U.S. Government will work 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 operations in mountainous terrain.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): These funds will be used to provide basic military tactical and strategic training to qualified Kyrgyz military officers. The program seeks to improve technical war-fighting skills, resource management, and strategic planning. A portion of funding also will support English language training.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): Department of State-provided Antiterrorism Assistance 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 United States 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 Related Border Security (EXBS) program will work 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 2012, EXBS 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 also will 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

The United States will assist the Kyrgyz Parliament, the Office of the President, key ministries and institutions, civil society, academia, activists, and the media as they all work together to govern the country effectively.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): USAID will provide expert advice and capacity building to the new Parliament and increase its outreach to civil society to increase its input into national-level decision-making. Funds also will be used to engage the GOKG and civil society in addressing tensions between various ethnic groups. Work to improve the capacity of local human-rights groups through training and grants will continue as USAID and the Department of State work to improve the organization and skills of defense lawyers. A USAID program will work to engage communities in local government decision-making and work with local officials to strengthen their ability to respond to citizen concerns and seize upon economic opportunities. USAID and the Department of State will continue to support judicial- and defense-bar reforms and support the Parliament's efforts to combat corruption. The Department of State will work to strengthen the professional skills of prosecutors, and, along with USAID, will work with the media and a broad spectrum of civil-society organizations to promote increased citizen engagement

(including youth) with the GOKG, and greater access to information, civic education, and participation opportunities. The United States also will provide increased access to objective news and information through a regional satellite television feed and the internet. USAID will continue its youth-focused program designed to catalyze a generation of young people to actively engage in building a stable, prosperous, and democratic Kyrgyz Republic by facilitating a national dialogue on youth, building social entrepreneurship capacity among youth, expanding extracurricular civic education activities, and preparing youth for the job market.

In addition, USAID will work with the GOKG to improve the country's electoral system further, with an emphasis on improving voter registration and the electoral framework. The Department of State and USAID will support rule-of-law reforms that will improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the criminal and civil justice systems, provide the framework for private-sector development, and maintain engagement with marginalized communities. A Resident Legal Advisor (RLA) will continue to assist in implementing key rule-of-law priorities. The RLA will provide advice and training in support of strengthening the capacity of Kyrgyz prosecutors, combating transnational crime, promoting criminal procedure reform, and reducing public corruption. Specific emphasis will continue to be placed on building Kyrgyz law-enforcement agencies' capacity to investigate and prosecute money laundering and terrorist financing cases more effectively; assisting the development of new legislation that brings the Kyrgyz Criminal Procedure Code (CPC) into compliance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and on fully harmonizing the enacted Law on Jury Trials with the CPC; improving prosecutorial trial and advocacy skills; building law enforcement agencies' ability to investigate proactively and prosecute successfully complex, transnational crimes, with a particular emphasis on counternarcotics and human trafficking; and combating corruption by enhancing both prevention and enforcement mechanisms in a manner consistent with the Kyrgyz Republic's obligations as a party to the United Nations Convention Against Corruption.

Investing in People

Programs 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 Objective are closely coordinated with projects undertaken by other bilateral and multilateral donors. Resources requested to combat tuberculosis in the Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia and the Global Health and Child Survival accounts are coordinated to support consolidated USAID programming to address this challenge.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): USAID will continue to assist the GOKG's efforts to provide quality, client-oriented, and cost-effective primary healthcare services to vulnerable groups to control infectious diseases such as tuberculosis (TB), as well as broader outreach to the general public to improve access to information on health options and care. In addition, programs will continue to focus on disseminating best practices for maternal and child health. Health activities under this heading will support the principles of the GHI, improving health outcomes by working with partner countries to build a sustainable response by investing in health systems and promoting innovation.

- Tuberculosis (TB): U.S. assistance will seek to help better integrate the Kyrgyz Republic's TB program into routine primary healthcare to identify new cases and ensure proper treatment and follow-up. This program is also funded with GHCS resources.
- Maternal and Child Health (MCH): U.S. efforts will use internationally recognized evidence-based medicine standards to improve the quality of MCH clinical practices and

assist the GOKG with national rollout of a safe motherhood program. The program also will focus on facility infection prevention and work to promote community organization involvement in MCH issues.

- **Basic Education:** To help reform the country's educational system to prepare the next generation of leaders, 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.
- **Higher Education:** USAID will work to improve the quality, effectiveness of, and access to higher education.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS): These funds are used in close coordination with other programs that focus primarily on HIV/AIDS- and TB-control projects. USAID, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and other U.S. agencies will collaborate with the Ministry of Health to strengthen HIV prevention and services. In addition, targeted technical assistance will help the GOKG manage and improve results from its remaining grants from the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria.

- **Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief:** The Kyrgyz Republic will receive significant support to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs and to support orphans and vulnerable children.
- **Tuberculosis:** U.S. assistance will seek to help better integrate the Kyrgyz Republic's TB program into routine primary healthcare to identify new cases and ensure proper treatment and follow-up. This program is also funded with AEECA resources.

Economic Growth

The United States will use funding under this Objective to address the many challenges facing the Kyrgyz economy following the upheaval of 2010. Programs will work to establish an economic environment more conducive to business, create jobs, and strengthen the country's food production. The requested funding level 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): In FY 2012, the comprehensive Local Economic Development program will continue to strengthen the agricultural and other sectors of the economy, as well as to improve the capacity of local government to provide necessary services and attract investment. Work in the agriculture sector will support the President's Feed the Future initiative by ensuring improved productivity and meeting the Kyrgyz Republic's core agricultural needs, including improved land usage, access to inputs, irrigation, and technologies, as well as agribusiness and downstream value-chain development. The rural development portfolio also will address related economic sectors such as workforce education, targeted vocational development, and more efficient support for micro-, small-, and medium-sized enterprises.

USAID also will continue to support reforms of the business environment. As part of this broader support, USAID and other U.S. agencies, 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 also will work to expand economic opportunities and access to financing and business services to enable broader participation in local and international trade, especially outside of the capital city of Bishkek. USAID programs will continue to work closely with the GOKG 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 energy supplies.

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 Objective are designed to alleviate the suffering of these groups in remote areas of the country and provide an initial layer of 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 GOKG's response capabilities in the event of an emergency.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: Just prior to the overthrow of the previous Kyrgyz Government in FY 2010, USAID and the Department of State conducted a comprehensive review of assistance in the Kyrgyz Republic. A month after the change in government, the U.S. Embassy convened an interagency working group to draft a short-term assistance strategy that defined six assistance priorities in the changed environment over the next two fiscal years. These reviews were the basis for assistance allocations in the aftermath of the crisis and in the following months, as the country headed toward stabilization. The short-term strategy also was the impetus for the provision of emergency crisis management assistance just prior to October 2010 elections.

In September 2010, the Department of State conducted an assessment of the law enforcement environment and U.S. assistance and completed a comprehensive strategy. The strategy laid out various options for assistance and diplomatic engagement based on potential levels of political will within the new government. In addition, USAID conducted several evaluations in preparation for strategy development, including a Justice Sector Assessment in July 2010 and a Youth Assessment in August 2010.

The Department of State staff 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 the U.S. Department of Justice, provided reports to the State Department on a biweekly or quarterly basis. Throughout the year, State Department personnel also performed periodic end-use monitoring of all equipment provided to ensure its use in accordance with bilateral agreements.

Finally, FY 2010 has created a new baseline for performance measurement in the democracy and security areas. As FY 2011 progresses, the U.S. Government will have a better idea of the performance of some of its new initiatives to support these sectors.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID adjusted program designs for an agricultural program in order to address harvest disruptions, refocused civil society projects to improve coverage of snap elections, and redesigned a planned youth project and other programs based on the short-term assistance strategy, observed results, best practices, and lessons learned, as well as consultations with the GOKG, civil society, and private-sector leaders.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: The largest programmatic impact as a result of FY 2012 funding is expected in the area of economic growth, resulting in improved productivity and efficiency in the agricultural sector to improve food security, and a more attractive investment and trade environment.

Maldives

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States seeks to ensure that the Maldives, a small, pro-American, Muslim nation located in the Indian Ocean, reinforces its nascent democratic reforms, addresses its social and environmental problems, and maintains its pro-Western, moderate orientation. In FY 2012, U.S. foreign assistance resources will promote and enhance maritime security, counterterrorism, law enforcement, and counternarcotics cooperation with Maldivian forces. In addition, U.S. assistance will help the country's adaptive capacity and resilience to the negative effects of global climate change.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	1,195	1,203	*	3,695
Development Assistance	1,000	1,000	*	3,000
Foreign Military Financing	0	0	*	500
International Military Education and Training	195	203	*	195
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	1,195	1,203	*	3,695

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Maldives	1,203	*	3,695
1 Peace and Security	203	*	695
Foreign Military Financing	0	*	500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	*	500
International Military Education and Training	203	*	195
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	203	*	195
4 Economic Growth	1,000	*	3,000
Development Assistance	1,000	*	3,000
4.8 Environment	1,000	*	3,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Maldives	1,203	*	3,695
1 Peace and Security	203	*	695
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	203	*	695
4 Economic Growth	1,000	*	3,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
4.8 Environment	1,000	*	3,000
of which: Objective 6	100	*	300
6.1 Program Design and Learning	40	*	120
6.2 Administration and Oversight	60	*	180

Peace and Security

In FY 2012, U.S. assistance to the Maldives will build on the strong relationship between the United States and Maldivian military so that the Maldives can be a regional partner for the United States against terrorism, narcotics trafficking, and border security. The United States has prioritized participation of the Maldives security services in U.S. conferences and training exercises to professionalize these forces, reinforce their Western orientation, and ensure their readiness, if needed, to combat terrorism. As a sparsely populated nation whose 1,190 islands are largely uninhabited, the Maldives is extremely vulnerable to both narcotics trafficking and piracy. U.S. assistance will be used to strengthen border security, to assist in the development of the Maldives Marine Corps and Coast Guard, and to provide counterterrorism training.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): FY 2012 marks the first request of FMF for the Maldives. Assistance will support the transformation of the Maldives National Defense Force (MNDF) Army into the MNDF Marine Corps as the country embraces a more appropriate military paradigm for its geography. The United States will assist the realignment of equipment for these troops.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): FY 2012 IMET-funded training of the MNDF Marines, Special Forces, and Coast Guard will support the development of 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 their defensive assets. To help the Maldives meet the challenges of current and future domestic and international threats, U.S. assistance will help support effective counterterrorism and counternarcotics capacity throughout the Government of Maldives, with a particular focus on continued maritime domain awareness through the transformation of the MNDF to a more Coast Guard- and Marine Corps-centric amphibious force.

Economic Growth

The Maldives is the lowest country in the world, with a maximum natural elevation of only 2.3 meters and an average elevation of only 1.5 meters above sea level. More than 80 percent of the land is less than 1 meter above an average high tide. The possibility of the country being submerged in water is high, and its vulnerability to devastating natural disasters increases as climate changes continue to raise sea levels. As a response to this challenge, the U.S. Government will launch a new program in FY 2012 under the President's Global Climate Change Initiative.

Development Assistance (DA): The Program to Enhance Climate Resiliency and Water Security will demonstrate the process and outcomes needed for island communities to maximize their opportunity to overcome or ameliorate the impacts of global climate change. The program will provide assistance to the National Government, island and atoll councils, the private sector, and residents of selected islands that are targeted as model "climate-resilient" islands. The program also will design and implement water, sanitation, and solid waste services and infrastructure. U.S. assistance will develop the knowledge, skills, and attitudes of island residents to become

better stewards of their island environment and to make rational and informed decisions on key climate-change-adaptation issues, thus reducing risk and vulnerability over the long term.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) conducts biannual portfolio implementation reviews to assess program status, review past progress, and plan future actions. The Mission examines results indicators and scrutinizes financial management pipelines to pinpoint shortfalls and challenges requiring remedial action. 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 adjustments for the following fiscal year.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: Post has used recent events and demonstrations of capabilities to assess current programs and budgets to inform planned budgets and security assistance programs. The Mission has used the findings of the September 2008 Counterterrorism Assessment and subsequent Special Operations Command - Pacific engagements to inform programmatic adjustments and budget requests. As part of the Maldives climate-change-adaptation program design process, Post will conduct climate vulnerability assessments and other social, economic, and environmental analyses. These assessments will inform the direction that programming will take.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: In FY 2012, USAID will continue supporting the climate-change-adaptation program initiated in FY 2010. The measure of success will be captured in reporting on the “Number of people with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate variability and change as a result of USG assistance” indicator.

Nepal

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

After struggling through a decade-long insurgency, Nepal's leading political parties continue to face multiple challenges in both implementing the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, which was signed in November 2006, and drafting a new constitution. Though the peace process continues to move forward, progress has been slow, impeded in part by the prolonged tenure of a caretaker government and the lack of consensus among competing political interests. Nepal also faces several medium- and long-term development challenges, including high vulnerability to climate change and a massive youth bulge. With a gross domestic product per capita of \$470, Nepal remains the 13th poorest country in the world. In FY 2012, U.S. assistance will cement gains in peace and security, further the democratic transition, support the continued delivery of essential social services to help establish a firm foundation for economic recovery and political stability, scale up proven effective health interventions, and address the challenges of food insecurity and climate change. New programs under the Presidential Initiatives of Global Health, Feed the Future, and Global Climate Change will focus on improving nutrition, enhancing agricultural productivity and trade, and mitigating the impacts of climate change, respectively. Each program area will include a special emphasis on supporting Nepal's youth and traditionally socially disadvantaged groups, addressing gender concerns, and incorporating resilience to natural disasters.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	58,300	62,226	*	93,889
Development Assistance	0	0	*	6,000
Economic Support Fund	27,000	27,000	*	29,835
Food for Peace Title II	0	4,130	*	0
Foreign Military Financing	800	800	*	940
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	25,000	25,000	*	51,500
International Military Education and Training	900	896	*	1,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,700	3,700	*	3,700
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	900	700	*	914
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	58,300	62,226	*	93,889

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Nepal	62,226	*	93,889
1 Peace and Security	8,011	*	11,289
Economic Support Fund	3,000	*	5,835
1.5 Transnational Crime	2,000	*	1,500
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,000	*	4,335
Foreign Military Financing	800	*	940
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	800	*	940
International Military Education and Training	896	*	1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	896	*	1,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,615	*	2,600
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,615	*	2,600
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	700	*	914
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	700	*	600
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	0	*	314
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	4,085	*	7,324
Economic Support Fund	3,000	*	6,224
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	*	1,224
2.2 Good Governance	1,000	*	2,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,000	*	3,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,085	*	1,100
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,085	*	1,100
3 Investing in People	26,500	*	53,000
Economic Support Fund	1,500	*	1,500
3.2 Education	1,500	*	1,500
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	25,000	*	51,500
3.1 Health	25,000	*	51,500
4 Economic Growth	19,500	*	22,276
Development Assistance	0	*	6,000
4.8 Environment	0	*	6,000
Economic Support Fund	19,500	*	16,276
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,000	*	1,450
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,000	*	1,450
4.5 Agriculture	9,000	*	10,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,500	*	3,376
4.8 Environment	6,000	*	0
5 Humanitarian Assistance	4,130	*	0
Food for Peace Title II	4,130	*	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	4,130	*	0

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Nepal	62,226	*	93,889
1 Peace and Security	8,011	*	11,289
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	700	*	600
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	0	*	314
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,311	*	4,540
1.5 Transnational Crime	2,000	*	1,500
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,000	*	4,335
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	4,085	*	7,324
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,085	*	2,324
2.2 Good Governance	1,000	*	2,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,000	*	3,000
3 Investing in People	26,500	*	53,000
3.1 Health	25,000	*	51,500
3.2 Education	1,500	*	1,500
4 Economic Growth	19,500	*	22,276
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,000	*	1,450
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,000	*	1,450
4.5 Agriculture	9,000	*	10,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,500	*	3,376
4.8 Environment	6,000	*	6,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	4,130	*	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	4,130	*	0
of which: Objective 6	4,114	*	7,520
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,065	*	2,215
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,049	*	5,305

Peace and Security

In order to help consolidate Nepal's transition to peace and 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, which support the Nepal Army's growing role as a provider of peacekeeping forces to the United Nations and as an emergency responder to recurring domestic national disasters. In addition, U.S. assistance 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.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will use ESF funds to support the peace process through targeted technical assistance for community organizations, GON, and civil-society groups to address issues such as community-based conflict, poor governance, and limited government service delivery.

- Transnational Crime Program Area funds will strengthen GON and civil society efforts to combat trafficking in persons, concentrating in particular on prosecution, prevention, and protection efforts. These activities will focus on border, source, and destination areas in Nepal.
- Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation Program Area funds will support programs that bring communities together to address development priorities, build the capacity of communities better to direct inclusive development activities, resolve local-level conflict, and assist government and local organizations to improve service delivery.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): FMF funding in FY 2012 will support the Nepal Army in its role as one of the principal organizations responsible for domestic disaster response. Assistance will augment the Nepal Army's response capacity by purchasing equipment for floods, earthquakes, pandemics, and other disasters that might occur in Nepal. Funds will be implemented by the Department of Defense.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): In FY 2012, IMET funds will enhance professionalization and respect for human rights within the Nepal Army through basic and mid-level military courses for enlisted soldiers and officers. Funds will be executed by the Department of Defense.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): INCLE funds will be used to assist police and the Ministry of Home Affairs further 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 the standard training curricula to emphasize the appropriate use of force. By providing equipment, training, and infrastructure development to the police, the program will seek to improve the capacity of law-enforcement services to protect persons, property, and democratic institutions against criminal elements and potential natural disasters. U.S. assistance to address gender-based violence will enhance police training modules and human rights training. The program also will support community security initiatives and promote the expansion of services in locations throughout Nepal, and assist in the application of information technology systems in select locations.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): Antiterrorism Assistance programs will continue to 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, security applications for information technology, domestic and transnational terrorism, infrastructure security, and security at airports and other points of entry such as border crossings. These training initiatives will provide law enforcement personnel with the knowledge to deter, detect, and respond to terrorist activity. Instruction in this area will complement other training courses conducted for stabilization and security sector reform. A Customs and Border Protections evaluation team will use NADR funds to develop a training needs analysis for a new Export Control and Border Security program.

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 a new constitution. Assistance will support the protection of human rights by enhancing the capacity of targeted national institutions focused on human rights issues. In line with the implementation of

an anticipated new Federal structure of government, U.S. programs will provide technical assistance and training to strengthen sub-national government functions and enhance government service delivery at the local level. 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 elections that are free, competitive, and impartial. In addition, U.S. assistance will support the development of transparent and democratic political parties that are committed to peaceful, competitive political processes. Support also will 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): Using ESF funds, the U.S. Government, through USAID, will support activities to increase the rule of law and human rights, develop good governance, and increase political competition and consensus building.

- **Rule of Law and Human Rights:** USAID will support community groups to employ alternate dispute resolution mechanisms, particularly in areas where access to the formal justice system is limited. Local civil society organizations that provide democratic oversight will be supported to help communities effectively communicate concerns to elected officials.
- **Good Governance:** FY 2012 resources will support activities to improve the quality and effectiveness of the legislative process and increase the legislature's capacity to be responsive to the people it serves. Funding in this area also will support local government and community-based organizations to engage communities 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.
- **Political Competition and Consensus Building:** USAID will implement programs to assist political parties with internal democratization, transparency, representation of constituent needs, and inclusion of historically disadvantaged groups. This funding also will assist the Election Commission of Nepal as it prepares to undertake national and sub-national elections, continue voter registration, and update the legal framework governing elections.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): The Department of State will continue to use INCLE funds to assist the GON in improving the professional skills of judicial personnel. Activities 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 criminal justice sector authorities to increase efficiencies and transparency of the judicial process. The Department of State also will provide community-policing assistance at a local level to help reduce crime and insecurity through interactions between civil society and police that promote rule of law principles and respect for human rights.

Investing in People

Nepal is making strong progress towards improving the health of its citizens, and is on track to achieve Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) Four and Five regarding child and maternal mortality. However, mortality and morbidity rates among women and children remain high. Acute preventable childhood diseases, complications of childbirth, nutritional disorders, and

endemic diseases are prevalent at high rates. Such conditions are associated with pervasive poverty, low education and literacy rates, low levels of hygiene and sanitation, poor access to safe drinking water, formidable terrain, and geographic isolation. These problems are further exacerbated by issues common in the developing world, such as underutilization of resources, shortages of adequately trained personnel, underdeveloped infrastructure, weak public sector management, and, specifically for Nepal, high vulnerability to natural disasters.

Economic Support Fund (ESF):

- **Basic Education:** ESF funds will enable USAID to work with the GON to strengthen and expand the GON's national Early Childhood Education and Development (ECED) program to ensure enrollment and school readiness. Funding will be used to train School Supervisors and Resource Persons, ECED facilitators, head teachers and grade one teachers, parents of ECED children, and ECED management committees. Funding will support the GON Department of Education to develop books, conduct district level mapping to strengthen the education information system, and document student achievement especially in reading. Funding also will be used to support scholarship programs for girls from traditionally disadvantaged groups that are particularly vulnerable or at risk.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS): Nepal has been selected as a Global Health Initiative (GHI) Plus country, and will receive additional technical and management support to implement GHI's approach quickly, focused on improved efficiencies, effectiveness, and sustainable health outcomes through better integration and leveraging of health investments. Specifically, in GHI Plus countries, the United States will pursue enhanced opportunities to build upon existing public health programs, improve program performance, and work in close collaboration with partner governments, across U.S. Government agencies, and with global partners.

As a focus country under GHI, USAID's GHCS programs will improve the survival rate and quality of life of all Nepalese with the goal of establishing equitable and well-governed health systems. All U.S. Government health-related activities in Nepal will be coordinated under the umbrella of the GHI. Resources will support the GON in providing sustainable, accessible, and quality basic health services and strengthening its delivery systems in order to achieve its 2015 MDGs. 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, migrants, and traditionally excluded castes and ethnic minorities. With U.S. support, Nepal will continue to be an innovative leader in improving health in the developing world.

- **HIV/AIDS:** USAID/Nepal will use GHCS funding to support Nepal's 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, the program will integrate family planning and HIV/AIDS, making voluntary family planning services more available to vulnerable groups.
- **Maternal and Child Health:** USAID will use GHCS funding to focus on quality assurance and sustainability as the community-based integrated management of childhood-illness program completes its scale-up to all 75 districts for Vitamin A supplementation. USAID will maintain support to community health workers through training to retain and build capacity to deliver high quality services. Furthermore, USAID will assist the GON by

supporting local health systems strengthening and development of health-facility management committees.

- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health:** USAID will use GHCS funding to assist the GON in bolstering the national family planning program by further expanding access to information about high-quality voluntary family planning services and reproductive health care. Funds will be used to support the expansion of new interventions and new approaches to reach underserved populations, such as migrant communities. USAID will support social marketing activities to enhance sustained availability of comprehensive family planning information, products, and quality services to underserved populations.
- **Nutrition:** GHCS funding will be used to support efforts to improve nutrition nationally, with a special focus on food-insecure areas. An integrated approach will contribute to improved nutritional status in Nepal. USAID nutrition efforts, such as homestead food production to address malnutrition, will be closely integrated with the President's Feed the Future Initiative.

Economic Growth

More than 80 percent of the population of Nepal works in the agriculture sector, but recent declining agricultural production has depressed rural economies and increased widespread hunger and urban migration. Increasing degradation of fragile ecosystems and climate change cause higher disaster vulnerabilities and threaten the natural resource-dependent livelihoods of communities throughout Nepal. 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.

Development Assistance (DA): Development Assistance funds will support the President's Global Climate Change Initiative through programs that reduce threats to biodiversity and vulnerabilities to climate change through a set of interventions for biodiversity conservation, sustainable landscape management, emissions reduction from deforestation and forest degradation, and readiness and adaptation to the adverse impacts of climate change. USAID will continue to work in close coordination and collaboration with the GON, nongovernmental and civil-society organizations, and other donors in Nepal (e.g., World Bank, Swiss Development Cooperation, and the United Kingdom's Department for International Development) to achieve a greater impact.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): ESF funds will support USAID/Nepal's economic growth program to improve trade and fiscal policies and practices, improve the business environment, and increase the competitiveness and exports of goods and services. Programs will include literacy and life skills training, vocational education, agricultural productivity and enterprise training, and scholarships. As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, Feed the Future, USAID will support the GON to design and implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. USAID's program will enhance production and productivity of high-value vegetables and major cereal crops, and increase participation of vulnerable groups in agricultural production. Lessons learned from previous U.S. programs will be used to scale integrated activities in which agriculture components complement nutrition activities. USAID also will continue to support the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives' food-security program.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: In FY 2010, the U.S. Mission to Nepal undertook several performance monitoring and evaluation activities to ensure that programs achieve U.S. foreign assistance goals and provide a basis for improving current and future programs. The U.S. Mission held bimonthly meetings on each of the goals outlined in the Department of State's annual Mission Strategic Resource Plan to review progress and provide strategic direction to the respective teams for realizing these goals.

As a regular practice, USAID conducted biannual portfolio reviews and quarterly pipeline analyses to assess how each Assistance Objective team is performing in achieving its goals and to enhance synergistic coordination across teams and agencies. USAID also regularly conducts several program evaluations to inform future programming. An evaluation of a five-year HIV/AIDS project helped determine its effectiveness in advancing Nepal's response to HIV/AIDS and complying with U.S. assistance requirements. Based on this evaluation, USAID has designed a new HIV/AIDS project that will be implemented in FY 2011. USAID also conducted a midterm evaluation of the Section 1207 project called "Nepal Government Citizen Partnership Project." The evaluation provided recommendations for the remaining period of the project and provided a good basis for the design of a five-year local governance program. Additionally, USAID conducted the final evaluation of the Social Marketing and Franchising Project: AIDS, Reproductive Health, and Child Survival, to determine how effective the program was in promoting the key Family Planning, HIV/AIDS, Reproductive Health, and Child Survival products. A new Social Marketing Program that was built upon the lessons from this program is already underway.

In FY 2010, USAID undertook an exercise to develop Assistance Objectives (AOs) and the corresponding Performance Management Plan (PMP). The AO and PMP documents outline the results that are planned for the next two to three years and the approaches that will be used for monitoring and evaluating the progress toward achieving these results. Different assessments and evaluations done in the recent past have informed the development of these documents.

In order to understand the food security situation in Nepal better, and to design programs to address food security problems effectively, USAID conducted a stocktaking exercise to review various policies, institutions, and mechanisms that affect food and nutritional security.

In FY 2011, USAID will conduct an evaluation of the Nepal Flood Recovery Program and Nepal Transition Initiatives Program. Additionally, there will be a midterm review of the Education for Income Generation Program to assess achievement toward planned results and to identify measures to maximize its impact. In FY 2011, USAID will conduct a number of baseline studies to establish benchmarks for measuring results by different programs, including a Demographic Health Survey in FY 2011. The survey will provide information helpful in tracking Nepal's progress on various health indicators, establish baseline figures for Feed the Future efforts, and support the design of future activities.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: Past successes and lessons learned together with the emerging needs of the country will guide the allocation of resources and choice of programming. Building on the results and successes from recent USAID activities and on the basis of numerous different assessments, new programs in the areas of local governance, trafficking in persons, natural resource management and climate change, HIV/AIDS, nutrition, agriculture, and economic growth have been designed.

Nepal's progress in meeting MDG Five (reduction of maternal mortality), improved contraceptive prevalence rates, better services for safer motherhood, and effective responses to HIV/AIDS have led to better and more sophisticated program efforts in the health sector. Building on the proven successes of earlier agriculture programs, USAID is undertaking a range of activities to improve household food security in 20 of the poorest districts of Nepal. Additionally, recommendations from the evaluations of the Section 1207 activity and the HIV/AIDS program have been used to strengthen the designs of new programs.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: U.S. assistance will solidify gains achieved toward peace and stability and positively contribute to the democratic transition in Nepal. Previous midterm evaluations have guided program-level budget decisions in several sectors. U.S. assistance will be better aimed at addressing the global concerns of health care, food insecurity, democratic governance, transition assistance, vocational education, and economic growth. U.S. assistance in the health sector will build on past successes and introduce innovations that will support the GON in reducing maternal and child mortality and provide key health services to its citizens. The new programs in Economic Growth will utilize approaches demonstrated to develop stronger foundations for private sector led and inclusive economic growth in order to help Nepal reduce poverty. U.S. assistance also will scale up proven approaches to help Nepal achieve immediate and long-term food security goals while mitigating the effects of climate change.

Pakistan

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States seeks to advance U.S. national security by deepening its long-term bilateral strategic partnership with Pakistan. This effort will support the U.S. goal to disrupt, dismantle, and defeat al Qaeda in the region, as well as deny safe haven for the Taliban by helping to build a stable, secure, democratic, and prosperous country. The United States will partner with Pakistan to strengthen the capacity of the democratic government to meet the needs of its citizens better by rehabilitating critical infrastructure, stabilizing key areas contested by violent extremists, and fostering private-sector-led economic growth.

To demonstrate the United States' long-term commitment to Pakistan, the U.S. Government has pledged to provide civilian and military assistance to Pakistan through multi-year authorizations and commitments. Civilian assistance focuses on four priority areas: increasing capacity and efficiency in the power sector, increasing economic opportunities and employment, supporting stabilization activities in areas susceptible to violent activity by extremists, and facilitating greater access and quality of education and health care for Pakistan's citizens. Increasing and strengthening linkages across the four priority areas is essential to the sustainability, impact, and visibility of U.S. assistance efforts, and it helps improve governance capacity and policy reform. Security assistance focuses on building the counterinsurgency and counterterrorism capabilities of Pakistan's security forces, as well as addressing the long term military modernization needs of the Pakistan military. The majority of security assistance to Pakistan is funded in State's Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) budget through the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund, which is detailed in the Pakistan OCO section of the CBJ.

The United States shares Pakistan's priorities and is committed to implementing the majority of assistance through the Government of Pakistan (GOP) and local nongovernmental institutions. This will allow U.S. assistance to help to establish systems and programs that not only meet the needs of the Pakistani people, but also build the capacity of local institutions to sustain investments based on community priorities.

U.S. stabilization programs, which cut across Objectives, will continue to focus on areas most vulnerable to violent extremists and recruitment, particularly in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK). Stabilization efforts focus on three areas: countering violent extremists, improving economic conditions, and improving governance.

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will support GOP efforts to counter violent extremism in the FATA, working through the FATA Secretariat to support the strengthening of relations between the Pakistani Government and its population. Programs reestablish and improve essential services and government infrastructure, while maximizing community participation, oversight, and connection to the government. The United States will work to improve economic conditions necessary to drive long-term sustainable development in vulnerable areas by supporting infrastructure improvements and activities that promote job creation, trade, and investment in the FATA and KPK. Assistance programs will help improve governance by working with progressive government and nongovernmental leaders to push forward basic reforms of the political and legal framework in the tribal areas through support of existing GOP initiatives and the post conflict needs assessment process.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	1,806,872	1,911,617	*	1,865,029
Economic Support Fund	1,292,000	1,292,000	*	1,359,600
Food for Peace Title II	0	96,851	*	0
Foreign Military Financing	288,000	294,169	*	350,000
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	29,722	29,722	*	2,000
International Military Education and Training	5,000	5,000	*	5,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	170,000	170,000	*	125,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	22,150	23,875	*	23,429
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	1,806,872	1,911,617	*	1,865,029

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Pakistan	1,911,617	*	1,865,029
1 Peace and Security	486,944	*	495,104
Foreign Military Financing	294,169	*	350,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	294,169	*	350,000
International Military Education and Training	5,000	*	5,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,000	*	5,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	163,900	*	116,675
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	156,600	*	105,725
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	7,300	*	10,950
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	23,875	*	23,429
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	23,050	*	22,329
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	825	*	1,100
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	177,083	*	153,325
Economic Support Fund	170,983	*	145,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	14,960	*	0
2.2 Good Governance	86,454	*	105,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	16,563	*	10,000
2.4 Civil Society	53,006	*	30,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	6,100	*	8,325
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	6,100	*	8,325
3 Investing in People	638,235	*	267,200
Economic Support Fund	608,513	*	265,200
3.1 Health	191,691	*	120,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
3.2 Education	281,822	*	145,200
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	135,000	*	0
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	29,722	*	2,000
3.1 Health	29,722	*	2,000
4 Economic Growth	502,504	*	929,400
Economic Support Fund	502,504	*	929,400
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	6,000	*	15,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	9,000	*	29,000
4.3 Financial Sector	28,860	*	25,000
4.4 Infrastructure	169,510	*	569,400
4.5 Agriculture	151,000	*	175,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	108,134	*	100,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	30,000	*	16,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	106,851	*	20,000
Economic Support Fund	10,000	*	20,000
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	10,000	*	20,000
Food for Peace Title II	96,851	*	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	96,851	*	0

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Pakistan	1,911,617	*	1,865,029
1 Peace and Security	486,944	*	495,104
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	23,050	*	22,329
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	825	*	1,100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	455,769	*	460,725
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	7,300	*	10,950
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	177,083	*	153,325
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	21,060	*	8,325
2.2 Good Governance	86,454	*	105,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	16,563	*	10,000
2.4 Civil Society	53,006	*	30,000
3 Investing in People	638,235	*	267,200
3.1 Health	221,413	*	122,000
3.2 Education	281,822	*	145,200
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	135,000	*	0
4 Economic Growth	502,504	*	929,400
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	6,000	*	15,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	9,000	*	29,000
4.3 Financial Sector	28,860	*	25,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
4.4 Infrastructure	169,510	*	569,400
4.5 Agriculture	151,000	*	175,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	108,134	*	100,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	30,000	*	16,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	106,851	*	20,000
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	106,851	*	20,000
of which: Objective 6	98,808	*	110,000
6.1 Program Design and Learning	23,420	*	18,500
6.2 Administration and Oversight	75,388	*	91,500

Peace and Security

Pakistan is central to U.S. efforts to defeat violent extremists that threaten both the United States and the region. Strategic U.S. investments will bolster the ability of Pakistan's security forces to provide a safe and secure environment that supports economic and political stability. U.S. funds under this Objective will directly support elements of the U.S. counterinsurgency strategy in Pakistan, deepen bilateral relations, and reduce the trust deficit between the United States and Pakistan. U.S. security assistance will build the capacity of the Pakistani military, border security, and civilian law enforcement - particularly in FATA and KPK - all of which are critical to the long-term success of U.S. efforts to disrupt, dismantle, and destroy al Qaeda.

In October 2010, the United States announced a five-year commitment for robust security assistance funding for Pakistan to begin in FY 2012. This multi-year security assistance commitment is a tangible demonstration of the importance the United States places on its long-term relationship with Pakistan, and underscores the intent to remain engaged in Pakistan beyond the horizon of U.S. interests in Afghanistan. Funded in this core request, the commitment includes significant resources from Foreign Military Financing (FMF), International Military Education and Training (IMET), and the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund (PCCF). (The latter is requested in the Overseas Contingency Operations budget.) The combined security assistance will help Pakistan build on its success against militants and its efforts to eliminate extremist sanctuaries that threaten the United States, Pakistan, regional stability, and global security while further strengthening cooperation between the United States and the GOP.

This assistance will be implemented by the U.S. Department of State and the U.S. Department of Defense, and will be subject to the Leahy vetting process.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): FMF will build on efforts to develop the professionalism and capabilities of Pakistan's military and promote closer security ties with the United States. FMF will complement other security related funding streams, including PCCF, by strengthening Pakistan's long-term counterinsurgency and counterterrorism capabilities. FMF also will enhance the ability of Pakistan's military to mitigate existing and emerging threats; participate in international stability, maritime, and counterpiracy operations; achieve greater interoperability with U.S. forces; and meet its legitimate defense needs.

Specifically, FY 2012 FMF will support the development of Pakistan's air mobility capacity through acquisitions such as helicopter and refueling platforms. It will develop ground mobility capacity through the refurbishment and upgrade of M113-series armored personnel carriers. Funding also will focus on the acquisition of surface vessels and helicopters for the Pakistan Navy,

as available, which will allow for enhanced Pakistani participation in coalition task forces' maritime security and counterpiracy missions.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): Through professional and technical courses and specialized instruction, most conducted at military institutions in the United States, IMET provides future Pakistani military leaders with valuable training, education, and exposure to U.S. military practices and values, including respect for the rule of law, human rights, and civilian control of the military. Providing Pakistani military personnel the opportunity to study and train with U.S. counterparts builds professional and personal ties that promote long-term respect and understanding between the two militaries.

FY 2012 IMET funds will assist Pakistan in developing its defense establishment through training in logistics, defense acquisition, and resource management. A large portion of this funding will support senior-level professional military education courses at U.S. command, staff, and war colleges, as well as mid-level professional military education courses, such as the Captains Career Courses, in a variety of fields. In addition, FY 2012 IMET will continue to support a wide variety of technical courses (e.g. medical, aviation, etc.) and develop the Pakistani military's ability to operate and maintain U.S.-origin equipment.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE):

- Stabilization Operations and Security-Sector Reform: Over the past year, the GOP has continued to take important steps to reverse the momentum of militants operating in border areas. To sustain gains made in the counterinsurgency effort, the U.S. Government is working to improve the GOP's ability to deliver services to and maintain security in the FATA and KPK. The United States directly supports Pakistan's own efforts to build the capacity of its civilian law enforcement agencies, including those with border security mandates, by providing training, equipment, infrastructure, and aviation assistance. This assistance builds the capacity of civilian law enforcement to maintain security in areas cleared by Pakistan's military, allowing the military to move away from security operations and focus its resources on the counterinsurgency fight. As Pakistan's civilian authorities become better equipped to protect communities from militant attacks and maintain law and order, people's trust in the civilian government will increase and allow space for needed economic development, which is necessary for long-term stability and progress in Pakistan.
 - Border Security Program: FY 2012 funds will sustain the Ministry of Interior's 50th Squadron Air Wing, including support of 2 operating locations. This support builds the GOP's civilian reach into remote frontier areas with access roads and provision of basic shelter better to combat militants, narcotics traffickers, and other criminal elements.

Beneficiaries include Pakistan's Ministry of Interior, Antinarcotics Force, Frontier Corps - Balochistan and Frontier Scouts - KPK, Pakistan Coast Guards, and Home Departments. The U.S. Department of State will continue to coordinate its assistance with the U.S. Department of Defense and other U.S. Government entities through an Embassy Border Coordinator, as well as other mechanisms in Washington and in Pakistan.

The Ministry of Interior Air Wing provides operational support, including surveillance and reconnaissance, troop transport, resupply, and medevac, to agencies fighting militancy and crime in challenging terrain. The United States

will support the Air Wing, its main operating base in Quetta, Balochistan, as well as the new forward operating location near Peshawar, KPK, in order to launch operations in support of civilian law enforcement more efficiently. These locations also will allow for sustained and improved Air Wing support to civilian-led disaster response and recovery efforts, such as flood and earthquake relief. The 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.

- Law Enforcement: FY 2012 funds will support Pakistan's civilian law-enforcement entities through ongoing technical assistance, training, equipment provision, and infrastructure assistance to provincial police in KPK, Balochistan, Punjab, and Sindh, and other law enforcement entities such as the FATA Levies. Assistance will strengthen civilian law-enforcement institutions and the capacity of the police to hold areas cleared of militants, and meet basic policing needs in order to maintain law and order and provide for citizen security. For example, training, technical assistance, and equipment will help improve mobility and communications capacity, expand investigative skills, build accountability and internal control structures, enhance police training institutions, improve managerial and leadership expertise, and continue successful initiatives that respond to a changing security threat.

FY 2012 funds also will continue support to the Female Police Development program, providing training and equipment to female police across Pakistan, as well as infrastructure support to women's police stations. In addition, funding will provide support for police advisors and trainers for program development, oversight, and training.

- Counternarcotics: FY 2012 funds will continue to support the GOP's efforts to decrease narcotics trafficking, cultivation, and abuse through crop control, interdiction, and demand-reduction programs. To improve the economic potential of current and former poppy cultivation areas, FY 2012 funds will continue on a limited basis to encourage the cultivation of high value, legitimate crops and construct roads and bridges, accompanied by small water and electrical schemes. The United States will continue to encourage GOP interagency cooperation, which has led to increased seizures, and will provide supplies, equipment, training, and operational support to law enforcement agencies with counternarcotics mandates to improve their capabilities. Funding will continue support to demand reduction projects through the funding of reputable Pakistani nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) that conduct drug awareness activities and offer treatment and rehabilitation options for addicts. Counternarcotics programs have a tangible positive impact on communities and families, and demonstrate U.S. interest in supporting the needs of the Pakistani people.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): NADR initiatives are an important element to strengthening the GOP's ability to counter extremists.

- Counterterrorism: The FY 2012 NADR Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) funding will provide tactical training to Pakistani law-enforcement agencies operating in KPK, Balochistan, and Sindh Provinces. The focus of current and future training will be to improve the ability of Pakistani agencies to respond to frequent terrorist attacks and

bombings. The most recent ATA Capabilities Assessment for Pakistan recommended the following: increase Crisis Response Team capacity to respond to terrorist attacks, build a VIP protection capacity, improve police cyber capabilities to investigate and disrupt terrorist activities, increase police capacity to investigate and disrupt terrorist activity, and increase Explosive Incident Countermeasures capacity to respond to terrorist attacks. In response, FY 2012 funds will support advanced courses in tactical deployment and leadership, as well as investigative training to build law enforcement's capacity to collect investigative information and use it successfully to identify, arrest, and prosecute terrorist organizations operating throughout Pakistan. Funding also 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 GOP personnel and facilities. NADR-ATA is likely to conduct another such assessment in FY 2012 to evaluate progress and training needs, and consider advancing regional security cooperation through a joint training to Pakistani and Afghan police forces.

As in FY 2011, FY 2012 NADR resources will fund a Resident Legal Advisor (RLA) in Islamabad to support the revision of Pakistan's existing Anti-Money-Laundering and Counterterrorism Financing (AML/CTF) legislation and bring it further in line with international standards. With assistance from relevant technical experts, the RLA would facilitate engagement of Pakistani officials and parliamentarians with regional counterparts through regional events and programs and through the organization of study visits by Pakistani officials, including parliamentarians, to Egmont member countries with successful AML/CTF legislative regimes. The RLA supported with NADR funding will coordinate closely with the Department of State Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL)'s ongoing Rule of Law program to ensure the delivery of training and support to enhance the ability of provincial prosecutors and judges to process AML/CTF casework to avoid overlap and best address the needs of these professionals.

- **Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction:** Through the Export Control and Related Border Security program, Pakistan has made significant progress with its strategic trade control system, and the U.S. Government foresees this progress and level of cooperation continuing through FY 2012. These funds will enable activities focused on export control enforcement, practical implementation training, and equipment for Pakistan's nascent licensing organization, as well as border security related projects.

Governing Justly and Democratically

In both policy and assistance, the United States is a steadfast supporter of civilian-led democratic governance in Pakistan. In FY 2012, the United States will provide substantial funding to help build governance capacity in Pakistan, particularly but not exclusively in areas most vulnerable to extremism. Strengthening the GOP's capacity to provide key public services to its citizens will directly increase its legitimacy, strengthen democracy, promote tolerance, and weaken the insurgency's appeal.

The United States will continue to support civil society and help political parties to develop citizen-focused platforms. Greater citizen participation and communication with government undermines the temptation of quick fixes and extraconstitutional remedies. The U.S. Government will provide assistance to Pakistan's justice sector, which is critical to long-term security in

Pakistan, as well as to programs that bolster the role of women and religious minorities in Pakistani society.

Across all sectors of the assistance portfolio, U.S. assistance will help the GOP at the Federal, provincial, and local level to improve its public administration, legislative, financial management, revenue generation, and accountability practices. This integrated approach helps the GOP address the endemic corruption, bureaucratic inefficiencies, and economic mismanagement issues that diminish the impact of government expenditures and U.S. assistance.

U.S. assistance in this sector will be implemented by USAID and the U.S. Department of State.

Economic Support Fund (ESF):

- **Good Governance:** FY 2012 resources will continue to support and expand efforts begun with FY 2010 assistance to improve provision of essential municipal services (water, sanitation, roads, etc.) and to promote citizen participation in local government decision-making. This program will work directly with authorities in the Punjab, Sindh, and KPK provincial governments and, if security allows, will be expanded to the FATA.

Since 2007, the U.S. Government has been assisting the GOP to implement its FATA Sustainable Development Plan, which seeks to increase the writ of the government in the FATA and to improve government services to FATA citizens. FY 2012 assistance will help local government institutions in FATA and KPK to develop the management capacity required to improve basic service delivery in an inclusive and democratic manner. Public service campaigns, peace jirgas, and citizen oversight will complement community infrastructure and cash for work programs to build legitimacy, promote tolerance, and tip public opinion scales away from extremists and toward GOP institutions.

- **Political Competition and Consensus Building:** FY 2012 assistance will help political parties to become more responsive to constituents, promote women and religious minorities in leadership roles, and undertake internal reforms. It also will enhance Pakistan's ability to conduct elections that meet international standards.
- **Civil Society:** Assistance in FY 2012 will continue to support the 5-year U.S. Gender Equity Program in Pakistan, which provides small grants to Pakistani NGOs and government agencies to strengthen the role of Pakistani women and girls by promoting gender equity in the civil, political, economic, and social realms; promoting women's rights; and working to end gender-based violence. Assistance also will support a 5-year small-grants program enabling civil society to advocate for policy reform and monitor government performance, increasing the transparency of the public sector. In addition, the U.S. Government will continue to implement the 5-year Ambassador's Fund, which provides small grants to support high-impact citizen-led community improvement initiatives across Pakistan.

Finally, the U.S. Government intends to continue to support a communications strategy that builds capacity in communications and promotes tolerance and moderate voices through activities such as strengthening the professional capacity of the media. The strategy will include programs that provide alternatives to extremist messaging and the U.S. Government will assist Federal and local governments in Pakistan to improve their press and public relations capacity.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): A functioning justice sector is critical to attracting investment, fighting corruption, and achieving long-term security and stability in Pakistan. FY 2012 assistance funds will expand assistance to Pakistan's prosecutors and sustain support to INL's corrections program - activities complementary to U.S. assistance to Pakistani law enforcement. Technical assistance programs will focus, in particular, on strengthening prosecutorial services, providing basic and more robust training to prosecutors, judges, and corrections management and staff.

- **Rule of Law:** FY 2012 INCLE funds will moderately expand INL's Rule of Law program. INL currently partners with the Department of Justice's Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development Assistance and Training, which includes staffing of an RLA position in Pakistan to engage in prosecutor and judicial training in Punjab and KPK. FY 2012 funds also will support a second RLA to expand training into Sindh and Balochistan. INL's RLA support, unlike the more narrowly- and Federally-focused support provided through NADR, develops a broad range of skills within the justice system and is focused on developing these skills throughout the provincial level justice system. Funds also will provide modest material support to prosecutors and judges, including legal texts, electronic subscriptions to legal databases, and minor office renovations for prosecutors.

FY 2012 funds will sustain corrections program, which supports the GOP in the management of a sustainable, humane, and effective correctional system. FY 2012 funds will be used to renovate a jail in KPK to provide the physical structure necessary to classify and separate prisoners in a secure and humane way. The renovation will also provide suitable space for NGOs providing services such as demand reduction, health, or skill development programs. This work complements ongoing corrections programs, which focus on training corrections officers from KPK, constructing a small corrections training academy adjacent to a KPK jail, and training a cadre of instructors. Jail renovations also will provide a suitable experiential training facility for the academy to provide hands-on development of the skills necessary to detain prisoners in a secure and humane fashion.

Investing in People

The inadequate quality and quantity of health and education services for Pakistan's rapidly growing population creates dissatisfaction and leaves disadvantaged portions of the population vulnerable to extremist exploitation. While the passage of the 18th amendment to the Constitution in FY 2010 devolved responsibility for the delivery of social services to the provincial level, it did not describe the way in which the transfer of authorities would take place. Therefore, part of the U.S. effort to improve the capacity of the GOP to deliver basic services and enhance government legitimacy will require assisting the provincial governments not only to increase access to and the quality of education and health services, but also to establish the most efficient and effective ways of managing those services over the long term.

Given the critical need and the reinforcing effect of a well-maintained health care system on a stable environment, investment in the health sector will continue to be a critical priority area. Uncurbed population growth coupled with poor tax revenue generation is severely hampering the GOP's ability to provide basic services to Pakistani citizens, which in turn increases instability and vulnerability to extremist exploitation. However, the 18th amendment provides an opportunity to work with the provincial governments and change the currently weak health care systems. The United States' focused health programs are aimed at enabling the provincial governments to refine the provision of health services, improve the management of the health care system, and ensure

widespread coverage in order to increase the Pakistanis' trust in their government's ability to provide basic services.

While the devolution of service delivery to the provinces will pose challenges, it also will provide an opportunity for the GOP to begin delivering health service in a more integrated and efficient manner. FY 2012 assistance will help provincial and district governments better to manage, administer, and deliver three key health services: family planning, safe motherhood, and immunizations. By focusing on these three simple, high impact, and cost-effective family health interventions, the U.S. Government can support the GOP to deliver immediate and highly effective services to Pakistani families, ensure a significant and sustainable improvement in the health of Pakistan's women and children, and contribute to strengthening the foundations of the health system. Ensuring that citizens have access to reliable, high quality health services is a significant contribution to a stable and democratic Pakistan.

U.S. assistance also will continue to improve efficiencies in the supply chain of health commodities; to provide equipment and basic commodities such as vaccines, contraceptives, and cold chain equipment; and to support targeted upgrades of specific health facilities. U.S. assistance will be coordinated and complementary to efforts underway among the GOP and key partners, including the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunizations, the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID), and relevant United Nations agencies engaged in health services and maternal and child health care.

Basic education enrollments in Pakistan are dismally low, with one-third of the current primary school-age population in Pakistan never attending school. Improving the education system is key to strengthening the legitimacy of a government and guarding against increased unemployment, stagnating economic growth, and vulnerability to extremist exploitation. The need for increased accountability and increased capacity in the education sector cannot be overstated. Given their new responsibilities under devolution, provincial governments need to improve the quality of basic and higher education and implement policies that increase and sustain enrollment. The United States aims to help local and provincial governments achieve this goal in coordination with and leveraging funding from the World Bank, DFID, and other major donors active in the sector.

Higher education programs also are critical to effective U.S. Economic Growth assistance. In higher education, the core challenge is to produce the educated human capital necessary to fuel economic development in Pakistan. Access to high quality tertiary education is inadequate, as highlighted by a 2007 United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) report that found that only 5 percent of the 17-23 age group in Pakistan have access to higher education. There are only enough seats for 20 percent of students who pass the university entrance exam.

U.S. assistance will be implemented by USAID and the U.S. Department of State.

Economic Support Fund (ESF):

- **Public Health Threats:** Funds will expand efforts to combat health threats by supporting the delivery of new vaccines and immunizations; bolstering the GOP's systems to collect, interpret, and act upon statistics on infectious and other diseases; improving human resource planning and capacity; and developing logistic and procurement systems for basic medical supplies. The U.S. Government will help the provincial governments increase their ability to manage, implement, and monitor immunization as part of an integrated health services delivery system.

- **Maternal and Child Health:** U.S. assistance will support provincial governments' ability to provide quality and accessible healthcare, support female health care, and develop logistic and procurement systems for basic medical supplies. Funding in FY 2012 will continue to train and build capacity of the Lady Health Workers, who are key to the healthcare delivery system at the provincial and district level. These women are often the first resource for providing neonatal, maternal, and child care, as well as nutrition counseling and commodity distribution to the local communities. In addition, funds will be used to build the technical and human capacity of provincial and district ministry officials.
- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health:** In addition to providing integrated technical and financial assistance, U.S. assistance will support the purchase and inventory of contraceptives and increase the capacity of local contraceptive manufacturers, as appropriate.
- **Basic Education:** U.S. assistance in FY 2012 will continue programs initiated with FY 2010 and FY 2011 funds to help provincial governments increase enrollment and improve the quality of education, especially for girls and minorities, in less-advantaged districts. The United States, in partnership with other donors, will work directly with the provincial and district governments in Punjab and Sindh, to rebuild, rehabilitate, and improve facilities of existing schools; empower communities to be involved in the basic education of their children; and improve and institutionalize teacher-training programs. Activities will focus on strengthening school management and building capacity to sustain reforms by providing technical assistance and training in budgeting, human resource development, textbook procurement, standardization of school improvement, data collection, and analysis. FY 2012 funds will continue to support the Pakistan Children's Television program, aimed at increasing literacy and numeracy skills and problem solving abilities, and encouraging tolerance among children.
- **Higher Education:** The goals of U.S. assistance in this sector are three-fold: improve the quality of Pakistani universities to make their graduates more competitive in the world economy, increase access to Pakistan's universities through scholarships to less-advantaged students, and establish Centers of Excellence in agriculture, water, and energy. The U.S. Government will continue supporting in-country scholarships and the United States-Pakistan Fulbright program. In close coordination with the Pakistan Higher Education Commission, USAID will partner with universities in the United States to develop Pakistani Centers of Excellence in sectors critical to economic growth and development. All programs will strive to enhance the capacity of faculty to conduct world-class applied research and teaching, and scholarships to increase student access.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS):

- **HIV/AIDS:** Pakistan will receive funding to support the National HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief. Funds will support close partnerships with Pakistani NGOs and Pakistan's National and Provincial AIDS Control Programs to slow the increase of HIV transmission in Pakistan. U.S. assistance will be implemented by USAID.

Economic Growth

Pakistan's economic challenges, particularly energy shortages and lack of jobs, contribute to frustration among the Pakistani public, constrain Pakistan's economic growth, and threaten

Pakistan's long-term stability. Inflation is predicted to reach 15 percent in 2011, compared with GDP growth of just 2.5 percent. Food insecurity affected nearly half of the population in 2009, and is likely to be worse after the 2010 floods. The country's economy, industry, and ability to attract investment are plagued by rolling brownouts. Only 55 percent of the population has access to modern energy services. The goal of the U.S. Economic Growth Strategy is to prevent instability by creating jobs and increasing incomes through broad-based, inclusive growth, which will give Pakistanis confidence in their future and lessen their susceptibility to the influence of extremists. To achieve economic growth in Pakistan, the U.S. Government will promote fiscal stability through the implementation of key policy reforms, especially those affecting the energy sector; strengthen private sector growth through policy reform, innovative financing, increased firm-level productivity, and improved agricultural technology; and support infrastructure development coupled with better management practices and adequate revenue sources to sustain and expand services in the future.

The energy sector, crucial to sustained economic growth, is the first priority for U.S. assistance to Pakistan. To address Pakistan's energy needs, the United States is investing in energy and water storage infrastructure, and supporting policy and management improvements in the power sector. To ensure that public and private investments in the energy sector are lasting, U.S. assistance will also support the GOP's efforts to implement macroeconomic policy and structural reforms, particularly in the energy and water, financial management, and trade areas, that will increase revenue for self-financing operations, enable business development, and promote private sector investment and competitiveness in the long term. Agriculture, which accounts for 25 percent of GDP and directly employs more than 44 percent of the population, is another priority area for U.S. assistance. Agriculture programs will support improved technologies, including high-efficiency irrigation to conserve water, and enhance productivity in the most profitable value chains. Private sector programs will complement the agriculture programs by facilitating greater access to innovative financing mechanisms, improving marketability of Pakistani goods, and enabling women-run businesses to enter the broader market.

U.S. assistance represents a whole-of-government approach in this sector, and may be implemented through the coordinated efforts of USAID, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the U.S. Department of State, the U.S. Department of Commerce, the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC), and the U.S. Trade and Development Agency (TDA).

Economic Support Fund (ESF):

- **Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth:** The GOP has made significant progress towards economic reform, but the path remains long and challenging. U.S. assistance will help the GOP implement key reforms, including expanded tax revenue collection and improved tax policy, enhanced budget and expenditure planning to improve fiscal discipline, improved transparency of customs collection, liberalization of trade policy, and reduced subsidies and other market-distorting regulations in key sectors like energy and agriculture. U.S. assistance also will support civil society and private-sector organizations, including think tanks and business groups, who advocate for economic reforms.
- **Trade and Investment:** U.S. assistance will continue to support the Ministry of Commerce and the Federal Board of Revenue Customs to improve border management practices and general trade policy and implement the Pakistan-Afghanistan Transit Trade Agreement. Assistance will continue to support the enhancement of infrastructure at border crossings and prepare for the implementation of the proposed Reconstruction Opportunity Zone in the border areas, pending authorization. These have potential to increase the revenue collection of the GOP; foster private-sector-led growth, especially in the most

disenfranchised areas of Pakistan; and stabilize the border areas through increased job opportunities and a legitimate trade sector.

- **Infrastructure:** Rolling power blackouts constrain economic development and contribute to political and economic instability. These shortages have been caused in part by ineffective pricing policies, which serve as a disincentive for private companies to build additional capacity. Power supply interruptions, often lasting 10 to 12 hours on many days, have led to riots in cities across the country. Economically, the power-sector debt is enormous, costing the GOP billions of dollars in energy subsidies and contributing to a growing budget deficit that requires increased borrowing from the central bank and private banks, crowds out private sector borrowing, and forces the GOP to cut back its development, health, and education spending.

The donor community cannot solve Pakistan's energy crisis, but it can assist the GOP in addressing the issue. The GOP, the U.S. Government, and other international donors - led by the Friends of Democratic Pakistan - worked together to finalize an Energy Sector Task Force report in 2010 that sets out a solid plan for resolving the energy crisis. There is broad international consensus that the energy problems can be solved by a policy environment that encourages private investment in power generation and in domestic energy resource development (e.g., oil, gas, hydropower, wind), implementation of needed reforms and improvements in institutional and commercial performance, and simultaneous investments in power generation, natural gas production, distribution, and access. The United States' major competitive advantage is its broad and deep experience with assisting countries to design and implement major energy sector reforms. USAID has extensive energy-sector-reform experience in the former Soviet Union, Asia, and Latin America, as well as contractual vehicles that can mobilize skilled assistance providers.

Beginning with FY 2009 assistance, the United States has embarked on a multiphase signature energy program to address problems in this sector. Phase I combined power plant repairs and efficiency improvements to add approximately 500 megawatts of power to the grid with programs to reform the power distribution companies so that they become more financially self-sufficient and improve the investment climate of the sector as a whole. Phase II is assisting the Water and Power Development Authority to complete two multipurpose dam projects located in the underdeveloped areas of FATA and Gilgit-Balistan that will provide benefits of electricity generation, flood control, and water storage for irrigation and domestic use for villages downstream. These 2 dam projects will generate 35 megawatts in electricity, store water to irrigate 245,000 total acres, control flooding, and provide water for domestic use.

In FY 2012, the United States will implement Phase III, which is planned to commence in FY 2011. The Phase III program will continue to invest in key energy infrastructure and expand support for implementing policy and commercial reforms to attract public- and private-sector investment into the fuel and power supply and distribution systems, and leverage Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) and private-sector funds with U.S. funds from OPIC and USAID for key projects. The U.S. Government will provide technical assistance to the GOP to support restructuring and reform of the energy sector including the design of appropriate social safety nets and capacity building for key institutions (policy makers, planners, regulators, and implementers), leading to greater efficiency and higher quality customer service, better sector and business management, increased political support for reforms, and full cost recovery. Pricing reforms will support investment, increase self-financing for the sector to maintain and expand services,

and reduce overdependence on the GOP budget. These reform efforts are particularly effective when combined with the other arms of the U.S. Government (e.g., OPIC financing, TDA feasibility studies) and can facilitate the investment from the MDBs and the private sector.

High-impact U.S. Government-GOP projects will involve leveraging investments and cofinancing from the GOP, private sector, and international financial institutions. However, if cofinancing opportunities are slow to materialize and will lead to significant project delays, the United States will fully fund key projects as necessary.

In addition, FY 2012 assistance will support the transport and energy sector in the FATA and other vulnerable areas to enhance stabilization and strengthen economic opportunities. The military operations launched in 2009 succeeded in retaking control of much of the FATA; however, this control is fragile and reversible, and even more threatened since the 2010 flooding devastated homes and livelihoods in these vulnerable areas. The FATA/KPK Stabilization Program will help lay the foundation for sustainable development through improvements in roads, water, irrigation and power, support to commercial agriculture, trade, and private sector investment.

- **Agriculture:** U.S. assistance to Pakistan complements the GOP's National Poverty Reduction Strategy, which emphasizes agriculture as the key driver of job growth in predominantly rural districts and recognizes its potential as a force-multiplier for growth in the economy as a whole. Investment in agriculture has potential to create a large number of jobs that can benefit small farmers and small- and medium-sized business, as well as increase incomes in poor and vulnerable populations. This also will benefit women in Pakistan, who constitute a large portion of small farmers and the informal workforce. Agriculture-led economic growth increases food security and provides Pakistan's large rural population with a greater stake in a stable and democratic Pakistan. Low agricultural productivity could be vastly improved with market development and increased access to modern technologies, fostered by an improved policy environment. In FY 2012, the United States will build on existing programs and will focus on improving productivity, processing and packaging, building cold chain systems, establishing market linkages, and product diversification - all of which are identified as having great impact for job creation, income generation, and GDP growth. Assistance also will support farmer organizations to improve linkages between farmers and business service providers, increasing access to finance and modern equipment. U.S. assistance will continue to support the GOP's investment in high-efficiency irrigation infrastructure in order to improve agricultural productivity and access to water in remote areas.
- **Private-Sector Competitiveness:** With FY 2012 assistance, the United States will expand efforts to bolster the business community and create jobs in Pakistan, which are critical to stability as well as long-term development. Assistance will strengthen commercial and scientific linkages between the United States and Pakistan, and integrate Pakistan more fully into the global market. Assistance will support improved workforce development systems and increased access to finance by encouraging the banking sector to lend to small- and medium-sized enterprises, and finance the adoption of new technologies and management practices, particularly in areas vulnerable to extremism. Programs also will target women-run microenterprises, helping build financial literacy and forging stronger links to profitable markets.

Pending authorization, in FY 2012, the United States will contribute to a new United States-Pakistan Enterprise Fund that will drive investment in the private sector in Pakistan. Enterprise Funds have proven to be fiscally sound U.S. assistance investments; some of those established in Eastern Europe increased in value during their life spans, and have returned proceeds to the U.S. Treasury.

Humanitarian Assistance

As demonstrated by the crisis that emerged from Pakistan's counterinsurgency efforts in 2009 and the devastating flooding that took place throughout August and September of 2010, the Pakistani people have the resilience and strength to rebuild their lives after severe devastation. The United States remains committed to working with the international community and Pakistani officials to save lives and alleviate suffering for populations affected by natural disasters and ongoing military operations in Pakistan.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): U.S. assistance will continue to support the provision of food and non-food relief in the wake of natural disasters or damages caused by military operations. The United States will continue to support GOP efforts to provide Pakistani citizens the capital and supplies required to rebuild their livelihoods, and will provide technical assistance to the GOP agencies responsible for relief and reconstruction.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: Pakistan has embarked on a difficult and lengthy path towards political and economic reforms, but needs ongoing support from the international community to stay the course. Various factors - particularly extremism and security challenges, frequent natural disasters, the GOP's budget shortfall, and the devolution of authorities to the provinces - complicated the implementation and monitoring of international assistance programs. These challenges underscored the importance of designing programs that fostered community and third-party oversight, in addition to the traditional monitoring activities. These additions to USAID monitoring efforts have helped track expenditures and results. U.S. performance assessments included program audits, post-award audits, impact evaluations, third-party monitoring, site visits, an annual portfolio review, and quarterly pipeline reviews.

In particular, regular program audits have aided program performance and accountability. Department of State and USAID Inspectors General (IGs), the U.S. Government Accountability Office, the Pakistan Auditor General, and Pakistani accounting firms conducted audits, as appropriate. The USAID IG also oversaw the conduct of periodic financial and compliance audits, provided training and oversight to Pakistani certified public accounting firms, and oversaw and approved all locally performed audits. Notably, the IG has worked directly with the Pakistani Government's Supreme Audit Institute to help ensure the Supreme Audit Institute's audits of Pakistani Government entities managing U.S. funds fully meet U.S. Government regulatory and accountability standards. Moreover, USAID based its selection of implementing organizations for post-award audits on pre-award assessments of the potential contractor's ability to manage U.S. Government funds, as well as assessments of actual performance.

USAID also conducted program impact evaluations at the closeout of flagship programs. Some flagship programs, like maternal and child health, were closed out in the anticipation of partnering with the GOP directly. These best practices will be used in USAID's new partnership with the Pakistani public health sector.

In 2010, when the security environment permitted, USAID Islamabad staff visited flood relief and recovery project sites, and USAID provincial teams in Peshawar, Karachi, and Lahore continue to visit projects and assess progress in their regions. USAID also used third-party monitoring effort for flood relief. USAID worked through local Pakistani firms in Sindh, Balochistan, KPK, and Punjab to verify, monitor, and document flood relief progress. These partnerships made it possible, in a difficult operating environment, for USAID to receive first-hand accounts of project challenges and successes.

USAID also conducted an annual portfolio review and quarterly pipeline reviews in FY 2010.

In the Department of State, INL continually looks for opportunities to improve upon its ability to track commodity and infrastructure assistance, which requires on-site inspections, GOP quarterly reporting, and day-to-day contact with GOP counterparts. Through end-use monitoring by locally employed staff, INL is able to determine where assistance is best received and utilized, as well as where shortcomings exist. This level of scrutiny influences future programmatic and budgetary choices. The forthcoming installation of new and improved end-use monitoring software, as well as training for local staff, will allow for greater enhancement of INL's existing end-use monitoring system. The Department of State also will continue to work in coordination with the Department of Defense to monitor the progress of capacity-development efforts funded through its security assistance funding streams.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID based budget and programmatic choices on the results of performance and financial assessments. Through IG and pre- and post-award audits, USAID determined future activities through an analysis of contractor performance as specified in USAID programming policy.

Impact evaluations played a key role in the transition to government-to-government project planning. For instance, USAID's flagship maternal and child health program-impact evaluation offered up best practices by a former implementing partner that will now benefit Pakistan's public health sector. USAID will use these best practices as it works with Pakistani public health officials to design joint interventions. Independent Pakistani monitoring specialists verified and documented emergency flood-relief implementation. This effort is now informing how USAID will move forward with flood recovery work. Site visits by USAID staff helped inform management of the challenges facing Pakistanis. For example, in the first month of emergency flood-relief activities, a USAID activity manager was present at food distribution points throughout Punjab and realized that beyond food, the people also needed livestock, healthcare, and shelter. Due to this observation, USAID agreed to broaden the food distribution activity to ensure Pakistani needs were fully met. Recent portfolio and pipeline reviews also aided in identifying bottlenecks in implementation.

For law enforcement and security programs, performance indicators such as the number of flight hours flown by the Ministry of Interior 50th Squadron, levels of militant-initiated violence, increased numbers of law enforcement and security forces officers who have successfully completed training, the progress of infrastructure projects, and the numbers of addicts receiving treatment as a result of U.S. assistance will be continually monitored. Progress across these indicators and others will weigh heavily in future funding decisions.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: With FY 2012 assistance, the U.S. Government intends to draw on insights gained by monitoring and evaluation and performance reviews to guide project choices and budgetary decisions. USAID will continue to work closely with Department of State and USAID IGs, the U.S. Government Accountability Office, the Pakistan Auditor

General, and Pakistani accounting firms to conduct audits, as appropriate. The United States expects FY 2012 assistance to help the GOP improve the lives of its citizens, particularly by providing a more efficient and accessible energy sector, a more productive agricultural market, and more accessible, higher-quality social services. Performance monitoring indications of how activities are effectively contributing to the achievement of these goals will continue to impact budgetary decisions.

Sri Lanka

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Sri Lanka continues to recover from nearly three decades of conflict. Although the country's 26-year-long civil war ended in 2009, expected peace dividends have been slow to follow. People in the conflict-affected areas of the north and east continue to struggle to meet their basic human security needs. The minority-dominated north and east and the Sinhalese in neighboring provinces remain poor and marginalized, and lack access to services. In FY 2012, U.S. assistance will focus on facilitating reconciliation and development in these underserved regions that incorporate all communities. Nationally, U.S. assistance will modernize the legal system, build counterterrorism capacity, contribute to demining efforts, strengthen border control, and develop future military leaders with training and exposure to human rights issues in Sri Lanka. In the north and east, the U.S. Government will focus on promoting human rights and land tenure for returnees, strengthening democratic institutions through citizen participation, and developing local economies.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	12,100	29,903	*	22,239
Development Assistance	9,900	9,900	*	15,994
Food for Peace Title II	0	17,822	*	0
Foreign Military Financing	1,000	1,000	*	500
International Military Education and Training	750	731	*	695
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	0	0	*	1,600
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	450	450	*	3,450
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	12,100	29,903	*	22,239

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Sri Lanka	29,903	*	22,239
1 Peace and Security	3,681	*	9,245
Development Assistance	1,500	*	3,800
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	*	2,500
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,500	*	1,300
Foreign Military Financing	1,000	*	500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000	*	500
International Military Education and Training	731	*	695
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	731	*	695

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	0	*	800
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	*	800
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	450	*	3,450
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	450	*	450
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	*	3,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	3,710	*	4,582
Development Assistance	3,710	*	3,782
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,350	*	1,782
2.2 Good Governance	860	*	1,000
2.4 Civil Society	1,500	*	1,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	0	*	800
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	*	800
4 Economic Growth	4,690	*	8,412
Development Assistance	4,690	*	8,412
4.5 Agriculture	1,241	*	912
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,949	*	6,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	500	*	1,500
5 Humanitarian Assistance	17,822	*	0
Food for Peace Title II	17,822	*	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	17,822	*	0

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Sri Lanka	29,903	*	22,239
1 Peace and Security	3,681	*	9,245
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	450	*	450
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,731	*	7,495
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,500	*	1,300
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	3,710	*	4,582
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,350	*	2,582
2.2 Good Governance	860	*	1,000
2.4 Civil Society	1,500	*	1,000
4 Economic Growth	4,690	*	8,412
4.5 Agriculture	1,241	*	912
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,949	*	6,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	500	*	1,500
5 Humanitarian Assistance	17,822	*	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	17,822	*	0
of which: Objective 6	992	*	1,629
6.1 Program Design and Learning	694	*	639
6.2 Administration and Oversight	298	*	990

Peace and Security

The end of Sri Lanka's 26-year secessionist war with the terrorist organization Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam in May 2009 provided the country with opportunities for national and ethnic reconciliation, political reform, and economic renewal. Although the war has ended, the underlying drivers of the conflict continue to divide communities, civil society, and political parties throughout the country. U.S. assistance seeks 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 Government of Sri Lanka (GSL)'s counterterrorism, port and border security, civilian authority, and demining capabilities.

Development Assistance (DA): U.S. assistance programs will continue to support an ongoing flexible, field-based small-grants program that partners with community-based organizations and local authorities on community-driven transitional initiatives. Based on lessons learned from the past year, new stabilization initiatives will capitalize on windows of opportunity, focus on restoring the communities' trust in the government, and help establish a platform for sustainable long-term development. Small-grants activities will range from small-scale infrastructure rehabilitation to vocational training and support for livelihoods. In addition, U.S. assistance will complement demining activities undertaken by Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related programs. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will collaborate with the GSL under its National Mine Action Strategy by building indigenous capacity in support of demining and mine-action-related initiatives.

Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation programs will provide technical assistance, training, and program support to minority-led and women-led civil society organizations across the country. U.S. assistance responds to a request from the GSL to expand USAID's successful local government capacity-building program in the Eastern Province to other parts of the country. USAID will support the process of citizen participation with local government and the provincial council in the Northern Province. With FY 2012 resources, the program will expand to provinces bordering the conflict regions.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): FMF resources will build on previous U.S.-funded training and equipment assistance to the Sri Lankan Army Humanitarian Demining Unit to increase its humanitarian demining capacity and strengthen its partnership with international nongovernmental demining units. In the longer term, the United States seeks a successful continuation of military transition from combat operations and internal security to eventual increased participation in peacekeeping and possibly coalition operations. Programs will assist in improving Sri Lanka's capacity to conduct humanitarian demining operations. Humanitarian demining experience is a sought-after niche capability in the international security community, and Sri Lanka will eventually be able to utilize its extensive experience in the sector to contribute to international peacekeeping operations.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): FY 2012 IMET funds for Sri Lanka will be used to address critical post-conflict topics including security sector reform and civil-military relations through a spectrum of engagements with officials from the Ministry of External Affairs, Ministry of Finance, police, and other institutions patterned on the success of traditional professional military education. U.S. assistance will capitalize on relationships with and sustain the efforts of organizations such as the Asia-Pacific Center for Strategic Studies, the Near East South Asia Center for Strategic Studies, National Defense University, and the Center for Civil-Military Relations. Sri Lankan involvement in U.S.-sponsored and -hosted multilateral courses and seminars involving post-conflict topics adds considerable authenticity and currency to such curricula.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): In FY 2012, INCLE funds will support the establishment of a professional police force capable of significantly supporting political reconciliation and re-establishing normalcy. In particular, the police need to gain the trust of minority communities and improve investigative capacity to prevent an increase in crime, including sexual assaults, which are common in post-conflict situations. On security-sector reform, U.S. assistance will focus on building the capacity of the police forces, including police prosecutors. New programs will address identified gaps in the law enforcement sector, and will enhance capabilities and technical competence through a police professionalism program focused on governance, community policing, capacity building, and managing organizational change in order to meet international standards.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related programs (NADR): Programming in FY 2012 will include support for Sri Lanka's trade and border control systems, as well as strategic humanitarian demining efforts in the country.

Working through the Department of State's Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) program, U.S. assistance will support GSL efforts to combat weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and promote international nonproliferation. The EXBS program aims to help the GSL establish or enhance strategic trade control systems, including border control capabilities, to prevent the spread of WMD and the transfer of advanced conventional weapons. U.S. assistance also will support activities involving development of regulations and procedures to implement comprehensive export-control legislation, capacity building for the newly formed Sri Lankan Coast Guard in maritime law enforcement and port security, and expansion of governmental capacity to control dual-use exports to include the development of domestic control lists.

Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform programming will include support for demining work. There were reportedly 1.6 million landmines in Northern Province in an area of 3,340 square miles at the end of the civil war. To date, demining efforts have resulted in 366,870 mines being cleared, leaving the country with an estimated 1.23 million mines still to be cleared. Mine clearance is a major obstacle to the resettlement of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and reconstruction and recovery. Mine clearance also is a prerequisite for both economic development and a lasting peace and security. U.S. assistance will support Sri Lanka's National Mine Action Program, initiated in 2002, to create an environment free of mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) in support of the resettlement and development programs through the creation of the National Mine Action Center in 2010.

The United States will assist in funding a critical gap that would otherwise compel many of the demining international and local nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) to scale down their operations, threatening the continuity of mine clearance operations in the north. Programs with NGOs will continue both non-technical and technical surveys, mapping, marking, clearance, and community mine-action liaison. Additionally, U.S. assistance will provide mine-risk education for returning IDPs, including activities that seek to reduce the risk of injury from landmines and ERW by raising awareness, education, and training.

Governing Justly and Democratically

FY 2012 assistance will implement a strategy to engage with the civilian population, establish peaceful ways for minorities to address interests and grievances, and support the institutions of local and regional government. U.S. assistance will support the justice sector and human rights organizations. Programs will target the critical institutions of governance in Sri Lanka, with a focus on the northern and eastern provinces, and will strengthen civil society organizations in those areas.

Development Assistance (DA): Rule-of-law and human rights programs will develop legal and management education programs for judges and other legal officials in partnership with a state judicial college in the United States, improve the Ministry of Justice's capacity to manage its cases, and provide language, management, and information technology training for legal officials. In FY 2012, the U.S. Government will support legal aid programs and assistance for returnees in the north and east, including the replacement of identification cards, which are critical for exercising citizenship, preserving safety, and protecting individual rights.

Good-governance programs will continue the expanded partnership with the Ministry of Provincial Councils and Local Government to provide technical assistance and training for 43 local authorities in both the eastern and northern provinces. U.S. assistance will continue to support the Official Languages Department's program to train and assign language teachers in the north to build the language skills of local officials in both of Sri Lanka's official languages. Building bilingual capacity for local officials also will support a key initial finding of the GSL's Lessons Learnt and Reconciliation Commission. U.S. assistance also will support the capacity of decentralized institutions, including district land registries and the Divisional Secretary's Offices, which manage state-sponsored land allocation programs across the country.

Civil society programs will support the rebuilding of traditional civil society organizations in areas of the country where minority communities have historically been underserved. The focus on traditional civil society (cooperative societies, trade unions, rural development societies) is important because these organizations have the strongest track record of sustainability and the highest levels of citizen participation. These programs complement activities supported under the Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation Program Area. This strategy enables the United States to promote interethnic relations by networking these organizations with partners across the country. Finally, the strategy links democracy and governance with the Economic Growth programs through support for civil society organizations, which play an important role in promoting economic security in the region.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): Assistance will focus on deficits in the Sri Lankan judicial system. Many suspects are held for years awaiting trial, the conviction rate is only 6 percent, and punishment for convicted criminals is inconsistent. In FY 2012, U.S. assistance will focus on the following three areas: establishing sentencing guidelines to ensure uniform justice, criminal-prosecution training to increase the capacity of prosecutors so that the system can be more effective in convicting suspects who have committed crimes, and translation of domestic and international law materials into Tamil, so that the Tamil minority community know their rights, attorneys are empowered to advocate for their clients, and the confidence of the Tamil community in the judicial system is increased. This package of U.S. assistance should substantially improve the functioning of the judicial system, addressing a key issue in post-conflict Sri Lanka.

Economic Growth

Sri Lanka's growth was constrained by three decades of conflict, despite the country's highly educated population. The end of armed conflict provides an opportunity for the country to embark on reforms and work with the private sector to establish a more dynamic and vibrant economy. Sri Lanka's economic growth has been highly uneven, with most of it concentrated in the western province. In the rest of the country, GDP growth has remained at around half of that of the western province, while poverty rates also have remained relatively high; vast areas in the north and east that had been neglected for nearly a quarter-century stand to receive a considerable injection of private sector investment due to the end of the conflict.

Development Assistance (DA): With the objective of sustaining peace through equitable distribution of economic growth across the lines of geography, ethnicity, and gender, U.S. assistance will focus programs in conflict-affected areas of the north and east. Programs will specifically target the most vulnerable populations and provide the stimulus for economic growth through partnerships that will increase private investment, enhance productivity, create new jobs, improve management and production practices, upgrade workforce skills, and expand market access.

Agricultural programs will strive to increase the number of farmers and processors introduced to new technology and training, and that adopt such technology and best practices. Programs will primarily provide training and technical assistance, support delivery and improvement of agricultural and technical services in targeted regional value chains, and support information and communication technology designed for the agriculture sector. U.S. assistance will build the capacity of organizations to improve value chain performance and upgrade logistical support including transportation, storage, processing, and post-harvest handling facilities for the agricultural sector.

Private-sector competitiveness programs will scale up U.S. assistance to accelerate private sector investment in the conflict-affected provinces. The programs will improve management practices and increase the competitiveness of business in Sri Lanka's conflict-affected eastern and northern provinces through enhanced technology adoption and management practices, and expanded access to markets. Using public-private business alliances and small investments of U.S. assistance, the United States will incentivize business expansion, creating job opportunities for people affected by the conflict. U.S.-supported programs also will assist the workforce to acquire knowledge and skills to respond better to the labor market needs, and will extend technical assistance to the GSL to build the capacity of both provincial and central government officers to make the business environment more conducive to private sector.

Economic opportunity programs will assist microenterprises to participate in the market and benefit from new businesses that will be established in the north and east. U.S. assistance programs will link microenterprises to domestic and export markets through sub-contracting arrangements with established companies, which will significantly increase their productivity and income-generation opportunities.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: Grantees and contractors use performance management plans to determine performance indicators, set baselines and targets, collect data, monitor progress, and report results towards achieving program goals. USAID conducts biannual portfolio implementation reviews to assess program status, review past progress, and plan future actions. The Mission examines results indicators, and scrutinizes financial management pipelines to pinpoint shortfalls and challenges requiring remedial action.

Evaluations and assessments also are conducted on an as-needed basis to assess program impact, effectiveness, and sustainability to inform decision-making and improve performance. Procurement plans are monitored on a quarterly basis to inform the planning of new programs or to realign budget items. In FY 2011, the Mission will conduct a mid-term evaluation of the Volunteers for Economic Growth Alliance program.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: In FY 2010, the Mission carried out assessments in rule-of-law and land tenure. Both assessments contributed to the Mission's strategy under democracy and governance. In addition, the land tenure assessment had implications for programs across the Mission's portfolio, including the Connecting Regional Economies, Supporting Regional Governance, and Reintegration and Stabilization of the East and North projects. Together, these projects seek to promote stabilization through development assistance, and this assessment informed the Mission's decision-making with respect to the complex land-related development challenges in Sri Lanka.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: In FY 2012, USAID will initiate a new justice sector program that will build capacity of judges and other legal professionals with a focus on the north and east, impacting the "Number of Justice Sector Personnel that Received USG Training" indicator. Building on a successful partnership model in revitalizing the north and east, a portion of the FY 2012 funding will be directed toward private-sector competitiveness and economic opportunity programs that are expected to boost indicators such as "Number of people gaining employment or better employment as a result of participation in USG-funded workforce development programs," and "Number of micro enterprises participating in USG-assisted value chains."

Tajikistan

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Tajikistan is a critical partner in the United States Government's efforts to bring stability to the South and Central Asia region. Its own stability, however, is undermined by a poorly managed border, heavy reliance on remittances, widespread corruption, and food and energy shortages that are likely to continue for many years. U.S. assistance to improve counternarcotics, border security, and law-enforcement agencies' performance, strengthen local government, improve health services, reform the education system, and increase food security is key to improving Tajikistan's role as a bulwark against regional threats such as extremism, radicalization, terrorism, and drugs. The FY 2012 request includes significant resources under the Economic Growth Objective to help address chronic food and electricity shortages that threaten to destabilize Tajikistan. Funding at the requested 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 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	48,299	57,972	*	45,025
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	42,500	42,500	*	38,751
Food for Peace Title II	0	9,817	*	0
Foreign Military Financing	1,500	1,500	*	800
Global Health and Child Survival - State	524	524	*	524
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	1,450	1,450	*	2,700
International Military Education and Training	600	456	*	600
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,725	1,725	*	1,650
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	48,299	57,972	*	45,025

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Tajikistan	57,972	*	45,025
1 Peace and Security	10,497	*	11,310
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	6,816	*	8,260
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,945	*	5,710
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	1,614	*	1,500
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,257	*	1,050
Foreign Military Financing	1,500	*	800
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,500	*	800
International Military Education and Training	456	*	600
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	456	*	600

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,725	*	1,650
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	750	*	750
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	975	*	900
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	7,758	*	6,775
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	7,758	*	6,775
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,597	*	500
2.2 Good Governance	2,538	*	4,275
2.4 Civil Society	2,623	*	2,000
3 Investing in People	11,357	*	12,909
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	9,383	*	9,685
3.1 Health	7,000	*	5,040
3.2 Education	2,383	*	4,645
Global Health and Child Survival - State	524	*	524
3.1 Health	524	*	524
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	1,450	*	2,700
3.1 Health	1,450	*	2,700
4 Economic Growth	17,243	*	12,781
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	17,243	*	12,781
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,104	*	0
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,385	*	0
4.3 Financial Sector	1,104	*	0
4.4 Infrastructure	900	*	1,221
4.5 Agriculture	12,750	*	11,560
5 Humanitarian Assistance	11,117	*	1,250
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	1,300	*	1,250
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,300	*	500
5.2 Disaster Readiness	0	*	750
Food for Peace Title II	9,817	*	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	9,817	*	0

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Tajikistan	57,972	*	45,025
1 Peace and Security	10,497	*	11,310
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	750	*	750
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	975	*	900
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,901	*	7,110
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	1,614	*	1,500
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,257	*	1,050
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	7,758	*	6,775
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,597	*	500

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
2.2 Good Governance	2,538	*	4,275
2.4 Civil Society	2,623	*	2,000
3 Investing in People	11,357	*	12,909
3.1 Health	8,974	*	8,264
3.2 Education	2,383	*	4,645
4 Economic Growth	17,243	*	12,781
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,104	*	0
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,385	*	0
4.3 Financial Sector	1,104	*	0
4.4 Infrastructure	900	*	1,221
4.5 Agriculture	12,750	*	11,560
5 Humanitarian Assistance	11,117	*	1,250
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	11,117	*	500
5.2 Disaster Readiness	0	*	750
of which: Objective 6	4,415	*	4,488
6.1 Program Design and Learning	322	*	277
6.2 Administration and Oversight	4,093	*	4,211

Peace and Security

While Tajikistan has had more than a decade of peace and stability since its civil war, the conflict in the fall of 2010 in the Rasht Valley served as a reminder of the country's still-unstable security situation. Border control remains a major challenge due to a difficult security situation in northern Afghanistan, poor Tajik Government (GOTI) interagency cooperation, inexperience and inadequate capacity, and the harsh terrain. The U.S. Government will help the GOTI maintain peace and security by focusing assistance resources on counterterrorism, counternarcotics, border management, security sector reform, and combating the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD).

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): Assistance programs implemented by the U.S. Department of State strengthen security, border control, and counternarcotics efforts through police reform, including community policing, specialized training, and infrastructure renovation projects. Specific Department of State projects will renovate and equip police training facilities, provide forensics and police equipment, and improve coordination among drug-control related agencies in Tajikistan and the region. AEECA law enforcement funding for FY 2012 also will support crosscutting rule-of-law objectives by strengthening the legal sector's ability to investigate, prosecute, and dismantle transnational organized crime structures and corruption. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Department of State 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 Tajikistan Ministry of Defense and the National Guard will continue to support more professional and capable ground forces. Reforms to the defense establishment will result in a force prepared to cooperate with United States and North Atlantic Treaty Organization forces in peacekeeping and other multilateral operations.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): Assistance for FY 2012 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-guard, customs, and other security agencies operate effectively to prevent illicit trafficking in narcotics and WMD technology, and the movement of terrorists across Tajikistan's borders. FY 2012 funding for the Department of State's Export Control and Related Border Security Program will increase GOTI capabilities 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

Tajikistan's democratic institutions are weak in civil rights, media freedom, judicial independence, government accountability, and civil liberties.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): Programs funded by the Department of State and USAID will work to improve the legal and regulatory framework for nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and media operations, and promote a wider range of mechanisms for citizens to express their views. Department of State programs will support administration of law and access to justice objectives through legal education activities in government schools, continue a legal defense program for indigent defendants, and monitor implementation of recent criminal legislation. USAID programs will increase the ability of local governments to provide services that respond to the needs of their citizens. One key local government service that needs improvement is the provision of drinking water; USAID will help local governments expand and improve this vital service. To protect civil liberties, the United States will provide access to legal information and advice, especially for emerging NGOs and independent media. USAID programs will strengthen the capacity of NGOs, foster youth leadership and civic volunteerism, and promote democratic activism to increase national and local government accountability. Political pluralism and citizen participation in politics in preparation for the 2013 Presidential election also will be a priority. Through advocacy and public outreach, the United States will promote the rule of law, with a focus on improving the criminal justice system and reaching out to marginalized communities. The United States also will provide increased access to objective news and information through a regional satellite television feed and the Internet.

Investing in People

Tajikistan's needs in health and education are severe, and threaten to jeopardize progress in meeting other priority objectives. Resources requested to combat tuberculosis and address maternal and child health in the Assistance to Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia (AEECA) and Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) accounts are coordinated to support consolidated USAID programming to address these issues. Health activities under this heading will support the principles of the GHI, improving health outcomes by working with partner countries to build a sustainable response by investing in health systems and promoting innovation. Projects under this Objective are closely coordinated with projects undertaken by other bilateral and multilateral donors.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): U.S. programs will build on previous progress with the GOTI on health-sector reform and improving financing for basic healthcare services. The programs will improve the quality of services and health education, increase community involvement, and strengthen local capacity.

- **Tuberculosis (TB):** U.S. assistance will seek to help better integrate the Tajikistan TB program into routine primary healthcare to identify new cases and ensure proper treatment and follow-up. This program is also funded with Global Health and Child Survival resources.
- **Maternal and Child Health (MCH):** U.S. efforts will use internationally recognized evidence-based medicine standards to improve the quality of MCH clinical practices and assist the government with national rollout of a safe motherhood program. The program will focus on facility infection prevention and work to promote community organization involvement in MCH issues.
- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health:** U.S. assistance will be focused on expanding access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and information and reproductive health care on a sustainable basis.
- **Basic Education:** USAID investments in education will help the GOTI reform basic education and expand access to quality primary and secondary education. USAID will promote the use of interactive and student-centered methods, the introduction of effective student assessment methods, greater involvement of teachers in curriculum reforms, addressing teacher shortages, and the use of transparent and efficient school finance and management systems.
- **Higher Education:** USAID will work to improve the quality, effectiveness of, and access to higher education.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS): Funding 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 problems of infection prevention and control. Increased HIV/AIDS resources requested through the Central Asia Regional budget will augment activities that strengthen care and treatment systems in Tajikistan.

- **Linkages with the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief:** Tajikistan will receive significant support to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs and to support orphans and vulnerable children.
- **Tuberculosis (TB):** GHCS-funded efforts will complement AEECA-funded efforts to improve health outcomes related to TB.

Economic Growth

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. Chronic food and electricity shortages threaten to destabilize Tajikistan. As part of Feed the Future (FTF), USAID will support the GOTI to design and implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): 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 FTF will address food shortages by increasing agricultural productivity and improving access to inputs such as seeds,

fertilizer, and irrigation systems. The United States will help design and implement a country-led, comprehensive food-security strategy to help Tajikistan's farmers increase their production and profits, lifting rural incomes and food security. 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, in some cases, almost doubled their income as a result of these innovations. The requested level of funding will allow the United States to reach 30,000 households that rely on income from agricultural production but face shortages in water, seeds, fertilizer, and livestock supplies. In addition to providing 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 and other value-chain improvements. USAID also will support improvements in the business environment that will facilitate increased trade and investment in agriculture. Additional assistance will build community-level resilience to withstand food-security shocks, ensuring a steady diet of nutritious food and improved water quality. U.S. assistance also will help Tajikistan develop a modern and open electricity sector. It 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 GOTI 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.

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 for and respond to earthquakes, Tajikistan faces an average of 500 natural disasters per year, including mudslides, rockslides, floods, and avalanches.

Assistance for 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 also will support small-scale reconstruction projects to restore shelter and basic services to the elderly, orphans, the disabled, and other institutionalized populations. In addition, the U.S. Government also will allocate funds to increase Tajikistan's disaster preparedness by helping the GOTI to develop a response plan for major disasters.

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 2010. Through an interagency assistance strategy review with sessions in both Washington and in Dushanbe, five priority objectives were identified to help focus assistance efforts and make budget choices going forward. In addition, USAID completed a conflict assessment, which helped inform programmatic decisions designed to prevent state failure. USAID also 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. An independent consultant was contracted to review third-party assessments further, consult with key stakeholders, and help design USAID's major new multi-year food-security program. 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. The Department of State conducts evaluations and regular reviews of project performance for its law-enforcement, counternarcotics, border-security, and rule-of-law projects, including training and capacity-building activities. Analysis includes comparing project outputs with the indicators that were initially established for each activity.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: As a result of the food security and agriculture review, USAID has begun a new 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. Drawing on conclusions from a USAID gender assessment and a USAID agriculture and food-security program evaluations that highlighted gender issues, agriculture programs have been directed to include approaches to mitigate unequal treatment and opportunity based on gender. Similarly, based on the conclusions of its democracy review, USAID plans to use FY 2012 funding to further the decentralization of social, financial, and communal services to the local level, and provide local government officials with the tools to plan and carry out service improvement plans and collect revenue to support the improvement of local service delivery. The program will also expand its scope to help citizens voice their concerns to their local representatives. Using the conflict assessment data, USAID will focus more resources on youth programming in FY 2012. Youth programming will strengthen community-based civic education programs that promote the acceptance and practice of democratic political and civic culture including tolerance, pluralism, youth activism, gender equality, and consensus building among rural youth populations. In response to the data collected 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, and determined that future projects will employ micro-hydro, solar, and other sustainable power sources rather than diesel-powered generators.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: The FY 2012 request is designed to increase Tajikistan's food security by addressing the country's chronic food shortages. In addition to expanding the access of farmers to inputs, credit, and processing opportunities, and teaching new agricultural techniques, these programs will also improve food utilization by expanding health promotion activities and access to safe drinking water.

Turkmenistan

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Turkmenistan remains a closed society, and progress toward reforms has been sporadic. Life expectancy, health, and education statistics in Turkmenistan are among the worst of the former Soviet republics. Even with its significant resources, Turkmenistan remains a challenging environment, and reform will require significant time and effort. The United States hopes to encourage democratic reforms that will increase the rights of Turkmenistan's citizens as well as strengthen the country's sovereignty and stability. Acute challenges continue to confront Turkmenistan, including border security issues, 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.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	16,600	16,512	*	10,275
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	12,500	12,500	*	8,000
Foreign Military Financing	2,000	2,000	*	800
Global Health and Child Survival - State	75	75	*	75
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	600	600	*	200
International Military Education and Training	350	262	*	350
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,075	1,075	*	850
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	16,600	16,512	*	10,275

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Turkmenistan	16,512	*	10,275
1 Peace and Security	3,934	*	2,801
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	597	*	801
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	199	*	171
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	199	*	400
1.5 Transnational Crime	199	*	230
Foreign Military Financing	2,000	*	800
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000	*	800
International Military Education and Training	262	*	350
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	262	*	350

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,075	*	850
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	250	*	250
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	825	*	600
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	4,991	*	2,974
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	4,991	*	2,974
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	273	*	228
2.2 Good Governance	1,024	*	959
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	260	*	0
2.4 Civil Society	3,434	*	1,787
3 Investing in People	4,440	*	2,212
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	3,765	*	1,937
3.1 Health	2,075	*	1,000
3.2 Education	1,690	*	937
Global Health and Child Survival - State	75	*	75
3.1 Health	75	*	75
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	600	*	200
3.1 Health	600	*	200
4 Economic Growth	3,147	*	2,288
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	3,147	*	2,288
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,030	*	400
4.2 Trade and Investment	100	*	100
4.3 Financial Sector	158	*	300
4.4 Infrastructure	750	*	0
4.5 Agriculture	1,109	*	900
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	0	*	588

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Turkmenistan	16,512	*	10,275
1 Peace and Security	3,934	*	2,801
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	250	*	250
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	825	*	600
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,461	*	1,321
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	199	*	400
1.5 Transnational Crime	199	*	230
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	4,991	*	2,974
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	273	*	228
2.2 Good Governance	1,024	*	959
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	260	*	0
2.4 Civil Society	3,434	*	1,787
3 Investing in People	4,440	*	2,212

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
3.1 Health	2,750	*	1,275
3.2 Education	1,690	*	937
4 Economic Growth	3,147	*	2,288
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,030	*	400
4.2 Trade and Investment	100	*	100
4.3 Financial Sector	158	*	300
4.4 Infrastructure	750	*	0
4.5 Agriculture	1,109	*	900
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	0	*	588
of which: Objective 6	1,776	*	1,217
6.1 Program Design and Learning	326	*	109
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,450	*	1,108

Peace and Security

Programs funded through the Department of State will improve Turkmenistan's control over its borders, prevent illicit narcotics and human trafficking, and provide equipment to interdict weapons of mass destruction (WMD). Funding will continue and expand training programs that will improve the capacity of the Government of Turkmenistan (GOTX) to respond to emerging situations. In addition, assistance will facilitate participation in joint stabilization operations and encourage Turkmenistan to help support United States efforts to stabilize Afghanistan. Increased funding also will provide equipment that will improve the ability of GOTX security forces to patrol their borders and combat the transit of narcotics across the territory of Turkmenistan.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): Strengthening border controls and law enforcement capabilities are priorities in Turkmenistan. With AEECA funds, the Department of State 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. The Department of State also will improve cross-sectoral law-enforcement and rule-of-law mechanisms, such as access to justice, by making legal procedures more rights-based. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will address human trafficking problems in Turkmenistan through prevention and protection programs.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): U.S. assistance will be used to help establish Turkmenistan's fledgling naval capability to improve security on the Caspian Sea. FMF also will be used to enhance the baseline in-country English-language training capability to develop opportunities for expanded engagement further. These efforts 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 and basic naval administration training. IMET funds will help Turkmenistan to develop a naval force to increase security on the Caspian Sea. IMET will continue to support training for an increasing number of Turkmen military officers at U.S. military institutions. Such training enables officers to support Turkmenistan's defense modernization, reducing the country's vulnerability to external aggression and terrorist threats. IMET also will be used to continue developing English-language capability to prepare military students for further professional military training.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): The United States will assist Turkmenistan in combating transnational threats, such as international terrorism and the proliferation of WMD-related commodities and technology, through cooperative activities and through the provision of equipment. The Export Control and Related Border Security Program will support the continued institutionalization of specialized enforcement training techniques for the Turkmen Customs Academy. The program will continue to work with the GOTX in its efforts to institutionalize an effective strategic trade control framework, including licensing practices and procedures. Department of State programs will continue work with the GOTX on border security upgrades and strengthening of enforcement capacities. Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) programs will continue to provide training and equipment to deter terrorism and strengthen bilateral ties. NADR assistance combines Department of State activities 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

Despite initial hopes that President Berdimuhamedov would set Turkmenistan on a path to reform, Turkmenistan remains a mostly closed society, and progress toward reform has been sporadic. Assistance and cooperation from the United States will help Turkmenistan move forward, rather than freeze its transition at a place where the rights of its citizens are severely restricted.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): U.S. assistance will focus on helping Turkmenistan move toward 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. USAID and Department of State programs will seek to strengthen civil society, 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, and will require continued U.S. investment in order to create space for citizen participation and civil society. The United States will not only expand the range of civil society organizations with which it works, but also expand training for executive and legislative branch personnel on the role and importance of civil society and transparency in government decision-making processes. The United States also will support programs to improve local governance and citizens' knowledge of their rights under the law. Free media and access to information are critical to an informed citizenry in any democracy. In FY 2012, programs will work to increase access to information by addressing the shortage of free-flowing information by using Internet and satellite television access as tools for linking citizens to one another and to outside sources of information. The goal of these programs is to create a more informed citizenry that can participate in political and social processes.

Investing in People

Life expectancy, health, and education statistics in Turkmenistan are among the worst in the former Soviet region. Despite clear indicators of the difficulties people face in Turkmenistan, and despite having vast government resources, the GOTX is not as engaged as it could be in international cooperation designed to build local capacity to meet the needs of its citizens, as well as international standards in the education and health sectors. Health activities requested under this heading will support the principles of the GHI, improving health outcomes by working with partner countries to build a sustainable response by investing in health systems and promoting innovation.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): USAID health assistance in FY 2012 will include partnerships with the GOTX to adopt improved health service approaches and make them more readily available. Education activities will address potential areas for improvement within the context of the Turkmen education system.

- Tuberculosis (TB): U.S. assistance will seek to help better integrate the Tajikistan TB program into routine primary healthcare to identify new cases and ensure proper treatment and follow-up. This program is also funded with Global Health and Child Survival resources.
- Basic Education: FY 2012 funding will support USAID education programs that promote the use of technology in teacher training initiatives and improve teachers' skills and learning outcomes for students.
- Higher Education: FY 2012 funding will support Department of State programs to increase English skills among students and professionals, as well as programs to raise the capacity of Turkmen students to compete for acceptance at U.S. universities.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS): In FY 2012, USAID and other U.S. agencies will collaborate with Turkmenistan's Ministry of Health to prevent and control the spread of HIV/AIDS, particularly among vulnerable populations.

- Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): Turkmenistan will receive significant support to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs and to support orphans and vulnerable children.

Economic Growth

The GOTX has begun to implement modest changes in economic and agricultural policies to broaden private sector participation and increase foreign direct investment. The energy and agricultural sectors will be the main focus of U.S. assistance under this Objective.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): USAID will provide advice to the GOTX on improving the country's business environment, attracting foreign direct investment, and reforming the accounting and public finance systems. USAID also will support the GOTX's initiatives to diversify the economy by promoting the growth of small and medium-sized businesses. In FY 2012, USAID and the Department of State will continue efforts to enhance the opportunities for Turkmenistan to participate in efficient and transparent regional markets for cross-border electric power trade within Central Asia and between Central Asia and South Asia, including Afghanistan. A portion of U.S. Trade and Development Agency and USAID assistance for this Objective will explore the possibility of market diversification for Turkmenistan's immense natural resources, as well as legislative reform regulating the critically important energy sector. Responding to the GOTX's interest, USAID will provide assistance in assessing the potential for and the role of the private sector in the development of a renewable energy industry in Turkmenistan, and in developing institutional and human capacity in power-sector engineering. In the agriculture sector, USAID and U.S. Department of Agriculture programming will help to 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: Through an interagency process with sessions in Washington, D.C., and at the U.S. Embassy in Ashgabat, five priority objectives were determined to help focus assistance efforts and make budget choices going forward. In addition, USAID conducted multiple portfolio reviews of its projects. The U.S. Embassy's Public Affairs Section (PAS) managed several programs under the Investing in People and Governing Justly and Democratically Objectives, all of which were monitored regularly throughout the year.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: The recent interagency Central Asia Assistance Review was instrumental in shaping programmatic choices for FY 2012. In addition, the conclusions of USAID's annual portfolio reviews will be used to evaluate the effectiveness of its governance and democracy, social, and economic programmatic initiatives in responding to local conditions. As a result of a 2009 ATA assessment, FY 2011 funding was allocated for ATA training. The assessment called for training to be conducted in the areas of emergency response management, special weapons and 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 GOTX that necessitated a complete program review and redesign. This review led to changes in the allocation of FY 2010 funds. In FY 2011, the TASP program has been completely redesigned, and the focus has shifted from selecting a few students for full scholarships to an American-style university to providing more than 100 students with Test of English as a Foreign Language, Scholastic Aptitude Test, and other university preparation skills. Through Embassy-based democracy small-grants programs, PAS has used its regular monitoring to identify new fields and entities that are ripe for additional investment. The increased demand for funding is reflected in the increased budget request for democracy small-grants programs for FY 2012.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: The FY 2012 request is intended to result in greater government transparency and increased citizen participation in public decisions. Programmatic adjustments include a greater emphasis on government transparency, citizen participation in government decision-making processes, and a better understanding of the role civil society in government decision-making processes. More specifically, the United States expects to see improved performance for two performance indicators as a result of changes made to the governance and democracy portfolio: the number of executive branch personnel trained with U.S. assistance, and the number of new mechanisms created with U.S. assistance for civil society to engage with national-level policy institutions.

Uzbekistan

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

In FY 2012, United States assistance to Uzbekistan will focus on improving the livelihoods of those engaged in agriculture, addressing the threats of infectious disease and transnational crime, increasing citizen input into government decision-making, and improving the government's record with respect to human rights. Security assistance will expand cooperation to combat trafficking in persons and narcotics, and continue efforts to improve Uzbekistan's capacity to control its borders. In addition, the request includes a modest amount of Foreign Military Financing assistance to help the Government of Uzbekistan (GOU) protect supply lines for U.S. cargo supporting the international effort in Afghanistan. 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 improve the business climate for increased trade and foreign investment, and continue efforts to facilitate regional cooperation on electricity.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	12,040	12,040	*	11,830
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	8,250	8,250	*	7,540
Foreign Military Financing	0	0	*	100
Global Health and Child Survival - State	590	590	*	590
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	2,400	2,400	*	2,700
International Military Education and Training	200	200	*	300
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	600	600	*	600
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	12,040	12,040	*	11,830

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Uzbekistan	12,040	*	11,830
1 Peace and Security	1,594	*	1,745
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	794	*	745
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	50	*	50
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	*	80
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	0	*	57
1.5 Transnational Crime	744	*	558
Foreign Military Financing	0	*	100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	*	100
International Military Education and Training	200	*	300

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	200	*	300
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	600	*	600
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	600	*	600
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	3,467	*	2,657
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	3,467	*	2,657
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	550	*	700
2.2 Good Governance	680	*	0
2.4 Civil Society	2,237	*	1,957
3 Investing in People	5,175	*	4,416
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	2,185	*	1,126
3.1 Health	1,885	*	1,126
3.2 Education	300	*	0
Global Health and Child Survival - State	590	*	590
3.1 Health	590	*	590
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	2,400	*	2,700
3.1 Health	2,400	*	2,700
4 Economic Growth	1,404	*	3,012
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	1,404	*	3,012
4.2 Trade and Investment	0	*	160
4.5 Agriculture	1,404	*	1,404
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	0	*	1,448
5 Humanitarian Assistance	400	*	0
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	400	*	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	400	*	0

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Uzbekistan	12,040	*	11,830
1 Peace and Security	1,594	*	1,745
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	650	*	650
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	200	*	480
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	0	*	57
1.5 Transnational Crime	744	*	558
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	3,467	*	2,657
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	550	*	700
2.2 Good Governance	680	*	0
2.4 Civil Society	2,237	*	1,957
3 Investing in People	5,175	*	4,416
3.1 Health	4,875	*	4,416
3.2 Education	300	*	0
4 Economic Growth	1,404	*	3,012

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
4.2 Trade and Investment	0	*	160
4.5 Agriculture	1,404	*	1,404
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	0	*	1,448
5 Humanitarian Assistance	400	*	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	400	*	0
of which: Objective 6	2,123	*	1,602
6.1 Program Design and Learning	376	*	140
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,747	*	1,462

Peace and Security

U.S. 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 United States-Uzbekistan Declaration on the Strategic Partnership and Cooperation Framework. However, the United States continues limited cooperation in the interest of its national security to address transnational threats. Projects are implemented using special authorities provided in the authorizing legislation of the Non-proliferation, Anti-terrorism Demining, and Related Activities, and the Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia accounts. Uzbekistan has been a strong partner in support of international efforts to stabilize Afghanistan, including its hosting of a critical supply route. In order to help Uzbekistan protect this supply route, which will be instrumental as the United States changes the nature of its forces in Afghanistan after 2011, this request includes a small expansion of direct military assistance to Uzbekistan.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): Funds under this account will support the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)'s and the Department of State's work with the GOU and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) to prevent trafficking in persons and improve protection of victims of trafficking. The Department of State also will work with Uzbekistan's law enforcement agencies to improve forensic investigation and counternarcotics efforts. In addition, funds will support Department of State efforts to increase public awareness of the detrimental effects of drug use and provide alternative activities for youth. The Department of State will also 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. In addition, a Department of State-managed program will engage scientists and researchers who worked on weapons of mass destruction (WMD) in programs to apply their skills to civilian research through competitive research grants on topics ranging from innovation in the Global Information Systems field to development of disease resistant crops.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): These funds will be used to provide non-lethal equipment to help the Uzbek military protect U.S. military cargo transiting Uzbekistan on its way to Afghanistan.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): Funds 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, civilian control of the military, and other non-lethal subject matter as part of an expanded IMET program.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): Funds will support Department of State programs to help the GOU counter transnational threats such as international terrorism and proliferation of WMD-related commodities and technology. In FY 2012, the Export Control and Related Border Security Program will strengthen Uzbekistan's capacity to control strategic trade, meet international nonproliferation obligations, and improve border security capacities. Taking into account the evolving situation in Afghanistan, the United States will emphasize regional security in its interactions with the GOU.

Governing Justly and Democratically

Uzbekistan generally ranks low on all major international indices measuring the rule of law, corruption, protection of civil liberties, and independent media. However, U.S. engagement and assistance have led to some progress in these areas, including the release of a number of high-profile political prisoners, slightly more competitive Parliamentary elections, passage of legislation on the writ of habeas corpus and prevention of child labor, and abolition of the death penalty.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): USAID programs will continue to develop local capacity to protect human rights through training and support for government institutions, such as the Office of the Ombudsman, as well as defense attorneys and NGOs. U.S. Department of State and USAID programs will provide access to legal information and advice, and work to improve the legal environment for NGOs. The United States also will provide increased access to objective news and information through a regional satellite television feed and the Internet. USAID and Department of State programming will further the U.S. goal of improving the rule of law by training defense lawyers in habeas corpus and working with the GOU to implement promised legal reforms. USAID will also continue to promote civil society groups, including those focused on environmental and women's-rights issues, and build the capacity of political parties and parliamentarians to improve communication with constituents. Through grants and technical assistance, USAID will strengthen citizen participation in local decision-making processes and increase the capacity of local governments to improve the provision of public services.

Investing in People

Programs under this Objective will focus on improving the control and prevention of infectious diseases, including tuberculosis (TB) and HIV/AIDS. Programs will be closely coordinated with projects undertaken by other bilateral and multilateral donors. Resources requested to combat TB in the Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia and the Global Health and Child Survival accounts are coordinated to support consolidated USAID programming to address this challenge. Health activities under this heading will support the principles of the GHI, improving health outcomes by working with partner countries to build a sustainable response by investing in health systems and promoting innovation.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): USAID technical assistance will help prevent and control multiple-drug-resistant (MDR) TB.

- Tuberculosis (TB): USAID will seek to build Uzbekistan's capacity to control and prevent TB by reaching out to vulnerable groups, improving the quality of MDR-TB services, and integrating infectious disease services into routine primary health care.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS): 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-focused 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 in the Central Asia regional program will augment system strengthening, care, and treatment activities in Uzbekistan. Close collaboration with projects funded by the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria, to which the United States is the largest contributor, will maximize the impact of these resources.

- Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief: Uzbekistan will receive significant support to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs and to support orphans and vulnerable children.
- Tuberculosis (TB): USAID will build capacity in the public-health sector to support a system-focused approach to the growing problems of TB infection prevention and control in health facilities. Funds will support the continuation of USAID's work to address TB and MDR-TB in Uzbekistan.

Economic Growth

The main focus of assistance under this Objective will be programs to improve the livelihoods and incomes of farmers and related businesses. In addition, in response to GOU requests for Economic Growth assistance, funding will promote public-private dialogue to address key constraints in Uzbekistan's business climate that hinder increased growth, trade, competitiveness, and investment.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): USAID will expand support for agricultural competitiveness through support to farmers and agribusinesses to improve production, processing, marketing, and distribution skills for domestic and international trade. Support also will enable, to the extent possible, the provision of goods to support the international effort in Afghanistan, as well as improve the farm water management. USAID will provide technical assistance to a Tashkent-based international NGO responsible for collecting and disseminating data on the operation of the integrated Central Asian Power System. Funds will be used to improve the environment for private-sector growth and build capacity of Uzbek businesses to access global markets. Funds will also be used to continue successful U.S. Department of Agriculture exchange programs and to help the U.S. Department of Commerce seek avenues for expanded trade with between companies in Uzbekistan and the United States.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: In FY 2010, USAID and Department of State conducted a comprehensive review of U.S. assistance to Uzbekistan. The U.S. Embassy in Tashkent subsequently used those discussions to develop a focused set of assistance priorities for the next five years. In addition to whole-of-government assistance planning, agencies implementing assistance programs also regularly monitor their performance. For example, U.S. 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. The Department of State 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: Based on the assistance reviews described above and positive results from previous investments in the agricultural sector, USAID will increase its support for activities to increase agricultural incomes, yields, and on-farm water efficiency. USAID also will seek to strengthen the capacity of key actors along the entire agricultural value chain to expand agricultural trade in both domestic and international markets. USAID has been successful in achieving results in this area in the past, and the GOU remains an interested partner.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: As a result of program success 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 FY 2012 Budget request reflects further development of forensics programs. The FY 2012 request will address possible implementation of new legislation and improving data sharing between regional forensic labs.

South and Central Asia Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

In no other region of the world are the stakes higher for U.S. national security than in South and Central Asia (SCA). Relationships within the region are weak and long constrained by distrust, past conflicts, and low levels of development. However, strong bonds between Afghanistan and Pakistan and their neighbors are vital to building regional stability and increasing economic growth and human development. The Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) are working with governments, the donor community, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and international financial institutions to facilitate and strengthen cooperation in the security, education, and economic sectors, where there are common needs and clear benefits from cooperation. Both the Department of State and USAID regularly consult experts through regional conferences and organizations such as the Regional Economic Cooperation Conference on Afghanistan and the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation to develop methods for regional cooperation. Similarly, in Central Asia, USAID coordinates its technical assistance programming in relevant areas with those of the World Bank, Asian Development Bank, and others under the Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation framework, with which Pakistan and Turkmenistan associated themselves as full members in October 2010. Through sustained dialogue and pilot programs, U.S. assistance has contributed to regional progress in building capacity for trade, vocational education, and border security.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	36,617	35,717	*	36,184
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	11,000	11,100	*	3,620
Development Assistance	4,367	4,367	*	4,550
Economic Support Fund	7,000	7,000	*	3,024
Global Health and Child Survival - State	12,400	12,400	*	23,990
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,850	850	*	1,000
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	36,617	35,717	*	36,184

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
South and Central Asia Regional	35,717	*	36,184
1 Peace and Security	1,600	*	1,550
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	750	*	550
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	750	*	550
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	850	*	1,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	350	*	500
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	500	*	500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,751	*	750
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	1,751	*	750
2.2 Good Governance	1,034	*	0
2.4 Civil Society	717	*	750
3 Investing in People	14,625	*	25,590
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	1,350	*	600
3.1 Health	450	*	0
3.2 Education	900	*	600
Economic Support Fund	875	*	1,000
3.2 Education	875	*	1,000
Global Health and Child Survival - State	12,400	*	23,990
3.1 Health	12,400	*	23,990
4 Economic Growth	17,741	*	8,294
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	7,249	*	1,720
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,381	*	0
4.4 Infrastructure	4,368	*	1,220
4.5 Agriculture	500	*	500
4.8 Environment	1,000	*	0
Development Assistance	4,367	*	4,550
4.8 Environment	4,367	*	4,550
Economic Support Fund	6,125	*	2,024
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,250	*	724
4.4 Infrastructure	1,050	*	500
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,650	*	500
4.8 Environment	1,175	*	300

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
South and Central Asia Regional	35,717	*	36,184
1 Peace and Security	1,600	*	1,550
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	350	*	500
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	500	*	500
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	750	*	550
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,751	*	750
2.2 Good Governance	1,034	*	0
2.4 Civil Society	717	*	750
3 Investing in People	14,625	*	25,590
3.1 Health	12,850	*	23,990
3.2 Education	1,775	*	1,600
4 Economic Growth	17,741	*	8,294

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
4.2 Trade and Investment	3,631	*	724
4.4 Infrastructure	5,418	*	1,720
4.5 Agriculture	500	*	500
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,650	*	500
4.8 Environment	6,542	*	4,850
of which: Objective 6	2,959	*	2,722
6.1 Program Design and Learning	130	*	0
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,829	*	2,722

Peace and Security

The South and Central Asia region continues to experience terrorist activity, including cross-border attacks, narcotrafficking, and the development of terrorist safe havens, as terrorists expand their operations and networks across the region and beyond. The efforts of many regional governments to counter terrorism remain hampered by inefficient and ineffective legal systems, a lack of intra- and inter-governmental coordination, and the persistence of endemic corruption. In response, the United States is working to increase counterterrorism cooperation with key stakeholders throughout the region, including appropriate law enforcement, nongovernmental, and multilateral partners. Cooperative efforts will emphasize improved cross-border information sharing, capacity building, and increased joint training efforts.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): FY 2012 funds will continue to provide training, equipment, and other support to the Central Asian Regional Information and Cooperation Center (CARICC), based in Kazakhstan. The CARICC program, which includes participation by Afghan officials, works to promote exchange of drug-related intelligence at the regional and international level, and to assist and support countries in the region in organizing and coordinating cross-border operations. United States' support of the now-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. Funding also will support bilateral training and capacity building to enhance the capability of local governments to develop and self-sustain training programs to counter drug trafficking, money laundering, and cross-border organized criminal activity. USAID programs under this Objective will focus on increasing the public's awareness of human trafficking and improving services of trafficking victims.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): FY 2012 funding will provide 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 frontline Central Asian states and Afghanistan. Harmonization of interdiction practices, 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 Asia 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 Republics 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 television programming in Central Asia that provides citizens with additional 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 popular youth-oriented technology-focused program with an associated dynamic-content website.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): Key objectives of U.S. assistance include increased access to objective news and information through a regional satellite television feed and increased local production of quality independent programming for the feed that addresses issues of interest to citizens of countries in SCA. In addition, U.S. assistance will support responsive, participatory national and sub-national governance and community planning.

Investing in People

More than half the population in many of the SCA countries is under the age of 26. While living standards and economic growth are on an upward trajectory in the South Asia region, low levels of education, particularly for girls, inhibit this growth and contribute to regional instability. In Central Asia, the combination of low levels of education and low growth rates also can lead to instability and extremism. While education systems vary greatly across the region, several common challenges exist that remain unaddressed by local government initiatives or development agencies. These challenges include aligning vocational and technical education systems with the needs of local business and industry, creating and maintaining a literate population, and expanding English-language education in Central Asia. Investing in People programs also focus on addressing trans-boundary health and infectious disease concerns. Health activities under this heading will support the principles of the GHI, improving health outcomes by working with partner countries to build a sustainable response by investing in health systems and promoting innovation.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): The United States will continue to assist the American University of Central Asia (AUCA) through a partnership with a U.S. university. Funds will support programs to increase AUCA's regional outreach and develop sustainable financial and recruitment plans. Funds under this heading 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 SCA.

Global Health and Child Survival: In FY 2012, in line with the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, Central Asian countries will receive significant support from USAID and the Centers for Disease Control to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the region. The HIV epidemic in Central Asia is concentrated within small most-at-risk populations, but is reportedly the fastest growing in the world. The primary objective of the program in Central Asia is to stop the transmission of HIV within targeted most-at-risk populations, primarily injecting drug users who have the highest rates of HIV in the region, and secondarily, to stop the spread of HIV from high-risk groups to the general population.

Economic Support Funds (ESF): FY 2012 programs will focus across the three education priority areas listed above. New programs will build on programs established in FY 2010 and FY 2011, and leverage public-private partnerships. Complementing USAID's programs in basic education, The Department of State will use ESF to support the broader "infrastructure" required for

children's literacy by creating a culture of reading through teacher training and the development of high quality children's books, and training for local authors and illustrators. Aligning the needs of the region's growing private sector and vocational and technical education institutions will remain a priority in FY 2012. U.S. assistance will build on the existing administrator-exchange program between Montgomery College in the United States and the Indian vocational and polytechnic colleges, in which Indian administrators learn about the U.S. community college system and, conversely, community college administrators from the United States learn about the realities of the Indian vocational and polytechnic systems. With FY 2012 funding, the program will incorporate additional U.S. community colleges in the exchange program.

Economic Growth

Expanding economic linkages within and between South Asia and Central Asia is vital to increasing the region's stability, prosperity, and sovereignty. While U.S. assistance has seen successes in the transmission of electricity from Uzbekistan to Afghanistan, progress towards Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bangladesh energy trade, and the opening of a Tajik-Afghan bridge, South and Central Asia remains one of the least-integrated regions in the world. Often, needs in one country can be met most efficiently by resources in a neighboring country, particularly in energy. FY 2012 funds will support complementary programs working within and between South Asia and Central Asia to foster expanded connections in energy, science, trade facilitation, transportation, and telecommunications. Connection of entrepreneurs across the region as drivers of trade, with a focus on women, will also be a focus area. U.S. assistance will continue to focus on energy and environmental programming as countries work towards meeting their growing energy demands and adapting to climate change. Funds will also address crosscutting needs, such as improving access to technology for NGOs.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA): AEECA funds will be used to provide expert advice on electricity export and trade projects within Central Asia that will be operational in FY 2011. U.S. assistance will be focused on support for the development of a regional regime within Central Asia for cross-border trade in electric power, which will facilitate Central Asia's ability to expand power exports to neighboring countries. U.S. assistance in regional power cooperation will likewise focus on trans-boundary water-resource management. In addition, the United States will provide expert advice and technical assistance to hydrocarbon producing countries in the region on how to diversify the export routes for their oil and gas effectively. AEECA funds also will be used to help businesses in Central Asia find profitable trade connections and to enable governments along these trade routes to simplify regulatory requirements.

Development Assistance (DA): As part of the President's Global Climate Change Initiative, DA funds will be used to encourage regional energy cooperation that ensures greater energy security in South Asia by promoting cross-border trade, formation of energy markets, and establishment of clean energy partnerships. Under USAID's South Asia Regional Initiative for Energy, U.S. assistance will be provided for designing and implementing power exchanges, establishing regulatory institutions, and expanding energy services. Major regional projects that will continue to progress with FY 2012 support include the 500 megawatt (MW) Indo-Nepal Project and the 500 MW Indo-Sri Lanka Project.

Economic Support Funds (ESF): FY 2012 funds will deepen U.S. investments in regional trade, entrepreneurship and innovation, energy, and environment. Central Asia - Afghanistan programs will continue to support trade policy reform, customs harmonization, private-sector capacity building, and business and investment climate improvements. Efforts to foster entrepreneurship in Central Asia and modernize energy, telecommunications, and transportation infrastructure

connecting Central and South Asia will also continue. In South Asia, FY 2012 funds will expand nascent cooperation on science and environmental issues such as coral reef conservation and data improvements on Himalayan glacier melt, which is expected to impact 1.3 billion people living across South Asia. U.S. assistance also will promote access to technology and its application in vital fields such as maternal and child health.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: The SCA Regional Program conducted several program evaluations in FY 2010 to assess programmatic and financial performance within its three regional accounts: State SCA, USAID South Asia, and Central Asia. Highlights of evaluations conducted in each account are summarized below.

- **Central Asia Regional:** The proposed budget priorities and areas of focus for Central Asia are derived from a comprehensive review and assessment of assistance conducted in 2010 by the Department of State with interagency participation across the Central Asia region as well as U.S. Government commitments to increasing access to information across the region.
- **SCA Regional:** In FY 2010, the SCA Regional program phased out a regional secondary school teacher-training program in Hyderabad, India. The program focused on improved English-teaching techniques for participants from each SCA country. While the Central Asian participants in particular benefited from the program, including two professors from the American University of Central Asia (AUCA), site visits and reporting concluded that there were major deficits in the program's administration, and the grant was not renewed.
- **South Asia Regional:** The SCA Regional Energy Program conducted a midterm evaluation during the last quarter of FY 2010, which assessed performance and made recommendations on future directions. The findings were discussed at the Advisory Board meeting in January 2011.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices:

- **Central Asia Regional:** During FY 2010, the Department of State conducted an interagency review of assistance to Central Asia with sessions in Washington and in the five Central Asia states to identify priority objectives. The interagency review included discussions and an interactive method to help identify where to focus and concentrate programs. Part of the process used to determine the priority objectives included a discussion of the performance of existing programs and whether success going forward was possible given the operating environments. In addition, USAID continues to monitor and collect annual viewership data for the U.S. Government-supported regional satellite stations.
- **SCA Regional:** Understanding the Hyderabad program's specific benefits to the Central Asian participants was an important insight for the program. SCA Regional has refocused efforts to continue with English language teacher training in Central Asia through a new NGO that will utilize the expertise of the AUCA professors trained in Hyderabad during FY 2010. The new program will train 40 college professors from across Central Asia in "English for specialized purposes" including math, computer science, etc., where professors' English capacity is especially lacking.

- South Asia Regional: As a result of the evaluation, the next phase of the SCA Regional Energy Program will focus on the following directions: advancing policy dialogue for cross-border trade, promoting technically feasible strategies for energy market development, and establishing centers for business and market transformation.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance:

- Central Asia Regional: Building on success in promoting regional trade and development, U.S. assistance will continue to work on enhancing regional stability, prosperity, security, human rights, and economic and political reforms in South and Central Asia. Central Asia's proximity to Afghanistan and the role that these states play in helping U.S. efforts in Afghanistan are significant. U.S. assistance will continue to promote such cooperation through building new trade exchange programs, strengthening regional cooperation between two or three countries, building new energy routes and markets, countering the flow of narcotics, and reducing corruption and criminal practices. U.S. assistance will also focus on reducing regional conflict and increasing cooperation over transboundary water issues.
- SCA Regional: Shifting U.S. English-language funds to Central Asia allows the United States to meet the needs of educators and students in the region better, and will help with the accreditation of AUCA. This shift has also freed the U.S. Government to retool the South Asia focus to be more responsive to the larger needs in creating a supportive environment for children's literacy.
- South Asia Regional: With FY 2012 funding, the South Asia Regional Energy program will work to implement cross-border energy trade through the development of sub-regional grids, advance regional economic growth and increase energy security through the promotion of national and regional energy markets, and expand clean energy access and investment in clean energy resources throughout South Asia.

Western Hemisphere

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

United States policy for the Western Hemisphere promotes four interconnected and broadly shared goals: expanded economic and social opportunity, citizen safety for all peoples, effective democratic governance and institutions, and a clean energy future for the hemisphere. The United States will advance these goals through robust bilateral and multilateral dialogue, as well as increased engagement with civil society and the private sector. U.S. foreign assistance for the region will leverage emerging economic opportunities and local strengths and will counter threats to citizen safety that jeopardize the democratic gains of the past decade.

U.S. efforts in the Western Hemisphere are vital to addressing national security concerns shared by the United States and its neighbors. U.S. assistance will support a culture of partnership, where countries and newly emerging regional leaders exchange lessons learned and best practices from the security, governance, social, and economic arenas. The United States will also partner directly with national governments and the Organization of American States to meet the hemisphere's challenges and foster greater opportunity for all citizens.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	2,352,687	2,525,929	*	1,983,037
Development Assistance	414,553	420,451	*	415,176
Economic Support Fund	485,540	485,540	*	477,649
Food for Peace Title II	60,500	229,434	*	60,500
Foreign Military Financing	352,990	352,990	*	85,605
Global Health and Child Survival - State	172,561	172,411	*	209,376
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	130,589	130,589	*	131,021
International Military Education and Training	16,455	16,315	*	16,610
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	701,364	701,364	*	565,570
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	18,135	16,835	*	21,530
Non-War Supplemental	1,107,660	1,107,660	*	0
Economic Support Fund	785,000	785,000	*	0
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	322,660	322,660	*	0
TOTAL	3,460,347	3,633,589	*	1,983,037

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Western Hemisphere	3,633,589	*	1,983,037
1 Peace and Security	1,370,072	*	642,347
Development Assistance	60,110	*	44,789
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000	*	1,700
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	58,810	*	43,089
1.5 Transnational Crime	300	*	0
Economic Support Fund	195,648	*	115,368
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	18,856	*	21,624
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	108,842	*	93,744
1.5 Transnational Crime	850	*	0
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	67,100	*	0
Foreign Military Financing	352,990	*	85,605
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	352,990	*	85,605
International Military Education and Training	16,315	*	16,610
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	16,315	*	16,610
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	728,174	*	358,445
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	122,997	*	41,442
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	578,995	*	287,113
1.5 Transnational Crime	26,182	*	29,890
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	16,835	*	21,530
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	9,710	*	13,280
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	2,200	*	3,250
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,925	*	5,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	600,636	*	433,216
Development Assistance	71,802	*	69,331
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	13,850	*	17,770
2.2 Good Governance	31,245	*	39,387
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	13,534	*	4,220
2.4 Civil Society	13,173	*	7,954
Economic Support Fund	232,984	*	156,760
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	51,147	*	90,886
2.2 Good Governance	137,262	*	42,830
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	20,525	*	2,634
2.4 Civil Society	24,050	*	20,410
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	295,850	*	207,125
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	261,870	*	194,125
2.2 Good Governance	33,980	*	13,000
3 Investing in People	593,320	*	503,236
Development Assistance	66,501	*	68,287
3.1 Health	4,933	*	0
3.2 Education	61,368	*	65,237

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	200	*	3,050
Economic Support Fund	178,866	*	51,570
3.1 Health	98,287	*	0
3.2 Education	22,250	*	15,228
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	58,329	*	36,342
Food for Peace Title II	44,953	*	42,982
3.1 Health	39,373	*	37,591
3.2 Education	2,727	*	2,555
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	2,853	*	2,836
Global Health and Child Survival - State	172,411	*	209,376
3.1 Health	172,411	*	209,376
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	130,589	*	131,021
3.1 Health	130,589	*	131,021
4 Economic Growth	706,429	*	401,740
Development Assistance	222,038	*	232,769
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	2,034	*	2,205
4.2 Trade and Investment	35,687	*	38,033
4.3 Financial Sector	1,000	*	0
4.4 Infrastructure	0	*	5,000
4.5 Agriculture	43,668	*	43,100
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	40,146	*	52,245
4.7 Economic Opportunity	5,121	*	2,586
4.8 Environment	94,382	*	89,600
Economic Support Fund	468,277	*	151,777
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	7,650	*	2,531
4.2 Trade and Investment	20,250	*	8,570
4.3 Financial Sector	18,939	*	4,509
4.4 Infrastructure	247,115	*	35,900
4.5 Agriculture	81,785	*	35,700
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	15,250	*	21,567
4.7 Economic Opportunity	10,814	*	3,000
4.8 Environment	66,474	*	40,000
Food for Peace Title II	16,114	*	17,194
4.5 Agriculture	16,114	*	17,194
5 Humanitarian Assistance	361,332	*	2,498
Economic Support Fund	192,965	*	2,174
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	192,315	*	0
5.2 Disaster Readiness	650	*	2,174
Food for Peace Title II	168,367	*	324
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	167,940	*	0
5.2 Disaster Readiness	427	*	324

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
6 Program Support	1,800	*	0
Economic Support Fund	1,800	*	0
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,800	*	0

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Western Hemisphere	3,633,589	*	1,983,037
1 Peace and Security	1,370,072	*	642,347
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	9,710	*	13,280
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	2,200	*	3,250
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	517,083	*	171,981
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	746,647	*	423,946
1.5 Transnational Crime	27,332	*	29,890
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	67,100	*	0
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	600,636	*	433,216
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	326,867	*	302,781
2.2 Good Governance	202,487	*	95,217
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	34,059	*	6,854
2.4 Civil Society	37,223	*	28,364
3 Investing in People	593,320	*	503,236
3.1 Health	445,593	*	377,988
3.2 Education	86,345	*	83,020
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	61,382	*	42,228
4 Economic Growth	706,429	*	401,740
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	9,684	*	4,736
4.2 Trade and Investment	55,937	*	46,603
4.3 Financial Sector	19,939	*	4,509
4.4 Infrastructure	247,115	*	40,900
4.5 Agriculture	141,567	*	95,994
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	55,396	*	73,812
4.7 Economic Opportunity	15,935	*	5,586
4.8 Environment	160,856	*	129,600
5 Humanitarian Assistance	361,332	*	2,498
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	360,255	*	0
5.2 Disaster Readiness	1,077	*	2,498
6 Program Support	1,800	*	0
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,800	*	0
of which: Objective 6	176,879	*	126,502
6.1 Program Design and Learning	30,025	*	11,343
6.2 Administration and Oversight	146,854	*	115,159

Peace and Security

Threats from narcotics trafficking, transnational crime, and weak institutions pose the greatest challenges to citizen safety in the Western hemisphere, particularly for Mexico and Central America. Continued U.S. cooperation and assistance to combat these challenges, through a network of complementary security partnerships, is critical to sustaining the region's democratic trajectory. In Mexico, Peace and Security assistance will emphasize capacity building for law enforcement institutions at the state and local level, building on the national-level partnerships established to date. For Central America, Peace and Security programs will seek to bolster the institutional capacity of host-nation law enforcement entities to confront organized crime and trafficking in drugs and arms through the Central American Regional Security Initiative (CARSI). In Colombia, assistance will sustain and consolidate gains in the security sector, permitting the rule of law to take firm root. In the Caribbean, U.S. maritime and law-enforcement assistance under the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI) will leverage cooperation between Caribbean nations to meet citizen safety threats and ensure a comprehensive approach to security in the hemisphere. U.S. law-enforcement assistance in Haiti will continue to focus on repairing buildings damaged by the earthquake, strengthening the Haitian National Police and Coast Guard, and providing support to the United Nations Stabilization Mission.

Governing Justly and Democratically

Strengthening democratic governance and institutions and building vibrant civil societies that hold governments accountable are critical requirements to ensuring lasting gains in citizen safety. Stronger institutions are needed, especially in Central America, to deter crime and violence. Along with Peace and Security programming, assistance for Mexico under the Governing Justly and Democratically Objective will aim to increase justice sector capacity at the state and local level and to build communities that are resilient to the impacts of crime and trafficking. CARSI programs will also address severe capacity deficits in the region's administration of justice and support civil society and at-risk populations, particularly youth. CBSI programs will support justice-sector reform and anticorruption efforts. In Colombia, U.S. assistance will support more effective administration of the rule of law, particularly in communities most at risk from trafficking, as well as respect for human rights. In Haiti, U.S. assistance will increase the capacity of government institutions to deliver basic services and fulfill their constitutionally mandated roles at national and local levels.

Investing in People

U.S. assistance will support critical education and health programs throughout the hemisphere, particularly for marginalized populations. Programs will improve the quality, delivery of, and access to health care, and will address the spread of infectious diseases, including HIV/AIDS. U.S. assistance will continue to support efforts to address the wide range of health challenges facing the region through the Global Health Initiative, target food security through the Feed the Future program, and assist health programs that focus on especially vulnerable populations. U.S. resources will also support basic and higher education to foster greater social equity and expand opportunity in the region. Programs will also improve access to quality education and provide training opportunities for at-risk youth and disadvantaged populations, ultimately bolstering employment possibilities. Through the Inter-American Social Protection Network, the United States will support regional learning from the experiences of national governments and communities to improve social safety nets. In Haiti, the United States will continue to support the national response to the cholera epidemic, improve the access to basic services, advance the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, and assist with the activation of integrated clinic to hospital networks in four priority departments.

Economic Growth

To ensure the benefits of economic growth accrue more equitably, U.S. assistance will support a partnership-based approach that draws upon the region's strengths and success stories. Environment, energy, and climate programs will help ensure growth occurs in a sustainable manner. The Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas, initiated at the 2009 Summit of the Americas, will promote shared ownership of these challenges between governments in the hemisphere and provide a useful framework for leveraging private sector and other donor support. U.S. assistance will support greater competitiveness and social and economic opportunity to maximize the benefits of shared and open economies, via the Pathways to Prosperity in the Americas initiative and existing free trade agreements. U.S. support for economic growth will be closely aligned with the efforts of the Millennium Challenge Corporation, the Inter-American Development Bank, and the World Bank. The Feed the Future Initiative will support the design and implementation of comprehensive country-led food security strategies in Guatemala, Haiti, and Honduras to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. In Haiti, U.S. assistance will help revitalize the agriculture sector, focusing on productivity, market access and information, and improved productive and transport infrastructure.

Humanitarian Assistance

In the aftermath of severe earthquakes in Haiti and Chile, governments throughout the region joined together with the United States to provide emergency relief. U.S. assistance will continue to provide direct humanitarian relief and support collaborative, regional efforts in order to augment the hemisphere's ability to mitigate and respond to disasters.

Argentina

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

United States assistance in Argentina promotes regional stability and democracy, supports U.S. economic interests, and disrupts drug trafficking and other criminal networks. The Government of Argentina (GOA) has supported U.S. national and international security goals through participation in international peacekeeping operations, advocacy for the nonproliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), and through close cooperation in counterterrorism, counternarcotics, and law enforcement efforts.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	1,500	1,500	*	1,650
International Military Education and Training	900	900	*	950
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	300	300	*	400
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	300	300	*	300
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	1,500	1,500	*	1,650

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Argentina	1,500	*	1,650
1 Peace and Security	1,500	*	1,650
International Military Education and Training	900	*	950
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	900	*	950
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	300	*	400
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	260	*	290
1.5 Transnational Crime	40	*	110
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	300	*	300
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	300	*	300

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Argentina	1,500	*	1,650
1 Peace and Security	1,500	*	1,650
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	300	*	300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	900	*	950
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	260	*	290
1.5 Transnational Crime	40	*	110
of which: Objective 6	30	*	40
6.2 Administration and Oversight	30	*	40

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 United States 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.

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 trafficking. Programs will support the Northern Border and Eastern Border Task Forces near the tri-border area of Argentina, Brazil, and Paraguay.

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 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 that targets and pre-screens high-risk maritime cargo containers destined for the United States.

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 in Argentina 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 law enforcement issues.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choice: Review of FY 2010 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 established aid programs will allow Argentina to expand its regional leadership in combating WMD proliferation, strengthen its peacekeeping capacity, and broaden its counternarcotics operations.

Informal and formal assessments with the GOA resulted in consensus that combating the proliferation of WMD can be approached through equipment and training. Accordingly, in FY 2010, the Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) program delivered detection equipment for Argentina's Federal Police and Airport Security Police. In addition, the EXBS program sponsored one course in Commodity Identification Training (CIT) and a nonproliferation exchange for prosecutors and judges, both with NADR funds. As a demonstration of its ability to reach out regionally, Argentina also led a CIT instructor training course in Peru without the use of NADR funds.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: The FY 2012 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.

Belize

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

United States assistance will help Belize improve its domestic security environment and reduce corruption. Within this context, U.S.-supplied equipment, training, and technical assistance will directly support the top U.S. strategic goal of enhancing peace and security in Belize to keep transnational crime from reaching U.S. borders. 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 will also contribute to economic growth and prosperity. In addition, Belize will benefit from the Central America Regional Security Initiative assistance, with programs focusing on counternarcotics, citizen safety, and the rule of law, and will participate in the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative planning and coordination dialogue.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	220	278	*	420
Foreign Military Financing	0	0	*	200
Global Health and Child Survival - State	20	20	*	20
International Military Education and Training	200	258	*	200
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	220	278	*	420

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Belize	278	*	420
1 Peace and Security	258	*	400
Foreign Military Financing	0	*	200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	*	200
International Military Education and Training	258	*	200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	258	*	200
3 Investing in People	20	*	20
Global Health and Child Survival - State	20	*	20
3.1 Health	20	*	20

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Belize	278	*	420
1 Peace and Security	258	*	400
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	258	*	400
3 Investing in People	20	*	20
3.1 Health	20	*	20

Peace and Security

United States assistance will help Belize find a sustainable solution to high crime and narcotics trafficking by funding programs to curtail the illicit drug trade and improve maritime interdiction.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): The United States will provide equipment for Belize to acquire boat and radio spare parts and other communications equipment, small arms and small arms repair training, and maritime operations and maintenance training. The enhanced communications capability, together with existing boats, will continue to enhance Belize's patrol, surveillance, and interdiction capabilities, strengthening security in Belize and throughout the region.

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, and discourage transnational criminal activities. Assistance will also be used to modernize the BDF in order to protect its territory and resources and to respond to natural disasters. This objective will be accomplished through a focus on improving logistical support, technical proficiency, and professional development of security forces. IMET assistance to Belize is critical to achieving United States counternarcotics and other transnational security interests in Central America.

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 (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 (PEPFAR). This technical cooperation is administered through the Central American and Caribbean regional platforms. PEPFAR agencies include the U.S. Agency for International Development, U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Department of Defense, Health Resources and Services Administration, and the Peace Corps. Areas of technical cooperation include HIV prevention, human resources for health, laboratory strengthening, and improving strategic information capacity.

Bolivia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Bolivia remains one of the poorest countries in the Western Hemisphere, with more than 67 percent of the population living below the poverty line and almost 25 percent living in extreme poverty. A major producer of coca and cocaine, Bolivia faces serious economic and social challenges. Against this backdrop, U.S. programs seek to collaborate with Bolivian Government counterparts, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector to address key social, economic, law enforcement, and rule-of-law needs. U.S. assistance stems the flow of illegal drugs to the United States by supporting the Bolivian Government's efforts to reduce illegal drug production and trafficking, providing viable alternatives for those vulnerable to the coca economy, and expanding economic opportunities. In addition, the U.S. assistance goals of supporting programs that aim to reduce poverty and food insecurity, improve access to health services and adequate nutrition, and protect Bolivia's biodiversity are also vital to U.S. interests.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	72,538	72,524	*	32,710
Development Assistance	35,248	35,248	*	8,350
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	16,910	16,910	*	14,100
International Military Education and Training	380	366	*	260
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	20,000	20,000	*	10,000
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	72,538	72,524	*	32,710

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Bolivia	72,524	*	32,710
1 Peace and Security	39,214	*	10,260
Development Assistance	18,848	*	0
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	18,848	*	0
International Military Education and Training	366	*	260
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	366	*	260
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	20,000	*	10,000
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	20,000	*	10,000
3 Investing in People	16,910	*	14,100
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	16,910	*	14,100
3.1 Health	16,910	*	14,100
4 Economic Growth	16,400	*	8,350
Development Assistance	16,400	*	8,350

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
4.5 Agriculture	6,500	*	0
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,963	*	2,750
4.8 Environment	6,937	*	5,600

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Bolivia	72,524	*	32,710
1 Peace and Security	39,214	*	10,260
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	366	*	260
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	38,848	*	10,000
3 Investing in People	16,910	*	14,100
3.1 Health	16,910	*	14,100
4 Economic Growth	16,400	*	8,350
4.5 Agriculture	6,500	*	0
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,963	*	2,750
4.8 Environment	6,937	*	5,600
of which: Objective 6	8,671	*	7,237
6.1 Program Design and Learning	750	*	600
6.2 Administration and Oversight	7,921	*	6,637

Peace and Security

U.S. foreign assistance will support Bolivia to address rising crime and insecurity resulting from illicit drug production and trafficking. U.S. resources will also support Bolivia's capacity to participate in international peacekeeping operations. Other donors provide some support for law enforcement training, counternarcotics operations, and integrated development, which is closely coordinated with U.S. assistance.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): U.S. assistance will be used to provide professional military education and technical training courses to the Bolivian military to help further develop its capabilities to control national territory, participate in peacekeeping operations, and respond to natural disasters.

International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INCLE): U.S. assistance will focus on the continued transition of counternarcotics costs associated with interdiction and eradication to the Government of Bolivia, and continue to provide limited administrative and logistical support for Bolivian counternarcotics efforts, such as the interdiction of drugs and precursor chemicals. U.S. assistance will also support training for enhanced institutional capacity for law enforcement and the criminal justice system, including support for the prosecution of narcotics- and crime-related cases. Training and other activities will include investigative techniques, human rights protection, combating trafficking in persons, and drug prevention and treatment.

Investing in People

While the overall health status of Bolivians has improved in the past five years, the Government of Bolivia faces difficulties overcoming 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 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 services. Through monthly donor meetings and the associated health-sector working group, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will continue to coordinate its program with multilateral donors, such as the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, and the United Nations, which provide support in maternal and child health, health infrastructure, and malaria. Collaboration will also continue with bilateral donors, such as Canada, Belgium, Spain, and Japan, who fund improvements to health facilities, provide health sector capacity strengthening, and support health and medical care in general.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS): U.S. assistance will support Bolivian activities that reduce maternal and child mortality and increase the use of voluntary family planning and reproductive health services.

- **Maternal and Child Health:** U.S. 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. U.S. programs will also provide technical assistance, training, and equipment to improve the proper management of severely malnourished children at the facility level, and will support Information, Education, and Communication Activities/Behavior Change Communication programs.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health: U.S. programs will support voluntary family planning and reproductive health interventions by improving the skills of health care providers and increasing access to contraceptives through social marketing, especially in rural areas.

Economic Growth

Bolivia's agricultural productivity is among the lowest in Latin America due to fragile soils, water scarcity, climate change, lack of appropriate technology, lack of access to local and international markets and limited infrastructure. The United States will coordinate with Bolivian Government counterparts, civil society, other donors, and nongovernmental organizations to promote sustainable agricultural productivity in order to increase incomes and reduce food insecurity; promote conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity goods and services to increase incomes; and improve competitiveness and productivity of micro-, small-, and medium-sized businesses to generate sustainable employment opportunities and increase sales.

Through monthly donor meetings and associated sector working groups, the United States will continue to coordinate its programs with other donors including the European Union, the Netherlands, Germany, Spain, Switzerland, Sweden, and Japan, who provide assistance in strengthening food policy, sustainable food chains, agriculture and environment, agricultural research, forestry, water and sanitation, irrigation, watershed protection and management, job conditions in mining areas, sustainable mining, economic infrastructure, tourism, and science and technology.

Development Assistance (DA): U.S. assistance programs will support the protection of Bolivia's vast biodiversity and promote sustainable use of natural resources, goods, and services. Programs will also encourage natural resource management and species protection where productive activities occur, including in indigenous and rural communities. U.S. assistance will support activities focused on reducing net greenhouse gas emissions from the land use sector. In areas

with high biodiversity, USAID will work to make food production sustainable while reducing its impact on biodiversity.

U.S. assistance will improve productivity and sales of micro-, small-, and medium-sized enterprises in order to generate and sustain employment and increase incomes. Resources will also help generate income through innovative agribusiness production technologies and diversification. Programs will help increase access to food by improving market access for selected agricultural value chains and strengthen management practices. USAID will transition out of the agricultural productivity and competitiveness sector by the end of FY 2012. As part of the phase-out of its integrated alternative development program, USAID will provide limited transitional support to selected producers' associations in and near coca-eradication zones and help them to improve the volume, quality, and marketability of their crops.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: In FY 2010, USAID/Bolivia conducted three assessments and one special study to measure specific project performance that influenced FY 2011 and FY 2012 budget and planning decisions, as highlighted below. For FY 2011, USAID/Bolivia has eight activity evaluations planned, five of which are special studies to provide specific information to guide planning for future action.

The integrated alternative development program conducted a coffee sector study to help inform actual and future support to the sector. The assessment confirmed that the coffee sector in Bolivia has great potential due to climatic and soil conditions and the quality of its coffee, but that higher yields and further quality improvements are needed to generate more income for small producers. The health program conducted a rapid assessment of its family planning and reproductive health activity. The appraisal allowed for the identification of best practices, lessons learned, and gaps in the current activity. Under the sustainable economic growth and environment program, an appraisal of current public-private partnerships within its forestry component concluded that such partnerships are one possible means for promoting additional sustainable forestry activities. The final evaluation of the Bolivian administration of justice activity noted that Bolivians now enjoy greater access to the justice system than they did 10 years ago, prior to the initiation of this program.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: Based on the recommendations of a prior integrated alternative development program assessment, USAID will focus some efforts on strengthening and completing value chains of promising sectors, e.g., organic coffee, cocoa, and bananas. USAID's rapid health assessment provided recommendations for the development of a new health strategy design in FY 2010, which was closely coordinated with Bolivia's Ministry of Health.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: U.S. assistance enhanced health outcomes and strengthened the institutional capacity of local health providers. Support provided for 630,000 health consultations, representing 3.6 percent of all services offered in Bolivia. The FY 2012 Budget will fund activities in maternal and child health and family planning. These activities are part of the new strategy that has been developed in close coordination with the Ministry of Health, and directly supports Bolivia's National Development Plan for 2010-20. Over the last five years, USAID programs in the Yungas region of Bolivia, a coca-dependent region, have supported the Government of Bolivia's coca control and integrated development objectives, helped farmers transition out of coca and boost their incomes, and coordinated closely with the European Union's programs. The Bolivian Government places a high value on this cooperation, and the program's

high performance has generated growing demand among vulnerable farmers, communities, and social organizations previously resistant to diversification from coca. Last year, the integrated alternative development program benefited approximately 15,000 families, increased the number of hectares dedicated to alternative crops by nearly 6,000 hectares, and increased sales by \$13.4 million. In FY 2012, the program will reach nearly 1,000 families in its final year of funding. If additional funding is made available for private sector competitiveness activities, ongoing programs under economic growth will continue support to farm families, currently benefitting 48,000 families. Likewise, additional funding would enable USAID to continue working on innovative technologies and management practices currently being field tested to increase production and yields of grain and other crops.

Brazil

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance will help to develop a deeper partnership with Brazil, enhancing cooperation on transnational challenges that are mutual vital interests, such as the environment, security, health, food security, and other social concerns. As the relationship evolves, U.S. assistance will continue to support security, environment, health, and social inclusion programs in Brazil, and strengthen Brazil's capacity to address these domestic challenges. This is especially important in the build up to the 2014 World Cup and the 2016 Olympic Games. Partnership and cooperation, both domestic and international, will be at the forefront of the United States-Brazil relationship.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	25,099	25,099	*	18,250
Development Assistance	16,789	16,789	*	12,000
Global Health and Child Survival - State	1,300	1,300	*	1,300
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	5,000	5,000	*	0
International Military Education and Training	610	610	*	650
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	1,000	*	4,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	400	400	*	300
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	25,099	25,099	*	18,250

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Brazil	25,099	*	18,250
1 Peace and Security	2,010	*	4,950
International Military Education and Training	610	*	650
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	610	*	650
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	*	4,000
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	1,000	*	3,900
1.5 Transnational Crime	0	*	100
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	400	*	300
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	400	*	300
3 Investing in People	7,633	*	1,300
Development Assistance	1,333	*	0
3.1 Health	1,333	*	0
Global Health and Child Survival - State	1,300	*	1,300

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
3.1 Health	1,300	*	1,300
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	5,000	*	0
3.1 Health	5,000	*	0
4 Economic Growth	15,456	*	12,000
Development Assistance	15,456	*	12,000
4.4 Infrastructure	0	*	5,000
4.5 Agriculture	667	*	2,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	789	*	0
4.8 Environment	14,000	*	5,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Brazil	25,099	*	18,250
1 Peace and Security	2,010	*	4,950
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	400	*	300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	610	*	650
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	1,000	*	3,900
1.5 Transnational Crime	0	*	100
3 Investing in People	7,633	*	1,300
3.1 Health	7,633	*	1,300
4 Economic Growth	15,456	*	12,000
4.4 Infrastructure	0	*	5,000
4.5 Agriculture	667	*	2,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	789	*	0
4.8 Environment	14,000	*	5,000
of which: Objective 6	4,688	*	3,720
6.1 Program Design and Learning	287	*	230
6.2 Administration and Oversight	4,401	*	3,490

Peace and Security

U.S. assistance will help enhance interoperability between both countries' military forces, including defense, natural disaster response, and military aspects of actions to counter transnational crime. The Government of Brazil will continue to demonstrate its commitment to this program by funding the travel and living allowances for Brazilian military students who attend professional development courses at U.S. military colleges and schools. U.S. assistance will continue to support the 2006 bilateral agreement on Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement, in order jointly to combat illicit narcotics trafficking and consumption, organized crime, and money laundering in Brazil. The agreement provides U.S. assistance to improve Brazilian law-enforcement capabilities and enhance cooperation between United States and Brazilian public security agencies. Seven law enforcement and counternarcotics programs will continue to operate in FY 2012. The United States will provide export controls on products leaving the United States for Brazil and border security for products entering the United States from Brazil.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): The Department of State will contribute to fostering 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): The Department of State will continue to assist the Government of Brazil's interdiction programs at international airports through training and the installation of detection technology for narcotics, explosives, and general airport security. U.S. assistance will support a law-enforcement training program that includes courses on cyber-crime, advanced computer forensics, airport interdiction, basic narcotics enforcement, special investigations, large event management, incident response, and other pertinent themes. U.S. assistance will support cooperation between United States and Brazilian law enforcement agencies and improve Brazilian capabilities at dismantling criminal organizations involved in drug trafficking and money laundering. In addition, the United States will support drug prevention programs, particularly in Brazil's major urban areas. U.S. assistance will also help prepare Brazil for the law enforcement challenges of hosting the 2014 World Cup and 2016 Olympics.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): U.S. assistance will fund training and equipment to enhance customs and border patrol's ability to target, identify, and interdict items related to weapons of mass destruction and precursors. The program will include commodity identification training.

Investing in People

Brazil has made great strides in paving its way to long-term development. The nation has dramatically decreased the incidence of poverty and is making inroads in addressing income inequality, which remains high. Access to Brazil's decentralized health system reflects this inequality. Individuals with low incomes and low levels of education - both related to geography and social class - tend to have limited access to healthcare. As a result, HIV/AIDS and TB/HIV co-infection remain important public health concerns.

Global Health and 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. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Centers for Disease Control will work closely with the Brazilian Government through the National HIV/AIDS Department (NAD) to increase evidence-based decision-making and expand HIV/AIDS diagnosis among most at-risk populations. Cooperation will focus on strengthening NAD's capacity in the areas of planning, management, monitoring and evaluation, and strategic information; supporting leadership and advocacy skills development among youth living with HIV/AIDS; and targeting men who have sex with men, through replication of selected interventions that have proven successful in U.S. domestic programs.

Economic Growth

Brazil ranks fourth in global greenhouse gas emissions, and is a significant player in negotiations to mitigate climate change. Brazil remains strongly committed to voluntarily reducing its carbon emissions. In 2008, then-President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva launched the National Plan on Climate Change, which calls for a 70-percent reduction in deforestation by 2017, a noteworthy goal given that Brazil has the world's second largest block of remaining native forest. In 2009, the Brazilian Congress adopted a law that implements the National Climate Change Policy and sets a

greenhouse-gas-reduction target of between 36.1 percent and 38.9 percent of projected emissions by 2020. In addition, Brazil has become an international donor, enabling the United States to expand its partnership with Brazil through joint trilateral development programs. Equally critical, the incorporation of public-private partnerships will also be an element of United States-Brazilian cooperation.

Development Assistance (DA): U.S. assistance will fund the implementation of crosscutting, economy-wide activities consistent with the Global Climate Change Initiative. Activities include supporting a Low Emissions Development Strategy and related policies, targeted field demonstrations, and incentive programs to boost the renewable energy and energy efficiency markets. Programs will promote U.S. technology exports and the clean and renewable energy industry as an engine of economic development, social inclusion, and climate change mitigation. To promote sustainable landscapes, U.S. assistance will support Brazil's voluntary strategic plan to reduce emissions. Programs will work with forest-dwelling communities to increase their readiness to participate in carbon markets and to engage civil society organizations in Reduction in Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation policies. In addition, U.S. assistance will help quantify the carbon content of Brazilian ecosystems - particularly on federally managed lands - and support existing deforestation monitoring of Brazil's National Forest Inventory. Moreover, the United States will continue to strengthen its partnership with the Brazilian Cooperation Agency to implement projects in third countries jointly.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: The U.S. Mission to Brazil continued to conduct regular portfolio reviews in FY 2010, and maintained performance management plans for each of its strategic objectives. USAID required quarterly reports from implementing partners outlining accomplishments achieved during the quarter and programmatic plans for the following quarter. USAID utilized monthly expenditure reports from implementing partners to perform quarterly pipeline analysis exercises. Site visits, program audits, and periodic portfolio reviews served actively to monitor and evaluate partners' financial performance.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID used performance and pipeline information to measure progress towards established targets, thus allowing for better-informed funding decisions. In addition, USAID held an annual meeting for environmental program partners that provided a forum to share guidance and program updates. The result was a new performance management plan for the health sector. A similar meeting is scheduled for health program partners in FY 2011.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: USAID's FY 2012 proposed includes restored funding for clean energy that will allow USAID to resume reporting on the three standard indicators. Apart from new funds for energy, given the similar funding levels and requirements in other areas, USAID expects to maintain programs without significant changes to current indicators. NADR funding is being reduced as the Government of Brazil assumes greater responsibility for these activities.

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 further modernize its military, enhance the military's capacity to participate in regional security and peacekeeping operations, increase interoperability with U.S. forces, and strengthen Chile's demining capabilities. U.S. programs will also support efforts to build Chile's capacity to broaden its peacekeeping and coalition operations, as well as help expand joint efforts between United States and host-nation law enforcement agencies to combat transnational crimes, and to continue training and exchange visits between the two nations.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	1,950	1,949	*	1,300
Foreign Military Financing	600	600	*	0
International Military Education and Training	900	899	*	900
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	0	0	*	100
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	450	450	*	300
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	1,950	1,949	*	1,300

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Chile	1,949	*	1,300
1 Peace and Security	1,949	*	1,300
Foreign Military Financing	600	*	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	600	*	0
International Military Education and Training	899	*	900
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	899	*	900
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	0	*	100
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	0	*	100
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	450	*	300
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	450	*	300

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Chile	1,949	*	1,300
1 Peace and Security	1,949	*	1,300
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	450	*	300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,499	*	900
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	0	*	100
of which: Objective 6	0	*	4
6.2 Administration and Oversight	0	*	4

Peace and Security

To support critical security goals, U.S. assistance maintains the priority of combating weapons of mass destruction; defense, military, and border security; restructuring, reform, and operations; and counternarcotics.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): Funding will promote the professional development and technical capabilities of the Chilean military, allowing it to continue to be a leader in peacekeeping efforts regionally and globally. Chile has an excellent record of making the most of its IMET funds, and senior Government of Chile (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.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): Funds will support ongoing activities in various areas of law enforcement and justice, including border security, financial investigative techniques, public and citizen security programs, counternarcotics programs, and antitrafficking efforts.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): These funds will support the GOC's efforts to comply with their United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 obligations. These obligations include dealing with anarchist groups, improving port security and customs operations, enhancing efforts to stop terrorist finances, 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.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: Performance is monitored and evaluated based on Chile's participation in United States-funded programs and training. The Embassy conducted informal monitoring of programs through interviews with current participants and pre- and post-course military student evaluations.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: The U.S. Embassy in Santiago evaluated program effectiveness and gauged learning by interviewing organizers, participants, and supervisors. The feedback informed plans for future trainings and demonstrated that allocations will be well utilized by Chilean recipients. IMET funds allowed

nearly 400 students to participate in a variety of programs. These participants gained valuable knowledge, increasing Chile's interoperability with the United States military. Chilean officials participated in an international Export Control and Border Security (EXBS) conference, hosted international seaport interdiction training, and participated in an export control academy in 2010. These programs increased Chile's ability to design and implement a comprehensive EXBS system. This feedback formed the Embassy'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. Continuation of funding as requested for FY 2012 will enable successful, low-cost engagement with Chile to promote the implementation of a comprehensive EXBS program, ongoing support for law enforcement efforts, and continued interoperability with the U.S. military.

Colombia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Government of Colombia (GOC) has achieved significant security gains in recent years, and is working to consolidate state presence, reduce illicit crops, and expand socioeconomic opportunities through the National Consolidation Plan (NCP). The NCP focuses GOC resources and efforts in specific geographic zones that continue to experience conflict and instability. The GOC has also launched landmark efforts on land restitution, victims' reparations, and justice sector reform.

United States assistance to Colombia is guided by the Embassy Bogota Colombia Strategic Development Initiative (CSDI), an interagency strategy that reflects GOC priorities. CSDI represents a whole-of-government approach to deliver security, counternarcotics, rule of law, and development assistance in priority municipalities where violence, illicit crop production, and drug trafficking converge. U.S. programs support the GOC in retaining control of territory once dominated by narcotraffickers and illegal armed groups, promoting governance and respect for human rights, and fostering economic and social development. Programs will seek to achieve several goals that are vital to the United States and Colombia's mutual national security interests, including creating jobs and economic opportunities, increasing security and state presence, protecting human rights, and enhancing Colombian-led drug interdiction and eradication programs. U.S. assistance will also support GOC efforts in the areas of land restitution, victims' reparations, and justice sector reform. U.S. assistance priorities include addressing environmental issues including climate change, providing humanitarian assistance to those most affected by internal violence, supporting demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants, and strengthening democratic institutions and the rule of law.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	507,135	516,192	*	400,208
Economic Support Fund	201,790	201,790	*	189,108
Food for Peace Title II	0	9,058	*	0
Foreign Military Financing	55,000	55,000	*	44,000
International Military Education and Training	1,695	1,694	*	1,750
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	243,900	243,900	*	160,600
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,750	4,750	*	4,750
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	507,135	516,192	*	400,208

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Colombia	516,192	*	400,208
1 Peace and Security	402,992	*	311,968

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Economic Support Fund	127,698	*	115,368
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	18,856	*	21,624
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	108,842	*	93,744
Foreign Military Financing	55,000	*	44,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	55,000	*	44,000
International Military Education and Training	1,694	*	1,750
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,694	*	1,750
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	213,850	*	146,100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	12,950	*	15,750
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	200,150	*	130,350
1.5 Transnational Crime	750	*	0
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,750	*	4,750
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,750	*	2,250
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000	*	2,500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	50,300	*	36,328
Economic Support Fund	20,250	*	21,828
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	7,079	*	14,994
2.2 Good Governance	8,846	*	5,610
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,825	*	714
2.4 Civil Society	500	*	510
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	30,050	*	14,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	30,050	*	14,500
3 Investing in People	45,000	*	33,342
Economic Support Fund	45,000	*	33,342
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	45,000	*	33,342
4 Economic Growth	8,842	*	18,570
Economic Support Fund	8,842	*	18,570
4.2 Trade and Investment	0	*	3,570
4.8 Environment	8,842	*	15,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	9,058	*	0
Food for Peace Title II	9,058	*	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	9,058	*	0

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Colombia	516,192	*	400,208
1 Peace and Security	402,992	*	311,968
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,750	*	2,250
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	90,500	*	85,624
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	308,992	*	224,094

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
1.5 Transnational Crime	750	*	0
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	50,300	*	36,328
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	37,129	*	29,494
2.2 Good Governance	8,846	*	5,610
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,825	*	714
2.4 Civil Society	500	*	510
3 Investing in People	45,000	*	33,342
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	45,000	*	33,342
4 Economic Growth	8,842	*	18,570
4.2 Trade and Investment	0	*	3,570
4.8 Environment	8,842	*	15,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	9,058	*	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	9,058	*	0
of which: Objective 6	23,039	*	18,649
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,925	*	1,991
6.2 Administration and Oversight	21,114	*	16,658

Peace and Security

Building on the GOC's efforts to consolidate state presence in strategic zones, U.S.-funded programs will increase incentives to join the licit economy. Sustainable gains will be achieved by supporting modernization and institutional reforms within the police, military, and military justice system; facilitating demobilization and reintegration of ex-militants, including child soldiers; supporting victims of conflict; countering illicit trafficking in drugs and conventional weapons; and expanding humanitarian demining and anti-kidnapping activities.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): U.S. assistance programs in strategically prioritized consolidation municipalities will work closely with the GOC to increase state presence and shift economic activity from coca cultivation to legal economic activities, directly supporting the NCP. Ensuring that the Colombian Government adheres to international human rights standards as it moves towards those goals will be a principal focus of these programs. Specifically, U.S. assistance 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. Once security forces have permanently retaken an area, programs will strengthen community cohesion and help improve communities' capacities to withstand threats by illegal armed groups and narcotraffickers. Agricultural programs will support community transition from coca to the legal economy, offering opportunities to cultivate such crops as coffee, cacao, rubber, and others that benefit small producers undergoing this fundamental economic transition. Local governance and community-organization strengthening programs will improve access to public services and government transparency, and will facilitate a permanent and participatory state presence. U.S. programs will strive to leverage resources through the use of public-private partnerships and direct support to the GOC. The United States will continue to partner with the GOC, civil society, and the private sector to reintegrate demobilized members of illegal armed groups into society as part of the GOC's efforts to achieve a lasting peace.

U.S. assistance will support vulnerable communities, particularly Afro-Colombian and indigenous populations, to mitigate the pressures that drug traffickers and other illegal armed groups exert on these communities.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): U.S. assistance builds sustained Colombian military capabilities so the GOC can secure its sovereign territory, effectively counter narcotics-trafficking activities, and serve as a regional partner to advance 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; riverine and air operations, including combat search and rescue; and maritime interdiction operations including the Coast Guard Training Center and high-speed interdiction boats
- Support to Governance (Civil Military and Military Information Support Operations): Humanitarian civic action and humanitarian assistance projects and infrastructure support coordinated with interagency efforts in priority zones, and Military Information Support Operations capability development to support civil-military relations and consolidation of governance in key municipalities
- Joint Communications and Intelligence: Air-to-ground communications network, strategic interagency communications network, communications sustainment and upgrades, and information-sharing programs and architectures
- Institutional Strengthening/Security Sector Reform: Professional military education and training, and military rule of law and human rights reform, including operational law, rules for the use of force, and rules of engagement training programs and materials

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 maintenance of governance and the rule of law. 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.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): U.S. assistance programs will seek to reduce the amount of cocaine and heroin destined for the United States through a range of security, interdiction, and eradication programs that are closely coordinated with alternative development opportunities. Working within the framework of the NCP and CSDI, these programs will focus on areas where coca cultivation is high and where insecurity enables drug trafficking and terrorist organizations to foment instability and engage in illegal activity. As the Colombian National Police assume increased security responsibilities from the Colombian military, capacity-building efforts for local police will take on additional importance. Limited assistance aimed at supporting local drug-demand prevention programs throughout Colombia, as well as assistance to encourage demobilizations, will continue to be components of the Colombia INCLE account. The United States is committed to collaborating closely with the GOC on transferring additional operational and financial responsibilities in a sustainable manner, while fulfilling the Administration's pledge to maintain a policy of "shared responsibility" when addressing the international drug problem.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR):

- **Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA):** U.S. counterterrorism assistance will improve the GOC's cyber forensics and terrorism investigations programs. It will also support diversification of the GOC's counterterrorism efforts by providing training in advanced techniques and continuing to support GOC efforts to train personnel in cyber forensics investigation techniques. U.S. assistance will also facilitate border security programs, fraudulent travel documents detection training 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 assistance helps Colombia's demining program become increasingly self-sufficient by supporting the developing an integrated action plan consisting of GOC demining teams, nongovernmental mine clearance activities, mine location surveys, mine risk education programs, and victims-assistance programs. U.S. assistance strengthens the GOC's ability to successfully clear mines and improvised explosive devices placed by the FARC in the Montes de Maria, Antioquia, Meta, and Nariño/Putumayo regions.

Governing Justly and Democratically

The United States will continue to focus democracy and human rights programs in strategically critical areas of the country, promote respect for human rights, expand the rule of law, enhance governance and political competition, and strengthen civil society and trade unions.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): U.S. rule-of-law activities will focus on priority CSDI municipalities and departments to support mobile access to justice teams, train judges and public defenders, establish virtual courtrooms, and build physical courtrooms. U.S. assistance will provide grants to civil society, expand the network of Justice Houses and conciliation centers, and increase access to legal services for low income and vulnerable groups. At the national level, the United States will support justice sector policy reforms.

U.S. support to improve human rights observance includes efforts to promote a culture of human rights through support to implement the National Education Plan on Human Rights, improve the human rights policies of the National Police, and promote human rights courses in law schools. U.S. programs will build the capacity of human rights nongovernmental organizations, the Office of the Vice President, and the Ministry of Interior and Justice. In order to improve responses to human rights violations, U.S. assistance will strengthen victims' organizations, the National Human Rights Ombudsman, the Inspector General, the Attorney General, the Search Commission for Missing Persons, and the Constitutional Court.

U.S. good governance programs will focus on policy reforms and capacity building critical to the consolidation of state presence in CSDI municipalities. U.S. policy reform activities will include support for laws, decrees, and regulations that address land titling and reform, access to finance, labor, vulnerable populations, environment, and public management and decentralization, among others. U.S. activities will provide support to political parties to develop policies that address the needs of women, Afro-Colombians, and displaced persons. Additionally, activities will strengthen electoral institutions and electoral watchdog organizations, train poll workers and local registrars, strengthen the Colombian Congress, and continue support for the Americas Barometer Survey.

U.S. civil society programs will focus on supporting trade unions to strengthen their capacity and advance legal reforms to enable them to effectively organize, advocate, and negotiate for their members' rights; improve internal organization, collective bargaining skills, financial administration, and communication skills; organize by economic sector; and protect their members from violence and human rights violations.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): U.S. assistance programs will continue to support capacity building within the Colombian justice sector, including strengthening the organization of the Prosecutor General's Office. Aid to this Office will include human rights law training for its prosecutors and investigators, as well as training in adjudication of justice and peace cases and sensitive labor-related crimes. These programs will also continue to support the Colombian justice sector's implementation of the accusatory system, which involves extensive training of and technical assistance for police prosecutors, judges, forensic experts, and protection personnel in crime scene management; evidence, trial advocacy, investigation, and prosecution strategy; witness interviews; victim assistance; and professional development.

Investing in People

U.S. assistance programs will support GOC efforts to expand socioeconomic opportunities, provide humanitarian assistance, increase access to social services, strengthen policy frameworks, and improve the livelihoods of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and vulnerable populations. This latter group includes youth at risk of recruitment by illegal armed groups, households headed by women, the indigenous, Afro-Colombians, landmine survivors, and persons with disabilities.

Economic Support Fund (ESF):

- **Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations:** U.S. assistance will focus on contingency planning for emergency responses, permanent reintegration, and returns when conditions permit to stem the flow 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 support to IDPs, reaching out to vulnerable receptor communities and other victims of the conflict. Assistance will focus on prioritized areas with conflict-affected populations, regions with vulnerable Afro-Colombian and indigenous populations, and border areas.
- **Policies, Regulations, and Systems:** U.S. assistance programs will deter displacement by working at the grassroots level to strengthen vulnerable communities to withstand pressures from drug traffickers and other illegal armed groups. U.S. programs will support the strengthening of a comprehensive, sustainable system for registering and attending to the needs of IDPs.
- **Social Services:** U.S. assistance programs will build on 2010 performance, when U.S. programs provided social services to over 398,000 IDPs and vulnerable persons. U.S. assistance will promote and support the GOC's delivery of a holistic package of services to the displaced and other conflict-affected populations to achieve durable solutions to their vulnerable socioeconomic situations. Programs will focus on the economic reintegration of IDPs through expanding access to income-generation opportunities, social infrastructure projects, and improving access to and promotion of health and education. U.S. assistance will also fund technical assistance for public and private institutional capacity building, and support community interventions for displacement prevention. U.S. assistance will also support structured, organized GOC-led IDP returns or resettlement.

During FY 2012, U.S. assistance programs will work with the GOC on building its capacity at all levels - national, local, and regional - to respond to its conflict-affected populations with measurable and durable solutions.

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 poorest regions. Programs will support microfinance and economic reforms to enable Colombia to increase economic growth and social inclusion. 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 the indigenous, Afro-Colombians, IDPs, and those most susceptible to the illicit coca economy.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): The public policy program will continue to support a variety of national-level policy reforms to improve the business environment. These include reduced dependency on the coca 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 support the GOC's initiative on land titling, financial services access, labor reforms, decentralization, and improved public and economic management.

Under USAID'S Climate Change Initiative, activities in natural and commercial forestry, agroforestry, silvopasture, and protected areas management will address climate change and reduce threats to biodiversity. Ongoing and new work in biodiversity and protected areas will enable communities to reap the benefits of conservation with payment-for-ecosystem services programs such as Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation. These programs also have climate-change mitigation value, which will be complemented by the whole-of-government multiagency Enhancing Capacity-Low Emissions Development Strategy (EC-LEDS). The EC-LEDS contributes an overarching framework and multiyear collaboration agreement that provides capacity building to Colombian governmental and nongovernmental institutions. It also contains a focus on promoting economic development within a clean energy and greenhouse-gas emissions mitigation framework. Activities will also include assistance in developing carbon markets and other environmental services.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: Embassy Bogota continually evaluates its performance and uses the results to inform the budget and planning process. In direct response to past performance of U.S. foreign assistance programs and GOC priorities, Embassy Bogota developed its interagency consolidation activities that support the GOC's NCP. U.S. foreign assistance programs concentrate resources fully to integrate security, counternarcotics, development planning, and implementation in priority municipalities identified by the GOC.

Frequent interagency meetings at the working and leadership levels are convened to discuss common objectives, issues, performance monitoring, and program design. Embassy Bogota sections and agencies incorporate program results and lessons learned into their regular reporting, and interagency participants 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 NCP performance at the national and regional levels. The GOC works closely with all U.S. Mission entities to assess program performance using jointly developed indicators.

U.S. agencies also conduct regular internal performance reviews. Quarterly financial reviews and annual portfolio reviews create a forum for staff to examine strategic and operational issues and determine whether activities are leading to the desired results.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: In FY 2010, Embassy Bogota conducted several analytical reports (e.g., assessments, evaluations, etc.) that informed programmatic choices. Individual agency and section evaluations of programs are also shaping the design of new U.S. assistance programs. For example, lessons learned from the Macarena consolidation pilot informed resource allocation choices for Embassy Bogota consolidation programs. The decision was made to concentrate resources for such activities in priority municipalities.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: As a result of the carefully managed interagency activities and coordination, a significant portion of FY 2012 U.S. assistance will be directed towards implementing activities in priority zones. The goal is to reduce illicit cultivation and narcotrafficking, cut off supply of funds and weaponry to illegal armed groups, and provide Colombian citizens in newly secured areas with a path to licit livelihoods in which human rights are protected.

Costa Rica

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

United States foreign assistance will help Costa Rica improve its public security environment, the primary concern of both Costa Rican citizens and political leaders. Providing a safe and secure domestic environment will contribute to greater economic growth and prosperity in Costa Rica, and will help keep transnational crime from reaching U.S. borders.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	380	366	*	715
Foreign Military Financing	0	0	*	315
International Military Education and Training	380	366	*	400
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	380	366	*	715

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Costa Rica	366	*	715
1 Peace and Security	366	*	715
Foreign Military Financing	0	*	315
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	*	315
International Military Education and Training	366	*	400
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	366	*	400

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Costa Rica	366	*	715
1 Peace and Security	366	*	715
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	366	*	715

Peace and Security

United States-supplied equipment, training, and technical assistance will directly strengthen Costa Rica's ability to ensure the safety of its citizens as well as U.S. citizens who are residents and visitors in the country. U.S. assistance through the Central American Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) is being requested separately under the Western Hemisphere Affairs Regional Program. CARSI assistance to Costa Rica will provide assistance 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.

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 spare parts, refresher training and other support for boats, communications equipment, and other related equipment provided under CARSI as part of the regional maritime security program. It will also provide maintenance support for existing patrol boats. This equipment is important for regional operations and interoperability with other nations in the region.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): This assistance will be used to provide U.S.-sponsored training to Costa Rican security officials, especially the Coast Guard and border services. Training topics may 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, which services all security forces, to further the multiplier effect of this program. This assistance will support U.S. counternarcotics and other transnational security interests in a key area of the trafficking transit zone between North and South America.

Cuba

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance provides humanitarian assistance to prisoners of conscience and their families, strengthens civil society by supporting civic action movements and coalitions, and promotes fundamental freedoms, namely freedom of expression.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	20,000	20,000	*	20,000
Economic Support Fund	20,000	20,000	*	20,000
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	20,000	20,000	*	20,000

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Cuba	20,000	*	20,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	20,000	*	20,000
Economic Support Fund	20,000	*	20,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	5,000	*	4,000
2.4 Civil Society	15,000	*	16,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Cuba	20,000	*	20,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	20,000	*	20,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	5,000	*	4,000
2.4 Civil Society	15,000	*	16,000
of which: Objective 6	1,285	*	2,000
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,285	*	2,000

Governing Justly and Democratically

Cuba is the only non-democratically elected government in the Western Hemisphere, and one of the most politically repressive 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 rights.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): The promotion of democratic principles remains the core goal of U.S. assistance, and there is an increased effort to manage programs more transparently, focus

efforts on the island, and widen the scope of the civic groups receiving support. U.S. assistance aims to strengthen a range of independent elements of Cuban civil society, including associations and labor groups, marginalized groups, youth, legal associations, and women's networks. Programs are designed to increase the capacity for community involvement of, and networking among, civil society organizations. U.S. assistance supports information sharing into and out of Cuba, as well as among civil society groups on the island, including through the use of new technology. To advance the cause of human rights in Cuba, the United States supports Cuban efforts to document human rights violations, provides humanitarian assistance to political prisoners and their families, and builds the leadership skills of a future generation of civil society leaders. The United States also supports the dissemination of information regarding market economies and economic rights.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: The Cuba program included several program evaluations and assessments in FY 2010. The findings significantly informed FY 2011 and FY 2012 budget and planning decisions, including the decision to support efforts most likely to have a direct impact on the island.

Conducting performance monitoring and evaluation on the Cuba program presents unique challenges. Traditional monitoring and evaluation mechanisms cannot be relied upon, given the sensitive context in which the program operates. Thus, the program works closely with implementing partners to ensure accurate and complete reporting of project activities, to identify ways to consolidate information obtained from different sources about the services delivered by grantees and contractors, and to measure outputs and program impact through alternative means.

In FY 2011, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Department of State are working closely with grantees and contractors to ensure performance management is incorporated 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 jointly throughout FY 2010 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 freedom of information and enhanced communication among Cuban civil society have been identified as priority activities for current and future-year assistance funds.

Moving forward, the Cuba program will continue to include several implementing bureaus from the Department of State and USAID, which offer complementary strengths to ensure a well-managed program focused on outcome-based achievement.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: FY 2012 resources will be used to support 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 Dominican Republic (DR) is a middle-income country with the largest economy in Central America and the Caribbean. Despite years of rapid economic growth, state institutions remain weak, corruption endemic, and household poverty and inequality high in contrast to the country's impressive macroeconomic performance. The U.S. Government collaborates with the Dominican authorities to address these issues, while working with local and international partners to build institutional capacity to accomplish these ends. In addition, U.S. assistance helps strengthen democratic governance and build accountable and transparent institutions that can better serve the needs of the Dominican people. U.S. assistance also helps small businesses and rural communities take advantage of income generation opportunities, improve the protection of the environment, and contribute to the equitable provision of quality health and education services. The Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI) will complement bilateral programs in the DR and provide additional assistance for law enforcement, citizen safety, and rule-of-law programs. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will lead region-wide monitoring and evaluation of social sector programs and support crime prevention among at-risk youth.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	49,200	49,194	*	36,401
Development Assistance	24,600	24,600	*	18,273
Foreign Military Financing	1,000	1,000	*	0
Global Health and Child Survival - State	9,250	9,250	*	9,528
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	9,050	9,050	*	7,750
International Military Education and Training	850	844	*	850
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	4,450	4,450	*	0
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	49,200	49,194	*	36,401

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Dominican Republic	49,194	*	36,401
1 Peace and Security	6,294	*	850
Foreign Military Financing	1,000	*	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000	*	0
International Military Education and Training	844	*	850
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	844	*	850
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	4,450	*	0
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	4,050	*	0

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
1.5 Transnational Crime	400	*	0
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	7,586	*	5,200
Development Assistance	7,586	*	5,200
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,568	*	1,660
2.2 Good Governance	2,570	*	1,730
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	600	*	420
2.4 Civil Society	1,848	*	1,390
3 Investing in People	25,200	*	20,751
Development Assistance	6,900	*	3,473
3.2 Education	6,900	*	3,473
Global Health and Child Survival - State	9,250	*	9,528
3.1 Health	9,250	*	9,528
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	9,050	*	7,750
3.1 Health	9,050	*	7,750
4 Economic Growth	10,114	*	9,600
Development Assistance	10,114	*	9,600
4.2 Trade and Investment	800	*	1,250
4.5 Agriculture	5,000	*	3,100
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,964	*	2,750
4.8 Environment	1,350	*	2,500

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Dominican Republic	49,194	*	36,401
1 Peace and Security	6,294	*	850
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,844	*	850
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	4,050	*	0
1.5 Transnational Crime	400	*	0
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	7,586	*	5,200
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,568	*	1,660
2.2 Good Governance	2,570	*	1,730
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	600	*	420
2.4 Civil Society	1,848	*	1,390
3 Investing in People	25,200	*	20,751
3.1 Health	18,300	*	17,278
3.2 Education	6,900	*	3,473
4 Economic Growth	10,114	*	9,600
4.2 Trade and Investment	800	*	1,250
4.5 Agriculture	5,000	*	3,100
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,964	*	2,750
4.8 Environment	1,350	*	2,500
of which: Objective 6	3,064	*	3,533

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
6.1 Program Design and Learning	0	*	330
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,064	*	3,203

Peace and Security

U.S. assistance will continue to support Dominican military efforts to address ungoverned territorial spaces, including air, land, and maritime, through capacity building and train-and-equip initiatives. Programs implemented through the CBSI will address the needs of at-risk youth, as well as help ensure 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 DR continues to be a significant problem, with large quantities projected for 2012 and a corresponding negative impact on crime and border concerns.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): Through the provision of professional military education and technical training courses, U.S. assistance promotes close cooperation on shared security issues including counternarcotics trafficking, counterterrorism, transparency, civilian control of the military, and interoperability. Human rights training continues to be a crosscutting theme in all U.S.-sponsored training. U.S. assistance will continue to support the efforts of Dominican border authorities to define proper roles for the military, interdict illegal migrants, fight illicit drug operations, and coordinate natural disaster responses.

Governing Justly and Democratically

U.S. assistance will continue to support Dominican institutions (e.g. the National Office of the Attorney General, the Judiciary, the National Police, and the Public Defender's Office) to institutionalize criminal justice reform, prosecute crimes more effectively, reduce corruption, and make justice services more accessible and responsive at national and community levels.

U.S. assistance will concurrently concentrate on strengthening civil society organizations that monitor the implementation of reforms and promote greater citizen participation.

Development Assistance (DA): U.S. assistance helps to strengthen government and civil society capacity to ensure freedom of information, build effective public audit and oversight mechanisms, and promote modern and democratic institutions. Programs will also continue to strengthen civil-society monitoring of governance reform, and increase public advocacy in the areas of budget and procurement transparency, media reporting of corruption, and expanded citizen participation in the budget process. The United States is one of the leading bilateral donors in the justice, public administration, transparency, and civil society sectors, and will continue to work closely with key international partners including the World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the European Union (EU), Spain, Canada, France, and the United Nations. The Dominican Republic's Participatory Anticorruption Initiative, created in FY 2010 with the support of United States and international partners, will greatly improve government performance and overall accountability in the areas of public budgeting, procurement, and freedom of information.

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 and expanding access to quality basic education. These programs will also encourage greater local and governmental participation in the health and education sectors.

Development Assistance (DA):

- **Basic Education:** U.S. assistance will continue supporting close collaboration with the Ministry of Education (MOE) to improve the quality of education and student performance in urban and rural areas. The Effective School Program, implemented by a local partner, will continue providing training in reading and math to in-service teachers of 1st through 4th grades in 419 schools. Teachers trained in the first math component will begin training in the first reading component, while those trained in the first reading component will begin the first math component. Results of a FY 2010 MOE analysis on parent-teacher associations will inform the design of specific interventions to increase parent involvement and participation in public school governance. Programs will continue to monitor and evaluate student performance to promote a national policy dialogue on the results, issues, challenges, and opportunities in education. The public private partnership program will strengthen existing alliances and promote new ones to encourage sustained private sector involvement in providing quality long-term interventions in public elementary schools.

The United States, as well as other international donors, will continue to support the MOE's 10-year plan (2008-18) that focuses on implementing 10 specific education policies to enhance the equity and quality of education. The World Bank supports pre-primary education, the IDB is establishing a modern system of human resource management in the MOE, and the EU provides support to MOE management, decentralization, civil service reform, and pre-school infrastructure.

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 that provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children
- **Maternal and Child Health (MCH):** U.S. assistance supports a two-pronged integrated program related to maternal and child health, and health systems. Programs will assist 10 hospitals to improve the quality of emergency obstetric care, and pre- and post-natal care for mothers. To reduce neonatal mortality, training of doctors and nurses will be expanded from 3 to 10 hospitals to address sepsis, the leading cause of neonatal deaths. Knowledge and use of the Helping Babies Breathe technique will be increased to reduce asphyxia significantly as well as the 'kangaroo mother' skin-to-skin method of care for pre-term infants. Additional interventions will be tailored to address challenges identified in an FY 2011 assessment of risk factors for maternal and neonatal morbidity and mortality. Building on previous assistance to the Ministry of Health (MOH) to define quality standards and design a certification procedure to establish MCH Centers of Excellence, assistance will support MOH to apply the certification procedures and train staff from qualifying Centers of Excellence to train personnel from non-qualifying hospitals.

Economic Growth

U.S. assistance will focus on promoting broad-based economic growth. The development of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) is critical to the expansion of the middle class and sustainable economic growth in the Dominican economy. One of the main methods used to ensure the benefits of trade and investment are shared by all Dominicans is supporting efforts by SMEs to export goods and services to the United States as well as develop import relationships with U.S. suppliers. U.S. assistance will also seek to improve the capacity of SMEs to benefit from domestic and international tourism markets in an

environmentally sustainable manner. U.S. assistance will help design adaptation interventions based on an analysis of the vulnerability of natural ecosystems to climate-change impact in the agricultural and tourism sectors. U.S. assistance will complement and support the Dominican Government's Commission for Global Climate Change and other international and local donors to develop and implement policy instruments to support climate-change adaptation initiatives leading to greater public awareness, and public and private institutional capacity.

Development Assistance (DA): U.S. assistance programs will continue to address the negative effects of climate change and policy disincentives that inhibit private sector investment, innovation, and development. U.S. programs will also target improvements in the competitiveness of small businesses to ensure they can take advantage of opportunities afforded by free trade and by new and innovative technologies. U.S. assistance will increase the competitiveness and profitability of small businesses in the agricultural, manufacturing, and tourism sectors by increasing their productivity, lowering their costs of production, improving product quality, identifying new markets, and developing marketing strategies that take advantage of local and international trade and investment.

Under USAID's Global Climate Change Initiative, the United States also will assist local public and private organizations with the implementation of Dominican environmental laws and regulations. Activities will include technical and financial assistance to protect the country's fragile ecosystems and natural resources, as well as improve the quality of water, air, and soil. U.S. assistance will continue to promote the conservation of the Dominican forests and biodiversity through improved management of protected areas, watersheds, and coastal resources.

U.S. assistance will design interventions to strengthen national institutions responsible for the management of climate-change adaptation initiatives through the delivery of training and technical assistance; develop an action plan for the improvement of critical areas in agriculture, agro-forestry, and tourism that will be identified in the FY 2011 climate change analysis; and evaluate climate change impact and adaptation priorities for restoring watersheds and coral reefs in the Yuna river basin and Samana Bay.

The United States collaborates closely with many private business associations including the American Chamber of Commerce and the National Network of Businesses to Protect the Environment in providing Dominicans with a better understanding of the CAFTA-DR provisions, and the importance of investing in clean production technologies to protect natural resources, respectively. The United States is coordinating with the IDB, the World Bank, the EU, Japan, and Spain to leverage funds and coordinate programs to increase private sector competitiveness, sustainable agriculture and tourism, exports, and environmental protection.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: USAID completed two evaluative studies in FY 2010. Semi-annual portfolio reviews, quarterly pipeline analyses, and regular site visits to monitor activities provided a consistent way to assess progress and inform FY 2011 and FY 2012 budget and planning decisions. In FY 2010, USAID conducted a Cross-Sectorial Youth Assessment to provide a comprehensive explanation of issues facing at-risk youth in the DR, and provided recommendations for interventions that are being incorporated into the design of an at-risk youth activity that will begin in FY 2011. USAID also supported an evaluation of the national tuberculosis (TB) program, led by the Dominican Ministry of Health. Findings of this evaluation will be used to decide on new activities to combat TB to be initiated in FY 2012. In FY 2011, USAID will complete mid-term impact evaluations for all three CAFTA-DR related activities, and

civil society and justice sector assessments. The results of these studies will inform program management through FY 2012 and support the design of a new 2012-17 country development cooperation strategy. USAID will also lead region-wide monitoring and evaluation of the social justice pillar of the CBSI and ensure that performance data is used strategically to maximize program impact.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: The internal control processes mentioned in the previous paragraph have strengthened project monitoring, provided a mechanism for tracking project performance, identified weaknesses in achieving results, and made specific recommendations and a timeframe for resolution. USAID will build on program accomplishments by expanding engagement with local partners and strengthening Dominican public and private sector capacity to lead implementation during FY 2012 and beyond.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: The FY 2012 Budget request reflects continuous performance monitoring and evaluation of U.S. assistance programs. USAID will continue systematically to monitor and evaluate its activities to ensure U.S. objectives are achieved and program results are cost effective, efficient, and sustainable.

The FY 2012 Budget request reflects the U.S. Mission's overarching policy and program priority of strengthening democracy, governance, and Dominican institutions. Planned budget allocations also reflect significant progress and demonstrated commitment by the Dominican Government to improving the transparency, accountability, and responsiveness of institutions to its citizenry. During FY 2012 and beyond, USAID will work to leverage multilateral and private sector investment in the education sector to expand U.S. program accomplishments achieved since 2008. However, current and FY 2012 resource levels will reduce the number of children benefiting from a proven basic education model that improves student performance. FY 2012 resources for economic growth will advance Presidential Initiatives to mitigate the negative effects of global climate change and improve food security. In FY 2010, performance audits strengthened USAID's Rural Economic Diversification Program by pinpointing the need for greater sustainable environmental practices by agricultural producer recipients of U.S. assistance. As a result of the audit findings, increased U.S. resources were channeled to building the institutional capacity of 15 core agricultural producer clusters and improving the environmental monitoring, planning, and reporting of the clusters' use of pesticides in compliance with USAID regulations. Finally, the FY 2012 Budget request for health will help increase Dominican access to quality health care services and specifically improve HIV/AIDS testing and counseling for poor and at-risk populations.

Ecuador

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance in Ecuador is designed to strengthen democracy and encourage broad-based economic growth. The United States will work with the Government of Ecuador (GOE) and the broader society to advance the long-term objectives of stability, rule of law, strengthened democratic institutions, and environmental protection. The U.S. assistance objective of building strong counternarcotics cooperation is key to U.S. national security.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	30,163	30,972	*	32,040
Development Assistance	24,783	24,783	*	22,940
Food for Peace Title II	0	814	*	0
Foreign Military Financing	500	500	*	500
International Military Education and Training	380	375	*	400
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	4,500	4,500	*	7,700
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	0	0	*	500
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	30,163	30,972	*	32,040

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Ecuador	30,972	*	32,040
1 Peace and Security	16,146	*	17,170
Development Assistance	10,771	*	8,070
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	10,471	*	8,070
1.5 Transnational Crime	300	*	0
Foreign Military Financing	500	*	500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	500	*	500
International Military Education and Training	375	*	400
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	375	*	400
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	4,500	*	7,700
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	4,450	*	7,400
1.5 Transnational Crime	50	*	300
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	0	*	500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	*	500

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	5,142	*	3,670
Development Assistance	5,142	*	3,670
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,069	*	1,580
2.2 Good Governance	1,274	*	2,090
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	500	*	0
2.4 Civil Society	2,299	*	0
3 Investing in People	200	*	0
Development Assistance	200	*	0
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	200	*	0
4 Economic Growth	8,670	*	11,200
Development Assistance	8,670	*	11,200
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,650	*	1,670
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,950	*	1,530
4.8 Environment	5,070	*	8,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	814	*	0
Food for Peace Title II	814	*	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	814	*	0

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Ecuador	30,972	*	32,040
1 Peace and Security	16,146	*	17,170
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	875	*	1,400
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	14,921	*	15,470
1.5 Transnational Crime	350	*	300
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	5,142	*	3,670
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,069	*	1,580
2.2 Good Governance	1,274	*	2,090
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	500	*	0
2.4 Civil Society	2,299	*	0
3 Investing in People	200	*	0
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	200	*	0
4 Economic Growth	8,670	*	11,200
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,650	*	1,670
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,950	*	1,530
4.8 Environment	5,070	*	8,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	814	*	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	814	*	0
of which: Objective 6	3,756	*	3,510
6.1 Program Design and Learning	260	*	100

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,496	*	3,410

Peace and Security

Because of its proximity to key illegal-drug-producing countries, Ecuador is used as a major transit country for United States-bound drugs and as a support area for Colombian armed groups. Significant levels of drug trafficking also result in drug money laundering into the Ecuadorian economy. U.S. counternarcotics and antitrafficking programs, alternative development activities, and military training have helped the GOE confront these challenges.

Development Assistance (DA): The United States will work with the GOE and local partners in alternative development programs that create jobs and raise incomes for vulnerable groups in the border regions, decreasing incentives to participate in illicit activities. U.S. support to supply chains and value chains will boost the incomes of small rural producers and businesses. Programs will also improve the ability of local governments to deliver basic services and infrastructure, fostering the capacity of communities to withstand the threat of narcotrafficking. Contracting directly with Ecuador's State Bank, U.S. assistance will also finance water and sanitation infrastructure along the northern border. These programs will build on past successes, as alternative development programs have benefited more than 525,000 people in the border regions since FY 2000. Continued funding in FY 2012 will provide economic opportunities and improved livelihoods to an additional 40,000 persons.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): U.S. assistance will continue to support Ecuador's efforts to fight narco-terror groups and combat illicit trafficking of persons, drugs, and weapons. Specifically, resources will provide logistical support for a variety of tactical and support vehicles previously supplied by the United States. These vehicles support Ecuador's efforts to control its national territory better by maintaining a stronger presence along its northern border and denying the use of that border area as a safe haven by the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia and other illegal armed groups.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): U.S. assistance will be used to provide training and education to military officers and enlisted members to further the modernization and professionalization of the Ecuadorian military. 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. Programs will also support regional security efforts and combat the trafficking of weapons, goods, and people. U.S. assistance will reinforce the principles of a civilian-controlled military, respect for human rights, and effective resource management.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): U.S. assistance will bolster counternarcotics operations by further modernizing the capacity of police and military in interdiction, gathering evidence, and strengthening port and maritime controls. The United States will provide equipment and training support for police and military presence in strategic locations. U.S. assistance will also fund training and equipment to help Ecuador's military protect the northern region against incursions by Colombian illegal armed groups. With U.S. support in FY 2010, police seized 14.8 metric tons of cocaine, 265.8 kilograms (kg) of heroin, and 2,433 kg of cannabis.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): As a result of the Peru-Ecuador conflict, which ended in the signing of the Peace Accords in 1998, Ecuador still has almost 6,000 antipersonnel mines. This presents a security and humanitarian risk and hinders economic development. Ecuador and Peru have committed to completing the demining of their common border by 2018, which will require an annual operating budget of \$1.5 million. Much of this funding comes from international donors, without which the program would suffer severe delays. Due to the critical nature of Ecuador's explosive remnants, the United States approved \$1.5 million in FY 2010 for humanitarian demining equipment; the destruction of man-portable air defense systems, arms, and munitions; and security upgrades to munitions storage facilities. Additional funding for these programs will provide necessary equipment for Ecuador's demining teams, secure stockpiles of munitions, and destroy unusable munitions to ensure they do not fall into the hands of illegitimate groups.

Governing Justly and Democratically

U.S. assistance promotes long-term efforts to strengthen the democratic system by supporting local governments and broadening participation in democratic processes.

Development Assistance (DA): The United States aims to provide training and technical assistance to 30 municipal governments in topics that include improved revenue generation through local taxes and service fees, implementation of computerized municipal records, and long-term strategic planning. Programs will also work with municipalities and citizen groups to promote participatory budgeting, open communication between government and constituents, and citizen oversight committees to improve local government financial accountability. Finally, U.S. assistance facilitates training to ensure that government contracting and information are open and transparent. Of the 30 participating municipalities, 20 are located along Ecuador's northern border with Colombia, contributing to U.S. stability and security programs in the region.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): U.S. support for the judiciary will focus on improving the prosecution of criminal cases, particularly those related to narcotics trafficking, money laundering, and trafficking in persons. Programs will also assist in improving the implementation of the country's criminal procedures code through training programs for judges, prosecutors, and judicial police.

Economic Growth

Most of Ecuador's economic development has historically taken place among large producers in major cities, rarely reaching the full breadth of Ecuador's productive sector. U.S. assistance will help create a social and political environment where economic development will be broad-based and improve living standards throughout the country. In addition, U.S. assistance will help implement the President's Global Climate Change Initiative in Ecuador.

Development Assistance (DA): To foster more active participation in the global economy, the United States will collaborate with the GOE by supporting programs that increase local and international trade and investment. The United States will continue to promote public-private policy dialogue, enabling the Ecuadorian Committee for Economic Territorial Development (a network of provincial economic growth agencies the United States helped to create in 2007) to become a full partner of the GOE in policy discussions. Such policies seek to improve market responsiveness and increase economic growth and investment. U.S. programs will help create jobs and increase incomes in economic sectors, such as agro-industries and tourism, by promoting regional private sector development. In addition, U.S. assistance will promote the development of new policies for market-based economic growth.

Ecuador's deforestation rate is the ninth highest in the world. Programs will assist the country in preparing to undertake actions at a scale that can significantly reduce emissions and increase sequestration, as well as enable access to pay-for-performance financing, including future carbon markets. Investments will also seek to achieve, identify, or demonstrate best practices for decreasing net forest emissions that are cost-effective. The United States will also help Ecuador adapt to the impact of current climate variability by encouraging the participation of all development sectors (including agriculture, natural resources management, and energy) and promoting communications and decision support tools.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) conducted annual portfolio reviews to assess in more detail programmatic impact, financial performance, pipeline analyses, and performance monitoring plans. In addition, USAID began 4 program assessments in FY 2010 to design new activities and evaluate programmatic performance: an interagency conflict assessment in the northern border region to feed into the design of a new security and development integrated program funded from the Department of Defense Section 1207 Security and Stabilization Assistance, a review of the past 10 years of conservation activities with indigenous groups to identify lessons learned and suggest areas for improvement, an economic growth project design assessment to identify areas where support should continue as well as identify new areas for support, and a Development Credit Authority (DCA) review to determine to what extent the DCA program met its objective of enabling banks to reach micro, small, and medium enterprises.

In FY 2011, USAID will conduct an evaluation of its efforts to strengthen civil society, which will provide lessons learned on one of the longest-running democracy projects in Ecuador. USAID will also carry out a sustainability assessment of past investments in biodiversity conservation in order to determine what types of activities are more likely to continue after completion of U.S. Government assistance. Finally, USAID will do a biodiversity and tropical forests analysis to inform strategic decisions and priorities.

The Department of State's Narcotic Affairs Section conducts weekly and monthly meetings with the police and other partners to assess activities, in addition to reviewing and following up on 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: Programmatic and financial quarterly reviews showed that pipelines in the Governing Justly and Democratically (GJD) Objective were higher than anticipated in the last quarter of FY 2010 due to programmatic delays. USAID decided to reprogram GJD funds by transferring about \$1.2 million of FY 2010 DA to counternarcotics and private sector competitiveness, where resources were needed. Similarly, a progress review of USAID's efforts to use host-country systems to procure the construction of water and sanitation systems along the northern border demonstrated the GOE would not be in a position to initiate the activity by the planned date. Consequently, USAID reprogrammed 60 percent of FY 2010 resources originally destined for this to a public international organization, and will make up the difference in the third and last year of the activity.

The economic growth assessment pointed to the need to strengthen the regional and national public-private efforts to engage key stakeholder groups in actively promoting private-sector-led economic development and promote broad-based economic growth nationally, with an emphasis

on secondary cities. USAID will respond to help fill this need. Finally, the DCA assessment noted that one of the three commercial banks that entered into DCA agreements was not fully using this mechanism. Consequently, USAID reprogrammed \$2 million in loan guarantees to another bank.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: The performance information and assessments informed FY 2012 decisions to continue U.S. assistance in priority areas such as alternative development and economic growth. According to the Americas Barometer 2010 opinion survey, Ecuador is the country with the lowest level of respect for the rule of law in the region. The United States has an opportunity to make a significant contribution to this sector. U.S. assistance will improve the capacity of justice sector actors and institutions, enhance coordination among them, and develop citizen demand and capacity to contribute constructively to a more effective and accountable justice system. Finally, other programs will be diminished as a result of the prioritization of activities identified in the country assistance strategy that is being developed.

El Salvador

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

El Salvador continues to grapple with narcotics- and gang-related crime, the effects of the 2009 financial crisis, and an acute vulnerability to natural disasters. To promote economic growth and citizen safety, U.S. foreign assistance will encourage open trade and investment, alleviate poverty, improve health and education, and strengthen democratic institutions.

El Salvador is one of four countries selected for Partnerships for Growth, an effort flowing from the Presidential Policy Directive on Global Development. In these four countries, selected for their demonstrated commitment to democratic governance and economic freedom, we seek to intensify cooperation toward sustainable, broad-based economic growth through a whole-of-government approach leveraging a wide range of assistance and non-assistance tools. Our engagement has begun with an agreement to launch joint analysis of binding constraints to economic growth. Based on the results of this analysis and a robust bilateral dialogue, we will develop joint action plans with defined commitments for partner country policy reform and other actions in support of economic growth, and shared monitoring and evaluation frameworks to assess progress.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	31,164	31,122	*	35,460
Development Assistance	23,904	23,904	*	30,000
Foreign Military Financing	0	0	*	1,250
Global Health and Child Survival - State	20	20	*	20
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	5,490	5,490	*	3,090
International Military Education and Training	1,750	1,708	*	1,100
Non-War Supplemental	25,000	25,000	*	0
Economic Support Fund	25,000	25,000	*	0
TOTAL	56,164	56,122	*	35,460

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
El Salvador	56,122	*	35,460
1 Peace and Security	1,708	*	2,350
Foreign Military Financing	0	*	1,250
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	*	1,250
International Military Education and Training	1,708	*	1,100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,708	*	1,100
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	4,000	*	6,275
Development Assistance	4,000	*	6,275
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,212	*	2,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
2.2 Good Governance	2,788	*	4,275
3 Investing in People	13,510	*	11,110
Development Assistance	8,000	*	8,000
3.2 Education	8,000	*	8,000
Global Health and Child Survival - State	20	*	20
3.1 Health	20	*	20
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	5,490	*	3,090
3.1 Health	5,490	*	3,090
4 Economic Growth	11,904	*	15,725
Development Assistance	11,904	*	15,725
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	2,034	*	2,205
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,770	*	5,520
4.3 Financial Sector	1,000	*	0
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	3,600	*	5,500
4.8 Environment	2,500	*	2,500
5 Humanitarian Assistance	25,000	*	0
Economic Support Fund	25,000	*	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	25,000	*	0

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
El Salvador	56,122	*	35,460
1 Peace and Security	1,708	*	2,350
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,708	*	2,350
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	4,000	*	6,275
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,212	*	2,000
2.2 Good Governance	2,788	*	4,275
3 Investing in People	13,510	*	11,110
3.1 Health	5,510	*	3,110
3.2 Education	8,000	*	8,000
4 Economic Growth	11,904	*	15,725
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	2,034	*	2,205
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,770	*	5,520
4.3 Financial Sector	1,000	*	0
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	3,600	*	5,500
4.8 Environment	2,500	*	2,500
5 Humanitarian Assistance	25,000	*	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	25,000	*	0
of which: Objective 6	2,046	*	3,700
6.1 Program Design and Learning	240	*	1,125
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,806	*	2,575

Peace and Security

Crime is a leading impediment to economic growth and development in El Salvador. To reduce crime, U.S. programs will focus on countering transnational 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 trafficking, maintain an international peacekeeping force, and respond to natural disasters. Law enforcement, citizen safety, and 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): IMET assistance will fund six mobile education teams: Civil-Military Relations, Response to Terrorism, Joint Operations, Regional Response to Terrorism, Health Resources Management, and Civil Affairs Military Operations. These teams will provide training to Salvadoran military units. Continued U.S. assistance will focus on target units within the Salvadoran military, 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 promotes rule of law and citizen confidence in the justice system and state institutions. Funds support reforms to improve the criminal justice system and stimulate more effective community partnerships with business and government to prevent crime and offer alternatives to gangs for vulnerable youth. Government ethics and anticorruption programs also promote greater transparency, accountability, and more responsive governance. The Community-Based Crime and Violence Prevention program assists communities in finding solutions to combat the socioeconomic and other risk factors that could lead to youth joining gangs.

Development Assistance (DA): Due to the severe level of crime and violence in El Salvador, the United States will continue to partner with the Government of El Salvador (GOES) to promote the efficacy of the criminal justice system, expand access to justice, and strengthen crime prevention through community-based activities. Assistance will introduce practices for restorative justice, foster greater transparency in the court system, and support central governments, local governments, and civil society in implementing prevention activities that deter youth from joining gangs. These activities will complement program funding under CARSI. U.S. assistance will further support government leaders, the private sector, civil-society organizations, and community leaders who seek to curb corruption and strengthen democratic institutions. The U.S. Government will also support election reform efforts.

Investing in People

U.S. assistance to El Salvador will continue to build a healthy and educated workforce and promote citizen safety, which is necessary to sustain a growing economy and democracy. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will improve the quality of and access to health and education services, including violence prevention programs. Public-private partnerships will not only increase the flow of resources to the health and education sectors, but also address citizen safety issues. The United States will continue to coordinate with other donor countries and

organizations, as appropriate, to promote synergies and identify complementary activities to maximize resources in the social sector.

Development Assistance (DA): Stemming the increase of violent crime in El Salvador requires addressing underlying social sector challenges. USAID will use FY 2012 education funds to reduce school dropout rates and encourage youth to finish their education. U.S. assistance will also expand partnerships between Salvadoran and United States higher education institutions to improve curricula and provide scholarships to at-risk youth. In FY 2012, additional funds will be allocated in higher education to work more with at-risk youth through higher education opportunities in support of the overarching goal of supporting a safer society. The violence in the country has also burdened the health care system.

- **Basic Education:** U.S. assistance will continue to support basic education activities, especially at the secondary level. Activities will focus on keeping youth in school and preventing them from joining gangs. Teachers, principals, and administrators will also be trained to identify and address violence. In addition, resources will support after-school activities that include leadership training, life skills, and workforce readiness in order to engage youth in productive educational activities. Safe learning environments will be supported at the school level in support of the Ministry of Education's "whole school approach," which is an alternative program to ensure effective use of classroom time and after school activities with community participation.
- **Higher Education:** Based on the in-depth assessment of higher education institutions in El Salvador, activities will strengthen institutional capacity, upgrade professional development, and revise the curricula of local universities to respond to the country's economic and security needs. Scholarships will be provided to youth who would like to continue their education in vocational/technical schools or universities.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS):

- **Maternal and Child Health (MCH):** U.S. assistance will help El Salvador enhance health care services for women and children. USAID will focus on gender and family violence-prevention at the community level, and on providing quality care and treatment at health facilities. In collaboration with public health sector providers (such as the Ministry of Health, the Social Security Institute, and local nongovernmental organizations), funds will improve emergency care services that are increasingly vital due to rising levels of violent crime. Resources will also support the management and administrative systems needed to ensure women and children receive proper medical care.
- **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 by providing prevention activities in rural communities through the Peace Corps.

Economic Growth

Through the Presidential Policy Directive on Development, the United States will employ traditional development assistance as well as non-assistance tools in partnership with the GOES to identify and address the constraints to economic growth in El Salvador. U.S. foreign assistance continues to support the GOES and the private sector to increase trade, support job creation, improve tax administration, and promote economic opportunities for small and medium businesses. The program also strengthens Salvadoran capacity to manage and conserve watersheds and protect biodiversity in and around protected areas. The United States is coordinating closely with other

donors working in the same sectors to identify complementary interventions and avoid duplication of efforts.

Development Assistance (DA): Under the Presidential Policy Directive on Development, U.S. assistance will initiate a new strategy for bolstering trade capacity-building activities in El Salvador. Supporting activities will include the development of small and medium-sized 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 will enhance the participation of small and medium-sized enterprises in local and global markets. Assistance will also help municipalities improve local business environments in order to attract increased private sector investment. Technical assistance is also planned for local training institutes, universities, and private-sector firms in service, export-oriented, and other growing industries.

In the financial sector, the United States will assist financial supervisory bodies in improving existing legislation or creating new laws and norms to modernize banking supervision and regulation. U.S. assistance will also enhance biodiversity conservation by promoting the expansion of sustainable land-use practices. In addition to helping El Salvador improve management of protected areas, the United States will support public and private conservation measures in buffer zones and critical areas of high biodiversity importance outside of the protected area.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

In November 2006, El Salvador signed a 5-year, \$461 million Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Compact, which began on September 20, 2007. The Compact seeks to reduce poverty and spur economic growth in the Northern Zone of the country through strategic investments in education, public services, agricultural production, rural business development, and transportation infrastructure. U.S. agencies continue to carry out activities that support El Salvador's eligibility for MCC assistance by supporting policy improvements in the areas of judicial reform, economic growth, and poverty reduction.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: As part of its performance management efforts in FY 2010, USAID conducted 10 special studies and 5 sector- and topic-specific assessments to inform activity selection and assess program impacts. In addition, semiannual portfolio reviews conducted in May and November 2010 helped determine the course of action in addressing strategic, management, and operational issues.

At the end of FY 2010, USAID conducted assessments in the areas of governance, transparency, rule of law, and conflict. These assessments helped identify best practices and lessons learned, provided direction in the design of follow-on activities, and informed new strategy development. A new public opinion study also established baselines against which the impact of future programs will be measured.

In FY 2010, USAID also supported an assessment to compare the knowledge and skills of medical and nursing school graduates with the needs of the health system. A strategic review of the Ministry of Education community-based school management program was also conducted, which promoted a national policy dialogue and led to a comprehensive look at how policies, procedures,

and practices developed under this program respond to the current and future needs of the education system.

A socioeconomic analysis was completed in a selected biodiversity region and a major port town as part of the revitalization and improved management activities in the environment sector. A seminal study of the financial sector in FY 2010 provided the basis for USAID to engage in this area through FY 2012. Lastly, a thorough study of the workforce and labor market in El Salvador was finalized to help match demand with supply of jobs and job seekers.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: Based on the results of the health and education assessments and studies and through portfolio reviews, project meetings, and site visits, USAID has identified needs and developed strategies in health and education to contribute to citizen security and violence prevention.

The municipal competitiveness survey provided information on resource needs for the design of a new municipal economic growth activity. The socioeconomic analysis conducted in a selected biodiversity region provided key information for an expansion of biodiversity conservation and sustainable land use practices in FY 2011 and FY 2012.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: U.S. Government programs contributed to the National Assembly's approval of the new Access to Information Law. Implementation of this law, combined with support for new central government entities such as the Sub-Secretary for Transparency, will continue to advance transparency and strengthen anticorruption mechanisms. Based upon the successful collaboration with the new Sub-Secretary for Territorial Development and municipal governments, FY 2012 funding is necessary to support expanded community-based crime prevention, which is now part of the national government strategy.

Guatemala

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

As a valued partner in Central America and border state with Mexico, Guatemala faces major security and governance challenges of concern to the United States. Transnational crime, drug trafficking, and associated violence are rampant and aggravated by a weak judicial system and inadequate law enforcement capability. Inadequate health and education services, high levels of inequality and poverty, chronic malnutrition and food insecurity, and a lack of economic opportunities provide fertile ground for criminal organizations. U.S. foreign assistance will focus on improving citizen safety, governance, and economic opportunities in Guatemala by combating narcotics trafficking; preventing transnational crime; stabilizing and reforming the security sector; confronting the challenges of growing crime and gang violence; building the capacity of government and civil society; supporting food security, economic growth, and environmental protection; improving nutrition and access to quality health and education services; and containing HIV/AIDS. Advances in security will enhance the effectiveness of economic and social programs by providing a more stable and peaceful environment and allowing for the expansion of state presence in areas where civilian institutions are largely absent.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	86,626	104,036	*	99,725
Development Assistance	38,726	38,726	*	50,825
Economic Support Fund	0	0	*	5,000
Food for Peace Title II	25,000	42,413	*	25,000
Foreign Military Financing	0	0	*	500
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	14,600	14,600	*	17,600
International Military Education and Training	800	797	*	800
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	7,500	7,500	*	0
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	86,626	104,036	*	99,725

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Guatemala	104,036	*	99,725
1 Peace and Security	2,217	*	1,300
Foreign Military Financing	0	*	500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	*	500
International Military Education and Training	797	*	800
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	797	*	800
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,420	*	0

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	1,138	*	0
1.5 Transnational Crime	282	*	0
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	16,880	*	17,425
Development Assistance	10,800	*	12,425
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	5,100	*	5,715
2.2 Good Governance	3,200	*	6,710
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,500	*	0
Economic Support Fund	0	*	5,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	*	5,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	6,080	*	0
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	6,080	*	0
3 Investing in People	38,600	*	41,600
Development Assistance	6,000	*	6,000
3.2 Education	6,000	*	6,000
Food for Peace Title II	18,000	*	18,000
3.1 Health	18,000	*	18,000
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	14,600	*	17,600
3.1 Health	14,600	*	17,600
4 Economic Growth	28,926	*	39,400
Development Assistance	21,926	*	32,400
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,700	*	1,500
4.5 Agriculture	13,600	*	13,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,026	*	8,900
4.8 Environment	4,600	*	9,000
Food for Peace Title II	7,000	*	7,000
4.5 Agriculture	7,000	*	7,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	17,413	*	0
Food for Peace Title II	17,413	*	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	17,413	*	0

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Guatemala	104,036	*	99,725
1 Peace and Security	2,217	*	1,300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	797	*	1,300
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	1,138	*	0
1.5 Transnational Crime	282	*	0
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	16,880	*	17,425
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	11,180	*	10,715
2.2 Good Governance	3,200	*	6,710
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,500	*	0
3 Investing in People	38,600	*	41,600

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
3.1 Health	32,600	*	35,600
3.2 Education	6,000	*	6,000
4 Economic Growth	28,926	*	39,400
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,700	*	1,500
4.5 Agriculture	20,600	*	20,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,026	*	8,900
4.8 Environment	4,600	*	9,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	17,413	*	0
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	17,413	*	0
of which: Objective 6	5,917	*	6,600
6.1 Program Design and Learning	850	*	870
6.2 Administration and Oversight	5,067	*	5,730

Peace and Security

Narcotraffickers continue to increase operations in Guatemala, and are penetrating local government institutions and challenging government control of multiple regions of the country. Peace and security assistance will increase the capacity of the Guatemalan military and law enforcement units to combat 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 also provide assistance through the Central American Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) to build up Guatemalan Government institutions, support communities confronting high rates of crime, improve the intelligence-gathering and investigative capacity of Guatemalan police, and assist the Government of Guatemala (GOG) in conducting nationwide operations against criminals using U.S.-supported police units and mobile assets. CARSI funding was requested separately under the Western Hemisphere Affairs Regional Program.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): This assistance will be used in partnership with the Guatemalan Ministry of Defense to improve the military's ability to address transnational crime effectively and secure Guatemala's borders. The United States will assist the GOG in its efforts against illicit air traffic by sustaining existing aircraft in Guatemala to conduct counterdrug activities, regional humanitarian assistance, and disaster response operations.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): Funds will provide technical and tactical training to improve the planning, programming, and performance abilities of the GOG's armed forces. These funds will also support the professionalization of Guatemalan military officers, promoting human rights, civil-military relations, and military justice within the Guatemalan military.

Governing Justly and Democratically

U.S. assistance in FY 2012 will combat crime and increase transparency and accountability in the government by strengthening democratic institutions. The United States will support security sector reform and transitional justice, develop and implement crime prevention and community-based policing strategies, and assist in the reintegration of Guatemalan repatriates. U.S. assistance will also promote anticorruption reforms, improve municipal services, and increase citizen participation in policy-based decision-making at the local level.

Development Assistance (DA): Funds will promote rule of law, human rights, and good governance. The United States will implement security sector reform initiatives directed to strengthen legal institutions and rule of law. Funds will continue to support crime prevention initiatives, including a community-based policing model, educational and vocational opportunities for at-risk youth, and support the GOG and civil society in the development and implementation of crime prevention strategies. The United States will support transitional justice through the provision of mental health services, support for exhumations, and investigation and prosecution of crimes committed during the armed conflict. U.S. assistance will continue to support the reintegration of vulnerable Guatemalans repatriated from the United States and Mexico, and will work with the GOG to improve their ability to combat trafficking in persons. The United States will provide assistance to governmental and nongovernmental organizations to fight corruption and strengthen the political party system. Finally, assistance will contribute to improved municipal services, and support community-based advocacy for improved health and nutrition, addressing the needs of vulnerable groups such as women and children.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): The United States will continue to support the International Commission against Impunity in Guatemala (CICIG) in coordination with other donors. Support for CICIG will improve the investigation, prosecution, and adjudication of corruption and other major crimes.

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. By contributing to global health and food security programs, the United States will continue to focus assistance on maternal and child health, reproductive health, improved nutrition, and hygiene. U.S. assistance will help the Guatemalan Ministry of Health (MOH) improve the quality of service delivery to reach Guatemalans in rural areas with little or no access to primary healthcare, mainly indigenous communities. Funds will also 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.

Guatemala has been selected as a Global Health Initiative (GHI) Plus country, and will receive additional technical and management support to implement GHI's approach quickly, focused on improved efficiencies, effectiveness, and sustainable health outcomes through better integration and leveraging of health investments. Specifically, in GHI Plus countries, the United States will pursue enhanced opportunities to build upon existing public health programs, improve program performance, and work in close collaboration with partner governments, across U.S. Government agencies, and with global partners.

As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, Feed the Future, the United States will support the GOG to design and implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy designed to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development.

Development Assistance (DA):

- **Basic Education:** U.S. assistance 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. Funds will help the Guatemalan Ministry of Education (MOE) execute multi-year investment plans and facilitate the dissemination of technology-supported management systems based

on international certification standards of transparency and efficiency. U.S. resources 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.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS): The United States will employ a wide governmental approach that aims to decrease maternal and neonatal mortality, increase investments and accountability of maternal and child health programs, create awareness of the effects of chronic malnutrition, improve nutrition behaviors and hygiene practices, increase voluntary family planning services, and contain and mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS. U.S. resources will improve strategic planning, support civil society oversight of government commitments, and build stronger and more effective legislation to protect the lives of women and children. Funds will continue to support public sector health investments at the national and municipal levels, community health services, the use of data for decision-making, and the establishment of protocols for quality assurance management and supervision. Assistance will train and place health providers in underserved and hard-to-reach communities. The United States will partner closely with the private sector to foster cost-effective health and nutrition services.

- **Maternal and Child Health:** Funds will improve the quality of care mothers and newborns receive during pregnancy and at delivery in the public and private sectors. Emphasis will be placed on creating demand for timely and culturally appropriate services and improving the efficiency and effectiveness of health care. U.S. assistance will continue to support the monitoring of maternal and neonatal mortality and strengthen MOH's capacity to reduce mortality and morbidity of mothers and newborns.
- **Nutrition:** The United States will refocus efforts on reducing chronic malnutrition in the highlands in Guatemala. Funds will promote cohesive policy and civil society participation to address the challenge of improving the nutritional status of women and children less than two years of age. U.S. assistance will support outreach and training for providers, mothers, women of reproductive age, and community members; and promote healthy nutrition behaviors and hygiene practices. Growth promotion and weight monitoring in children less than two years of age and provision of micronutrients will also be supported.
- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH):** U.S. assistance 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 with legal mandates, support 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. The U.S. Government will continue working with GOG on demand creation efforts such as education, information, and behavior changes.
- **Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR):** Guatemala will receive funding to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of PEPFAR.

Economic Growth

U.S. economic assistance seeks to build food security, promote economic growth, and alleviate poverty in order to advance U.S. foreign policy priorities. Funds will support activities aimed at

improving access to food, increasing income generation, and helping rural small-scale producers take better advantage of free trade. To foster trade and investment, U.S. assistance will enable open trade and assist in the provision of public goods for agricultural producers, especially sanitary and phytosanitary regulation and irrigation systems. To help reduce rural poverty, the United States will also invest to improve the private sector competitiveness of small- and medium-scale producers as engines of rural economic growth and employment. U.S. assistance will also promote the use of market incentives to improve sustainable forestry land management and support the GOG's efforts to address global climate change and improve management of vital landscapes so Guatemala may participate in global carbon credit market schemes. The United States will continue supporting environmentally sound management of natural resources and biodiversity in priority areas. Proposed Global Climate Change (GCC) funding will also support development of a Low Emissions Development Strategy for Guatemala. In implementing these programs, the United States will collaborate closely with other donors and international financial institutions active in Guatemala.

Development Assistance (DA): U.S. assistance will support a coordinated set of programs as part of the sub-national food security strategy focused on the western highlands region. Funds will help Guatemala implement sound economic policies and strengthen the institutional capacity to support broad-based economic growth. Activities will build trade capacity in the country, specifically that of rural producers focusing on products that have potential for income generation. The United States will support linkages with the private sector to advance rural development, and will assist in biodiversity conservation and carbon-sequestration credit programs. U.S. assistance will support GOG efforts to develop and implement policies, laws, and regulations to promote competitiveness, productivity, and rural development. Programs will train small-scale farmers in improved management and manufacturing practices and access to markets, and will support small-scale infrastructure projects.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: In FY 2010, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) held two portfolio reviews. The first review centered on financial issues, while the second focused on assessing results achieved during FY 2010 and reviewing the validity of performance management plans. Implementation and management issues, procurement plans, and expenditure rates were also reviewed. USAID also monitors performance through regular meetings with implementing partners, development and review of work plans, monitoring and evaluation reports, and field visits.

USAID conducted six program evaluations and assessments in FY 2010 (status and trends of chronic malnutrition in Guatemala, maternal mortality study, assessment of the Health Portfolio, Centers of Excellence in Teacher Training final assessment, Food Security Analysis, and Biodiversity and Tropical Forest Assessment). USAID also supported a study on the political culture of democracy in Guatemala.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: The results of these assessments and studies provided a strong foundation for FY 2012 budget and planning decisions, as well as key information for the development of new activities. The information provided by the food security studies and the typology for identifying geographic program focus will be the basis for selecting priority municipalities for future nutrition and food security interventions. The Tropical Forest Assessment identified intervention opportunities such as the expansion of the forest concession concept, strengthening institutional coordination in biodiversity and forest conservation, and developing adaptive response mechanisms. The maternal mortality

study resulted in a strong, USAID-supported surveillance system to track maternal deaths. The findings in the political culture of democracy in Guatemala survey confirmed that Guatemalans see security as a major and growing concern. USAID will use these latest survey findings to focus and adjust the implementation of security sector programs.

USAID/Guatemala will use the above-mentioned assessments as an analytical basis to develop its Country Development Cooperation Strategy for FY 2012-16. The strategy will seek to address the complex but critical issues of poverty and inequality, climate change, citizen security, and chronic malnutrition.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: FY 2012 funds will be used to achieve the goals set out for Guatemala in the CARSI, FTF, GHI, GCC, and PEPFAR Presidential Initiatives. FY 2012 resources will contribute to achieving greater state and societal capacity to prevent and combat violence and crime, and greater transparency and accountability of government. In addition, FY 2012 resources will contribute to increasing GOG investment in the social sector and improving Guatemala's health and education indicators.

In FY 2012, USAID programs will benefit 70,000 households in the western highlands (approximately 3.5 percent of the focus area population) with technical assistance on improved agricultural, managerial, and manufacturing practices for high-value agricultural products, generating an estimated \$57 million in sales. This improvement in income generation will directly contribute to poverty reduction in the target area.

Guyana

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

United States assistance to Guyana directly supports key U.S. foreign policy priorities, namely improving peace and security and mitigating the impact of the HIV/AIDS epidemic. The Caribbean Basin Security Initiative will complement bilateral programs in Guyana and provide additional assistance for law enforcement, citizen safety, and rule-of-law programs. Such assistance programs are shaped within the challenging context of a vulnerable economy, rising crime, poor security, drug trafficking, continued out-migration, and a high HIV/AIDS prevalence.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	22,034	22,034	*	13,850
Development Assistance	4,809	4,809	*	0
Foreign Military Financing	400	400	*	0
Global Health and Child Survival - State	16,525	16,525	*	13,525
International Military Education and Training	300	300	*	325
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	22,034	22,034	*	13,850

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Guyana	22,034	*	13,850
1 Peace and Security	700	*	325
Foreign Military Financing	400	*	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	400	*	0
International Military Education and Training	300	*	325
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	300	*	325
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,000	*	0
Development Assistance	2,000	*	0
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	200	*	0
2.2 Good Governance	500	*	0
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	700	*	0
2.4 Civil Society	600	*	0
3 Investing in People	16,525	*	13,525
Global Health and Child Survival - State	16,525	*	13,525
3.1 Health	16,525	*	13,525
4 Economic Growth	2,809	*	0
Development Assistance	2,809	*	0
4.2 Trade and Investment	850	*	0

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
4.5 Agriculture	760	*	0
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	199	*	0
4.8 Environment	1,000	*	0

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Guyana	22,034	*	13,850
1 Peace and Security	700	*	325
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	700	*	325
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,000	*	0
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	200	*	0
2.2 Good Governance	500	*	0
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	700	*	0
2.4 Civil Society	600	*	0
3 Investing in People	16,525	*	13,525
3.1 Health	16,525	*	13,525
4 Economic Growth	2,809	*	0
4.2 Trade and Investment	850	*	0
4.5 Agriculture	760	*	0
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	199	*	0
4.8 Environment	1,000	*	0
of which: Objective 6	1,448	*	1,144
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,448	*	1,144

Peace and Security

U.S. military assistance to Guyana focuses on enhancing the capability of Guyana's military to secure its national territory, including maritime borders, against illicit trafficking activities. Priority efforts will be focused on counterterrorism and counternarcotics. Guyana is a transit point for cocaine destined for North America, Europe, West Africa, and the Caribbean. U.S. assistance for counternarcotics programs greatly assists efforts to train Guyana's underequipped and inexperienced counternarcotics agencies.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): In FY 2012, funding will provide training to support the professional development of Guyana's military, increase its maritime and riverine domain awareness, and enhance its interdiction capabilities, allowing for increased participation in United States antitrafficking efforts.

Investing in People

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - State:

- Linkages with President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief: U.S. assistance will support Guyana to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)/Barbados and Eastern Caribbean will manage FY 2012 funding for the HIV/AIDS program in Guyana.

Haiti

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The 2010 earthquake created an unprecedented humanitarian emergency and significantly disrupted the stability and modest economic growth that Haiti experienced in the preceding two years. The Government of Haiti (GOH) itself suffered considerable losses in the earthquake, adversely affecting its ability to provide security, services, or assistance to the population. This crisis worsened already acute conditions in the health and social sectors, with the poorest and youngest most at risk of disease, exploitation, and violence. Further crises in the form of tropical storms, a cholera epidemic, and disputed electoral proceedings placed more strain on the populace and GOH alike, with the potential to upset the recovery process.

In FY 2012, United States assistance will work toward a stable and economically viable Haiti. Assistance will focus on supporting Haitians as they rebuild in the aftermath of the devastating earthquake and furthering Haiti's longer-term economic and social development as envisioned in the Post-Earthquake U.S. Government Haiti Strategy. U.S. assistance will focus on four strategic pillars: Infrastructure and Energy, Food and Economic Security, Health and Other Basic Services, and Governance and Rule of Law, and will be geographically targeted to three development corridors around Port-au-Prince, St. Marc, and Cap-Haitien.

Haiti will only achieve long-term stability and economic growth through transparent and responsive governance and improved rule of law. Through programs focused on building sustainable local capacity, the Peace and Security and Governing Justly and Democratically Objectives will support transparent political processes, a more effective legislature, public administration, and service delivery at the national and local levels; well-functioning justice and security sectors; and the protection of the rights of Haiti's most vulnerable citizens.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	363,217	504,738	*	405,349
Economic Support Fund	160,750	160,750	*	146,281
Food for Peace Title II	35,500	177,149	*	35,500
Foreign Military Financing	1,600	1,600	*	0
Global Health and Child Survival - State	121,240	121,240	*	160,928
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	22,800	22,800	*	43,000
International Military Education and Training	220	92	*	220
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	21,107	21,107	*	19,420
Non-War Supplemental	907,660	907,660	*	0
Economic Support Fund	760,000	760,000	*	0
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	147,660	147,660	*	0
TOTAL	1,270,877	1,412,398	*	405,349

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Haiti	1,412,398	*	405,349
1 Peace and Security	196,049	*	18,340
Economic Support Fund	67,950	*	0
1.5 Transnational Crime	850	*	0
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	67,100	*	0
Foreign Military Financing	1,600	*	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,600	*	0
International Military Education and Training	92	*	220
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	92	*	220
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	126,407	*	18,120
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	96,207	*	15,250
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	24,700	*	2,570
1.5 Transnational Crime	5,500	*	300
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	185,594	*	21,300
Economic Support Fund	143,234	*	20,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	17,018	*	8,000
2.2 Good Governance	106,516	*	12,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	15,700	*	0
2.4 Civil Society	4,000	*	0
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	42,360	*	1,300
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	42,360	*	1,300
3 Investing in People	301,359	*	238,910
Economic Support Fund	130,366	*	10,000
3.1 Health	98,287	*	0
3.2 Education	22,250	*	10,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	9,829	*	0
Food for Peace Title II	26,953	*	24,982
3.1 Health	21,373	*	19,591
3.2 Education	2,727	*	2,555
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	2,853	*	2,836
Global Health and Child Survival - State	121,240	*	160,928
3.1 Health	121,240	*	160,928
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	22,800	*	43,000
3.1 Health	22,800	*	43,000
4 Economic Growth	418,549	*	124,301
Economic Support Fund	409,435	*	114,107
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	7,650	*	2,531
4.2 Trade and Investment	250	*	0
4.3 Financial Sector	18,939	*	4,509
4.4 Infrastructure	247,115	*	35,900

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
4.5 Agriculture	81,785	*	35,700
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	6,250	*	16,467
4.7 Economic Opportunity	10,814	*	3,000
4.8 Environment	36,632	*	16,000
Food for Peace Title II	9,114	*	10,194
4.5 Agriculture	9,114	*	10,194
5 Humanitarian Assistance	309,047	*	2,498
Economic Support Fund	167,965	*	2,174
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	167,315	*	0
5.2 Disaster Readiness	650	*	2,174
Food for Peace Title II	141,082	*	324
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	140,655	*	0
5.2 Disaster Readiness	427	*	324
6 Program Support	1,800	*	0
Economic Support Fund	1,800	*	0
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,800	*	0

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Haiti	1,412,398	*	405,349
1 Peace and Security	196,049	*	18,340
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	97,899	*	15,470
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	24,700	*	2,570
1.5 Transnational Crime	6,350	*	300
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	67,100	*	0
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	185,594	*	21,300
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	59,378	*	9,300
2.2 Good Governance	106,516	*	12,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	15,700	*	0
2.4 Civil Society	4,000	*	0
3 Investing in People	301,359	*	238,910
3.1 Health	263,700	*	223,519
3.2 Education	24,977	*	12,555
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	12,682	*	2,836
4 Economic Growth	418,549	*	124,301
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	7,650	*	2,531
4.2 Trade and Investment	250	*	0
4.3 Financial Sector	18,939	*	4,509
4.4 Infrastructure	247,115	*	35,900
4.5 Agriculture	90,899	*	45,894
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	6,250	*	16,467

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
4.7 Economic Opportunity	10,814	*	3,000
4.8 Environment	36,632	*	16,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	309,047	*	2,498
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	307,970	*	0
5.2 Disaster Readiness	1,077	*	2,498
6 Program Support	1,800	*	0
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,800	*	0
of which: Objective 6	56,834	*	17,983
6.1 Program Design and Learning	17,372	*	1,900
6.2 Administration and Oversight	39,462	*	16,083

Peace and Security

The United States will continue to collaborate with the GOH on long-term programs to improve the capacity of Haitian institutions to maintain public order, enhance professionalism, reduce corruption, and enhance border and port security. To ensure sustainability, programs will focus on establishing professional, capable, and legitimate security and justice institutions. Likewise, participation of civil society and international partners in efforts to address structural inequities, human rights, and justice will reinforce stability and the rule of law in Haiti. U.S. assistance programs under the Peace and Security Objective will be complemented by interrelated programs under the Governing Justly and Democratically Objective, as described in the integrated governance and rule of law pillar of the U.S. Government strategy.

International Military Education Training (IMET): Through the U.S. Embassy Military Liaison Office, the U.S. Government will continue to address security goals through activities supporting border management and control, maritime security, and human rights. Resources will be used to increase the training capacity of the Haitian Coast Guard's (HCG) core officers. Additionally, U.S. assistance will be used to assimilate the projected 40-percent increase in HCG personnel over the next 12 to 18 months and improve officers' English language skills.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): Through the U.S. Embassy Narcotics Affairs Section, the U.S. Government will coordinate closely with the various entities within the GOH, including the Ministry of Justice and the Haitian National Police (HNP), to address rule of law and security goals. Activities include developing HNP professional capacity as well as building infrastructure to replace or renovate earthquake-damaged buildings and equipment, expanding and improving Haitian counternarcotics capability and operations, and providing support to the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti. Underlying all INCLE-funded programs will be a focus on reducing corruption and protecting the human rights of Haiti's citizens.

Governing Justly and Democratically

One year after the earthquake decimated Haiti's governing institutions, the country is just beginning to rebuild its national institutions. To achieve long-term stability and economic growth, Haiti must establish representative, accountable government institutions and ensure the rule of law.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): Through the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), the U.S. Government will work in close collaboration with the GOH and other donors to support the development of transparent and accountable governance institutions, strengthen

judicial independence, promote citizen participation in political and electoral processes, and support decentralization, civil service, and electoral reform. Programs will build upon prior-year investments in infrastructure, and will address key policy reforms, institutional capacity building, and access to services. Technical and financial assistance will be primarily targeted to priority ministries and institutions involved in the reconstruction effort, as well as to municipal governments and courts, local offices of national ministries, and civil-society partners in the three U.S. Government development corridors.

- Resources will be used to rebuild and reform public administration, increasing the capacity of government institutions to manage resources and deliver basic services at the national and local levels
- Funding will be used to support Parliament to represent constituent interests, oversee GOH reconstruction efforts, and draft and enact key reform legislation supporting Haiti's development across all sectors
- Funding will be used to support a rule-of-law program that includes technical assistance and material support to expand access to justice, and reduce unwarranted pretrial detention. Depending on GOH commitment to meaningful reform, programs will also work to improve the operational capacity of courts and strengthen the independence of the judiciary.
- Resources will enable the GOH and civil society organizations to support more effective protection of the rights of the most vulnerable populations

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): Through the U.S. Embassy Narcotics Affairs Section, the U.S. Government will coordinate closely with the various entities within the GOH, including the Ministry of Justice and the HNP, to improve the operation of Haiti's prison system. Funds will continue to support renovation of deteriorating structures that present security and disease threats to detainees, and to alleviate the serious human rights violations currently presented by jail conditions. Funds will also provide equipment and training to new and existing Haitian prison personnel to operate a community correction program and to educate and rehabilitate some of the criminal population.

Investing in People

Haiti's health and education systems are characterized by weak state capacity to provide services and to regulate the quality of private sector service provisions. Even before the January 2010 earthquake, a health network capable of meeting basic primary care needs for all Haitians did not exist, and access to tertiary care was extremely limited. Nevertheless, investments in building technical capacity in the health sector have paid dividends as seen in the GOH's leadership in responding to Hurricane Tomas and the cholera outbreak in 2010. Over 85 percent of primary schools are non-public and operate with little government oversight; school costs are high, yet the quality of instruction is low. U.S. assistance will continue working toward the long-term goal of improving access to basic services beyond pre-earthquake levels, with the GOH taking a lead role in their delivery. To cover the spectrum of basic services, health and education goals under the Investing in People Objective will complement and reinforce programs under the Economic Growth objective that address the energy, infrastructure, workforce development, and agriculture sectors.

Economic Support Fund (ESF):

- Basic Education: Programs will focus on basic education and the development of national standards and regulatory systems, improving the ability of the Ministry of Education to carry out its oversight role. These programs will contribute to the comprehensive Ministry of Education reform strategy being supported by the Inter-American Development Bank. A non-formal basic education program for out-of-school youth will ensure youth have the skills to move onto higher-level vocational training.

Food for Peace Title II: Post-earthquake Haiti has seen a rise in the number of people vulnerable to food insecurity in urban Port-au-Prince in addition to the already high rural vulnerability. The U.S. Government will address vulnerability to food insecurity and increase the capacity of the National Food Security Commission to monitor and track the population's access to food through the provision of Title II development funding through USAID.

- Nutrition: Activities will focus on preventing malnutrition in infants between newborn and 24 months old. Programs target the first 1,000 days of life by providing supplementary food rations to food insecure pregnant and lactating women and infants up to two years of age, increasing access to pre- and post-natal care, and improving nutrition and feeding practices. Resources will also be provided to malnourished children under five.
- Basic Education: Title II resources will support school feeding programs with the aim of alleviating short-term hunger during the school day and providing an incentive to encourage attendance. Assistance to schools will be reviewed with the aim of better alignment with other partners and the National School Feeding Program of the GOH. Programs may develop better criteria for assessing success, and implementers will be required to undertake new sustainability planning.
- Social Assistance: Funding will support institutions and facilities that care for vulnerable groups such as orphans, street children, the elderly, the disabled, and tuberculosis (TB) and HIV/AIDS patients. In addition to food supplementation, institutions will be provided with capacity-building technical assistance aimed at identifying and implementing sustainability-promoting programming.

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 include rehabilitating and upgrading facilities, training health workers, helping Haiti leverage national revenues and resources to finance health services, developing a national policy framework to guide the 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 capacity of the Ministry of Health to provide basic services, including those related to family planning and reproductive health, maternal and child health, nutrition, and TB. In addition, efforts will continue to prevent, treat, and reduce the burden of the cholera epidemic.

- **Family Planning/Reproductive Health (FP/RH):** U.S. assistance contributes to the expansion of access to high-quality voluntary family planning and reproductive health services and information.
- **Maternal and Child Health (MCH):** The United States supports delivery of child health services including immunization, breastfeeding, and infant and young child feeding. Programs also promote maternal health activities including pre-natal and post-partum care, safe delivery, prevention of mother-to-child HIV transmission, and post-partum family planning services. The United States plans to expand its MCH services to include a greater focus on maternal and neonatal health interventions including training on emergency obstetrics and neonatal care. Increased focus will be placed on controlling the cholera epidemic.
- **Nutrition:** U.S. assistance will support service delivery, community outreach, and health systems strengthening, leading to the implementation of essential nutrition actions for maternal and child nutrition, training and outreach of community health workers, and the development of a national Nutritional Sentinel Surveillance system. Also, as part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), USAID will integrate its nutrition activities into the country-led comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth.
- **Tuberculosis (TB):** The United States supports service delivery, community outreach, and health systems strengthening activities through TB testing and treatment at U.S. Government-supported sites, referrals to clinics made by community health workers, support to the National Tuberculosis Program for commodities management, monitoring and evaluation, as well as supervision of departmental-level activities.

Economic Growth

U.S. Government assistance through the Food and Economic Security pillar will support economic productivity, increasing rural productivity and access to markets, rural household income, and food security while promoting agriculture, protecting natural resources, and contributing to broad-based economic growth in rural and urban centers.

Sluggish economic growth, widespread unemployment, high income inequality, and poverty place significant burdens on the Haitian people. For two decades, from 1990 to 2009, Haiti's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew by an average of 0.55 percent, far below the average population-growth rate of 1.6 percent. Brief episodes of improving growth performance during this period demonstrate Haiti's capacity to chart a more prosperous course forward, but growth has to be sustained to impact the lives of Haitians.

Agriculture is central to the Haitian economy, generating nearly 25 percent of GDP and employing more than 60 percent of the population. Significant challenges facing agriculture include degradation of approximately 85 percent of Haiti's watersheds, poor or nonexistent rural infrastructure, and limited access to credit. The overall result has been a decline in food security and rural livelihoods. In other promising sectors such as garment manufacturing and tourism, the business environment is characterized by difficulty obtaining credit or investment capital, and inadequate infrastructure, including roads, ports, and electricity, which has held back job creation and economic growth.

U.S. assistance will contribute to the long-term goals of increasing food security and investment outside of Port-au-Prince. The United States will make every effort to ensure that the Haitian private sector plays a prominent role in recovery and reconstruction programs. Furthermore, programs will work toward providing infrastructure and municipal services that meet the needs of the Haitian people, as well as infrastructure improvements that lay the foundations for a competitive and diversified modern economy.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): Through USAID, the U.S. Government will focus on economic revitalization through activities in agriculture, environment, infrastructure, private sector competitiveness, workforce development, and policy environment. As part of FTF, the United States will support the GOH to design and implement a country-led comprehensive food-security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development, with a focus on promising value-chains, notably mango and cacao for export and staples for the local market.

U.S. assistance programs will seek to enhance rural livelihoods and opportunities, and to strengthen the GOH's capacity to manage food security, agricultural, and other commodity programs. Rural livelihood programs will address improving productivity and resilience; improving post-harvest handling; increasing access to local, regional, and national markets; enhancing livelihood opportunities through more secure land tenure and access to water, and developing and disseminating market and price information systems.

In support of the Global Climate Change Initiative, U.S. assistance programs, implemented by USAID, will protect investments in fertile agricultural plains within the three development corridors through targeted reforestation and improved management of important sections of surrounding watersheds. Programs will also support biodiversity conservation and the establishment of perennial biofuel-producing trees on degraded hillsides.

Economic infrastructure activities funded from FY 2010 and prior year funds will include investments in roads and bridges, port improvement, and electrification. In the energy sector, through USAID, the U.S. Government will support the establishment of an efficient and financially sustainable electricity sector, expansion of the liquefied petroleum gas market, and introduction of alternative energy solutions where feasible.

To safeguard the impact and long-term sustainability of U.S. assistance, U.S. Government infrastructure investments in energy, ports, and housing will support strategic sectors that have the potential to generate tens of thousands of Haitian jobs, and leverage other important tools of U.S. foreign policy, such as the trade preferences extended to Haiti by Congress through the Haiti Economic Lift Program.

USAID-implemented programs will improve critical financial sector and economic infrastructure, and address increased access to cash and credit, increased access to information and communications, monetary stability, improved legal and regulatory environment, GOH institutional capacity, and job creation and labor skills.

Food for Peace Title II: U.S. assistance programs will target farm households that are more vulnerable to food insecurity, including female farmers. Programs will continue to focus on revitalizing the agriculture sector through improving sustainable productivity and resilience; increasing investment in the agriculture sector; improving access to local, regional, and national markets; enhancing livelihood opportunities in agriculture; and developing and disseminating market and price information systems.

Humanitarian Assistance

In addition to earthquake recovery efforts, U.S. Government assistance implemented by USAID 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.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): Activities will expand early warning systems that include surveillance and food security monitoring. In addition, programs will build the capacity of national disaster readiness institutions and local communities to undertake disaster mitigation and response activities and develop community-led development relief action plans.

Food for Peace Title II: U.S. assistance will emphasize building GOH national and local capacity to undertake food security monitoring, tracking, and reporting on early warning indicators and disaster planning, preparedness, risk assessment, and response.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: In February 2009, Secretary Clinton called for a review of United States-Haiti policy to evaluate critical programs and policies, assess the alignment of programming with GOH-established priorities, and design an approach to seize opportunities both in Haiti and across the international public and private sectors. Findings of the Haiti Post-Disaster Needs Assessment and the GOH Action Plan culminated in the Post-Earthquake U.S. Government Haiti Reconstruction Strategy, which serves as the basis for FY 2010 and FY 2011 budget and planning decisions. It was determined that future U.S. investments should focus in four sectors: infrastructure and energy, food and economic security, health and other basic services, and governance and the rule of law.

To ensure accountability in assistance funding, the U.S. Government is developing in-country architecture to support performance monitoring and evaluation, including a balance scorecard system and dedicated monitoring and evaluation personnel in the USAID mission in Port-au-Prince. In addition, a five-person Inspector General Office will help to track assistance expenditure and accountability.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: Post-earthquake assessments resulted in the development of the four pillars of the Post-Earthquake U.S. Government Haiti Reconstruction Strategy described below.

- **Infrastructure and Energy:** This pillar of the strategy has three priorities to help the GOH meet its targets for decentralized economic development in the GOH Action Plan for Reconstruction: housing, ports, and energy, including electrification and alternative cooking technologies.
- **Food and Economic Security:** The U.S. Government food and economic security pillar has two main priorities: food security - agriculture and nutrition, and economic security - support to micro-, small-, and medium-sized enterprise.
- **Health and Other Basic Services:** To help Haitians to realize their full potential, the U.S. Government's third strategic pillar focuses on two priorities: health, and education and youth-focused services. The earthquake adjusted the programmatic approach toward

increased family planning, TB, and immunization services in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area. The recent cholera outbreak redirected funding to address the detection, prevention, and treatment of this disease. Supplemental funding will expand services to include improvements in the health infrastructure, increased services to vulnerable populations, attention to disabled persons, and increased health system strengthening activities, particularly in the U.S. Government development corridors. In education, the U.S. Government has decided to focus on the greatest areas of need within the education sector: establishing and implementing uniform educational standards, large-scale teacher certification and training, improved governance of the sector as a whole, and better livelihood opportunities for vulnerable youth.

- **Governance and Rule of Law:** In the governance sector, priority investments include supporting credible electoral and legislative processes, strengthening public administration, and improving governance capacity. In the rule-of-law sector, priority investments include justice sector reform (including corrections), and security sector reform (including building the capacity of the HNP).

Pre- and post-earthquake evaluations of U.S. Government policy towards Haiti also led to the development of five principles for future U.S. engagement in Haiti: recovery and development efforts must be Haitian-led; U.S. Government assistance must be coordinated and strategic so the impact of U.S. programs is not diluted by spreading limited resources too widely; the United States will seek to harness the potential contributions of the private sector and the Haitian diaspora; the U.S. Government will leverage multilateral institutions wherever appropriate; and the United States and other donors must hold each other accountable for honoring commitments and making measurable progress toward shared objectives.

Relationship between Budget and Performance: As a result of the 2009-10 Haiti policy review, U.S. Government post-earthquake sector assessments, the multilateral Haiti Post-Disaster Needs Assessment, and the development of the Post-Earthquake Haiti Reconstruction Strategy, FY 2012 funds will be directed towards the four pillars of the Post-Earthquake U.S. Government Haiti Reconstruction Strategy described above.

Honduras

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance for Honduras will strengthen democracy and the rule of law, enhance citizen safety, increase food security, improve education and health systems, support renewable energy and the environment, and build capacity to take advantage of opportunities under the Central America-Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR). Rule-of-law and citizen safety programs will draw upon foreign assistance resources in the Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI), requested separately under the Western Hemisphere Regional Program. Funding for 2012 primary elections will be especially important for encouraging democratic awareness, public participation, reconciliation, and consensus building as the country rebuilds its political institutions after the 2009 coup d'état.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	50,191	50,268	*	67,966
Development Assistance	37,491	37,491	*	55,266
Foreign Military Financing	0	0	*	1,000
Global Health and Child Survival - State	1,000	1,000	*	1,000
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	11,000	11,000	*	10,000
International Military Education and Training	700	777	*	700
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	50,191	50,268	*	67,966

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Honduras	50,268	*	67,966
1 Peace and Security	777	*	1,700
Foreign Military Financing	0	*	1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	*	1,000
International Military Education and Training	777	*	700
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	777	*	700
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	9,493	*	12,611
Development Assistance	9,493	*	12,611
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,201	*	2,315
2.2 Good Governance	6,143	*	6,732
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	500	*	1,500
2.4 Civil Society	1,649	*	2,064
3 Investing in People	23,700	*	20,874
Development Assistance	11,700	*	9,874

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
3.1 Health	2,000	*	0
3.2 Education	9,700	*	9,874
Global Health and Child Survival - State	1,000	*	1,000
3.1 Health	1,000	*	1,000
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	11,000	*	10,000
3.1 Health	11,000	*	10,000
4 Economic Growth	16,298	*	32,781
Development Assistance	16,298	*	32,781
4.5 Agriculture	8,000	*	20,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	5,998	*	9,781
4.8 Environment	2,300	*	3,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Honduras	50,268	*	67,966
1 Peace and Security	777	*	1,700
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	777	*	1,700
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	9,493	*	12,611
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,201	*	2,315
2.2 Good Governance	6,143	*	6,732
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	500	*	1,500
2.4 Civil Society	1,649	*	2,064
3 Investing in People	23,700	*	20,874
3.1 Health	14,000	*	11,000
3.2 Education	9,700	*	9,874
4 Economic Growth	16,298	*	32,781
4.5 Agriculture	8,000	*	20,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	5,998	*	9,781
4.8 Environment	2,300	*	3,000
of which: Objective 6	2,921	*	5,211
6.1 Program Design and Learning	270	*	1,575
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,651	*	3,636

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. Funds will support the professionalization of the Honduran military to enable it to serve its civilian authorities effectively and cooperate more fully with the United States and other regional partners to confront transnational threats. U.S. assistance will 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. Other law enforcement, rule-of-law, and citizen safety programs will draw upon foreign assistance resources in CARSI, requested separately under the Western Hemisphere Regional Program.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): U.S. assistance will improve Honduras' ability to stem 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 will also focus on supporting the Government of Honduras' capacity to meet transnational threats, enhance military efforts to better control national territory, participate in international peacekeeping operations, respond to natural disasters, and increase the military's maritime security capabilities. Funding will provide maintenance support, spare parts, training, and upgrades to assist the armed forces in maintaining a level of operational readiness, and allowing them to project a secure presence in remote areas.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): Funds will be used to provide professional military education to improve civilian-military relations and regional integration and stability. This training will help reinforce the notion of civilian control of the military, promote human rights, and advance U.S. national security interests by strengthening coalitions with friends and allies. The training will also improve bilateral military relationships and enhance interoperability with U.S. forces.

Governing Justly and Democratically

U.S. assistance will strengthen democratic institutions, the rule of law, and citizen participation in local and national government; broaden participation of traditionally marginalized groups in all programs; and reinforce support for democracy and civilian rule. 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, U.S. assistance will build on successes in promoting the decentralization of authority and resources to the local level, and in encouraging policy and legal reforms that make local elected officials more accountable to their constituents. Additionally, resources will support civil society partnerships and increase citizen participation in election monitoring.

Development Assistance (DA): U.S. assistance will 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. Programs will 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. Funding will 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 will help local governments solicit citizen participation and feedback on their performance and the performance of local service providers.

The United States will support 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, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will assist key Honduran Government agencies and nongovernmental partners to improve oversight, audit, and watchdog functions, and build demand for reform. Additionally, activities will promote reform 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, resources will support national government and civil society monitoring efforts leading up to the November 2012 primaries. Funding will also support reconciliation activities that promote civic democratic awareness, public participation, reconciliation, and consensus building.

Investing in People

Honduras' 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 global health programs, 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. Through the Education for All - Fast Track Initiative, the education program emphasizes learning opportunities for out-of-school youth and quality improvements in the formal education system. These efforts will help Honduras meet Millennium Development Goals of universal access to preschool and 100 percent primary school completion by the year 2015.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - USAID:

- **Maternal and Child Health (MCH):** USAID will 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, so that Honduran Government financing covers the poorest and most vulnerable. As part of the health-sector reform strategy, decentralization efforts will improve health services by shifting their management to local levels, thereby increasing coverage, quality, and accountability of services. This will be done in close coordination with the Inter-American Development Bank and the World Bank.
- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health:** Funds will expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning services. As part of the strategy to phase out family planning assistance by FY 2013, USAID will enhance Honduran Government and private sector capacity to build on the substantial gains in family planning attained with previous U.S. assistance. Activities will strengthen contraceptive procurement systems and support the widespread commercial availability of contraceptives.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - State and USAID:

- **HIV/AIDS Prevention:** Funding will support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief.

Development Assistance (DA):

- **Basic Education:** Basic education assistance will improve early grade competencies such as literacy, math, and other basic skills. Activities will reduce failure and repetition rates and improve student achievement by increasing the quality of teacher training, the quantity of appropriate learning materials, and the monitoring and evaluation of programs. A priority focus area will be support for parents and communities so that they may become increasingly involved with their local schools, both in management and pedagogy. Programs will strengthen community capacity so that parents can better demand and implement quality measures for education. Given the greater numbers of children graduating from primary school, serious problems in post-primary education will also be addressed. USAID will support the Honduran Ministry of Education to implement academic standards and achievement testing for grades 7-12. Innovative strategies will be introduced to improve the quality of post-primary and alternative education systems to prepare a

better-educated and more competitive work force. The goal is that by 2015, all children will complete preschool and primary education, middle school enrollments will reach 70 percent, high school enrollments will increase, and Honduras's post-primary and technical training programs will be more relevant and flexible.

Economic Growth

Honduras is among the poorest nations in the Western Hemisphere, with 66 percent of Hondurans living in poverty. Honduras is also highly vulnerable to tropical cyclones and climate change, and its natural resources are threatened by illegal logging and environmentally unsustainable policies. U.S. food-security and rural economic diversification programs will address these challenges by helping small- and medium-scale farmers diversify production into high value crops and value-added food products. Farmers will learn the skills necessary to negotiate and build relationships with banks, brokers, processors, and exporters. Resources will also support sustainable natural resource management through the promotion of renewable energy projects, global climate change adaptation and mitigation, strengthening of the national protected area system, development of employment and income opportunities in ecotourism and sustainable forestry, and improvement of community-based regulations for natural resources and disaster preparedness.

Development Assistance (DA): As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), the United States will support the Government of Honduras to design and implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. USAID will continue to work with Honduras on its country implementation plan, which will help to determine whether Honduras is ready for Phase II by the end of FY 2011. Based on progress to date, Honduras is expected to be ready for accelerated investment by the end of FY 2011. U.S. assistance will reduce vulnerabilities and increase incomes 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; and improving maternal and child-nutrition-related health services. A new environmental program will support renewable energy, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and biodiversity objectives by promoting clean and renewable energy development, establishment of a national climate change policy framework, management of the national protected area system, protection of forests on private and municipal lands, and disaster mitigation and prevention capacity. Micro, small, and medium enterprises in communities around key protected areas will be linked to new market opportunities in the tourism and forestry sectors.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

Honduras's five-year Compact with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) ended in 2010. The MCC program promoted agricultural productivity and improved the national road network to enhance Honduran capacity to respond to opportunities under CAFTA-DR. The United States will build on MCC's successes through its ongoing programs, particularly those under FTF that improve incomes and nutrition for the poorest Hondurans through market-based agricultural interventions.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: USAID carried out quarterly financial reviews in FY 2010, which were used to inform portfolio reviews executed in May and November 2010.

USAID used these reviews to assess progress in resuming assistance and initiating new programs, following the restoration of constitutional rule to Honduras in early 2010.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: In FY 2010, USAID conducted 12 evaluations. An evaluation of the Mission's HIV prevention strategy identified best practices, results, and lessons learned that will inform new activities. An intensive review of USAID's and MCC's agricultural programs identified interventions with high impact strategies for sustainability and scalability, and ability to complement other donor efforts. Findings were incorporated into USAID's new market-based agricultural development program under FTF. Evaluation results also demonstrated the success of the Food for Peace Title II program's community-based approach to addressing undernutrition in the most vulnerable communities. This approach is also being incorporated into FTF to prevent stunting in children under five.

In education, in FY 2010, USAID conducted a school-level study of academic achievement in Honduran schools. Study results of best educational practices were synthesized and put into a brochure for schools and teachers, entitled "Good Educational Practices: Effective Schools in Honduras." Over 11,000 of these informational materials were delivered to school districts, schools, principals, and teachers throughout the country, along with training and discussion of the study's findings on improving educational quality.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: In democracy and governance, the political crisis surrounding the 2009 coup d'état highlighted the need to broaden the participation of the most marginalized and poorest sectors of society in the country's democratic and economic systems. This need is also substantiated by data from the Americas Barometer 2010 survey published in late 2010. Accordingly, following the coup, USAID undertook a large-scale effort to reexamine and revamp the content and delivery of assistance to Honduras across all sectors, to ensure consideration of the significant weaknesses highlighted by the coup into all development interventions. New programs, launched at the end of last year, are poised to broaden the participation of traditionally marginalized sectors of society, support increased constitutionality and respect for the rule of law, promote national reconciliation, and engage the Honduran Government on implementing policy reform. Additionally, FY 2012 funds will be used to increase citizen participation in local government service delivery and in anticorruption reform efforts. Recommendations from the 2008-09 post-electoral assessment will also inform USAID assistance for primary elections scheduled for November 2012. The assessment highlighted the positive impact of working directly with domestic observers nationwide and of providing technical assistance to the Honduran National Electoral Tribunal.

In education, USAID completed a major effort in FY 2010 to administer end-of-grade Spanish-language and mathematics tests to a national sample of approximately 120,000 students from grades 1 to 11, including a small sample of students from 4 alternative education programs. Though the conditions in the public education system have made it difficult to conduct external evaluations, the tests were administered with the strong support of school directors, teachers, and parents who value the information and data generated from the end-of-grade tests. USAID will assist the Ministry of Education to deliver the published test results at the national, provincial, school, and classroom level at the start of the 2011 school year, when they are needed most. In health, regular assessments and management reviews were used to refine work plans, determine technical assistance priorities, and determine the quality and results of HIV program interventions.

Jamaica

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Jamaican Government is aggressively seeking to improve public security and to address its fiscal and economic challenges. Many impediments remain, however, including high rates of violent crime, unequal wealth and income distribution, high energy costs, environmental degradation, and distrust of political institutions. The United States will strengthen its partnership with Jamaica by providing assistance to address these social and economic issues. U.S. assistance will support Jamaica's efforts to achieve medium-term development goals outlined in Vision 2030 Jamaica, including making Jamaica "the place of choice to live, work, raise families, and do business." Priority goals of U.S. assistance include promoting greater transparency and good governance practices, fostering Jamaican participation in regional security, strengthening basic education, reducing the prevalence of HIV/AIDS, promoting economic prosperity, and increasing the capacity to adapt to climate change. The Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI) will complement bilateral programs in Jamaica and provide additional assistance for law enforcement, citizen safety, and rule-of-law programs.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	10,509	10,511	*	11,613
Development Assistance	7,559	7,559	*	9,363
Foreign Military Financing	700	700	*	0
Global Health and Child Survival - State	300	300	*	300
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	1,200	1,200	*	1,200
International Military Education and Training	750	752	*	750
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	10,509	10,511	*	11,613

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Jamaica	10,511	*	11,613
1 Peace and Security	2,452	*	2,450
Development Assistance	1,000	*	1,700
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000	*	1,700
Foreign Military Financing	700	*	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	700	*	0
International Military Education and Training	752	*	750
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	752	*	750
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	890	*	650
Development Assistance	890	*	650
2.2 Good Governance	400	*	650

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
2.4 Civil Society	490	*	0
3 Investing in People	3,469	*	3,500
Development Assistance	1,969	*	2,000
3.2 Education	1,969	*	2,000
Global Health and Child Survival - State	300	*	300
3.1 Health	300	*	300
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	1,200	*	1,200
3.1 Health	1,200	*	1,200
4 Economic Growth	3,700	*	5,013
Development Assistance	3,700	*	5,013
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,500	*	2,013
4.5 Agriculture	1,200	*	0
4.8 Environment	1,000	*	3,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Jamaica	10,511	*	11,613
1 Peace and Security	2,452	*	2,450
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,452	*	2,450
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	890	*	650
2.2 Good Governance	400	*	650
2.4 Civil Society	490	*	0
3 Investing in People	3,469	*	3,500
3.1 Health	1,500	*	1,500
3.2 Education	1,969	*	2,000
4 Economic Growth	3,700	*	5,013
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,500	*	2,013
4.5 Agriculture	1,200	*	0
4.8 Environment	1,000	*	3,000
of which: Objective 6	1,194	*	1,683
6.1 Program Design and Learning	0	*	265
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,194	*	1,418

Peace and Security

Jamaica's economic and social stability is hindered by crime, violence, corruption, and an entrenched culture of political patronage. Inadequate local governance structures limit access to and availability of social services. The lack of licit economic pursuits leaves 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 at an early age. In partnership with the Jamaican Government and citizens, U.S. assistance seeks to address these challenges through a sustainable approach that helps to reverse the acceptance of violence by at-risk youth and provides real alternatives to a life of crime.

Development Assistance (DA): United States assistance in Jamaica aims to advance peace and security by reducing the endemic crime, violence, and corruption on the island. Programs will continue to focus on restoring a sense of safety, security, and stability among Jamaicans, as well as renewing confidence in government security institutions. The United States will continue to address the conditions that undermine peace and security, providing training and technical assistance to key security institutions, engaging communities to increase their own role in crime prevention, strengthening the role of civil society in community transformation, and fostering partnerships with the police. U.S. assistance will also continue to help the Jamaica Constabulary Force (JCF) implement community policing and other reforms - including educational activities with schools, media, civil society, and police - that build a culture of respect for rule of law.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): Security assistance will provide professional military education to senior Jamaica Defense Force (JDF) Army, Air Wing, and Coast Guard officers to enhance 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. Programs will support specialized technical training to meet operational needs and enhance military capabilities.

Governing Justly and Democratically

United States assistance will partner with Jamaica to combat the underlying institutional causes of corruption and crime that contribute to social instability. The United States will assist efforts by the Government of Jamaica 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 support programs that emphasize a youth-centric approach to crime and violence prevention. These programs will engage youth, foster citizenship, and provide viable alternatives to criminal activities and negative social behavior. Initiatives will include remedial education, workforce development, selected youth entrepreneurship programs, civic participation, and juvenile justice reform, including diversion and rehabilitation programs for young offenders.

Under a new follow-on initiative to the Community Transformation and Empowerment Program, the United States will provide technical assistance and training to design and implement institutional changes in the JCF to enhance and fully institutionalize community-based policing in priority violence-prone neighborhoods identified by the Government of Jamaica. These activities will include technical assistance and financial support to community-initiated programs that seek closer cooperation with the police, as well as complementary support for programs that address the needs of at-risk youth.

Investing in People

Many obstacles remain in order for Jamaica to realize all of its human capital potential. Insufficient investment in basic education maintains disparities in performance among primary students. Teachers and school administrators in Jamaica need more materials, increased support in the classroom, and adequate training for dealing with disadvantaged students. Modernization and transformation of the education system continue to be priorities of the Government of Jamaica, and the Ministry of Education (MOE) is determined to hold itself accountable for achieving 100 percent literacy by 2015. In addition, at an estimated 1.6 percent prevalence rate, HIV/AIDS remains a significant public health threat, especially among segments of society that practice high-risk behaviors.

Development Assistance (DA):

- **Basic Education:** U.S. assistance will support the MOE to broaden access to quality education, with a focus on improving the performance of over 30,000 students in reading and mathematics in grades 1-3 in 250 selected poorly performing schools. The USAID Basic Education project supports Jamaica's education systems transformation project, which aims to achieve 100 percent literacy at grade 4 for all primary school students by 2015. USAID has a strong track record of improving performance in poorly performing primary schools. Working in the selected schools will bolster the U.S. Government's Peace and Security and Economic Growth strategies in Jamaica, because the main perpetrators of crime in Jamaica are at-risk males who are unable to engage in the formal economy. Consequently, improving basic education and primary school completion rates, especially among boys, is a major underpinning of the U.S. Government's crime prevention strategy in Jamaica. Remedial education activities will be delivered at grade 3, and early grade reading and mathematics will comprise a majority of activities for children in communities prone to crime. U.S. assistance will also focus on strengthening local capacity for overall school management and accountability by training school administrators, regional directors, and teachers. Programs will also use innovative information and communication systems to expand the Education Community of Practice to enable the broader education community to share education reform efforts. Because the Government of Jamaica has limited financial resources to expand project activities into non-project schools, U.S. assistance will provide specialized tax expertise to help Jamaica develop operational guidelines for implementing a tax framework to promote the private sector and diaspora investment in education.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS):

- **HIV/AIDS:** The United States will continue to support the Ministry of Health (MOH) in its efforts to mitigate the spread of HIV, especially among most-at-risk populations. Programs will support an expanded national HIV/AIDS prevention response and the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR).
- **Linkages with PEPFAR:** U.S. assistance will help Jamaica build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.

Economic Growth

Jamaica has continued to experience economic contraction. Despite recent progress in fiscal reform, Jamaica continues to be one of the most indebted nations in the world, spending approximately half of every revenue dollar to service its debt. The fiscal situation crowds out private investment on the island. The global financial crisis has negatively impacted key sectors including tourism, the bauxite/aluminum industry, and the receipt of remittances, affecting the country's economic growth prospects. In addition, the negative impact of global climate change on the agricultural sector and frequently occurring natural disasters compound Jamaica's challenging economic environment.

Development Assistance (DA): U.S. assistance in the trade, investment, and economic growth areas will provide technical assistance to the Government of Jamaica and private stakeholders to improve the business-enabling environment. Programs will support Jamaica's efforts on tax reform, which include broadening the tax base, improving tax administration, streamlining business processes, facilitating taxpayer compliance, and harmonizing tax policy and legislation.

Donor partners in this sector include the Inter-American Development Bank and the World Bank. U.S. assistance will support Jamaica's efforts to establish a policy framework for the micro- and small-business sectors by increasing transparency, reducing the administrative burden on businesses, and providing more investor-friendly government services. Technical assistance will also aim to improve access to financial services for micro-, small-, and medium-sized businesses through regulatory changes and mobile banking.

U.S. assistance will support an assessment of ongoing climate change activities in Jamaica to identify priority areas and facilitate a targeted approach toward implementation of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)'s Global Climate Change initiative. Activities will emphasize adaptive measures such as altering planting dates and selecting more resilient crop varieties, increasing rainwater harvesting for irrigation, relocating crops to less vulnerable areas, and improving land management, including erosion control and soil protection. Technical assistance will focus on mainstreaming adaptation measures in the policy reform process with a view towards informing disaster mitigation strategies, coastal resource management, and other measures necessary to offset the impact of climate change.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: In FY 2010, USAID began implementation of its FY 2010-14 Country Assistance Strategy (CAS), developed in cooperation with its U.S. Government partners. Under this CAS, USAID developed five development objectives and a corresponding framework for results. During FY 2010, each development objective team, in collaboration with host government agencies and implementing partners, developed a performance management plan to monitor progress toward agreed-upon goals.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: As the majority of programs were initiated under the new strategy during FY 2010, no evaluations were conducted during FY 2010; however, mid-term evaluations of major programs are planned for coming years. USAID conducted quarterly portfolio reviews and pipeline analyses to monitor progress and identify areas of concern. During FY 2011, several U.S. Government agencies participated in the development of a results framework and corresponding indicators for CBSI. Jamaica will report on these indicators beginning in the first half of FY 2011. Additionally, the interagency PEPFAR team collaborated with implementing partners, including Jamaica's MOH to develop the PEPFAR Partnership Framework and PEPFAR Country Work Plan for Jamaica. This collaborative effort will enable the U.S. Government to better monitor and coordinate the implementation of HIV/AIDS interventions in Jamaica.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: FY 2012 resources will enable Jamaica to fund midterm evaluations of its current major projects and adjust programmatic priorities based on the outcomes of those evaluations. In addition, resources will support two ongoing monitoring and evaluation activities: the Latin America Public Opinion Project (LAPOP), and MEASURE Evaluation Phase III. The LAPOP study is a biannual public opinion survey centering on democratic values and behaviors. This survey assists in measuring the impact of anticorruption, civil society, and community policing programs in Jamaica. The MEASURE Evaluation III project is designed to strengthen the MOH's capacity to collect, analyze, and use data for program and policy decision making. In addition, MEASURE III will assist the MOH in conducting surveys on most-at-risk populations and increase the capacity of HIV stakeholders to collect accurate data in a timely manner.

Mexico

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States partnership with Mexico will continue to support its neighbor's efforts to defeat transnational criminal organizations, reform the institutions that sustain the rule of law, create a 21st century border, and build stronger and more resilient communities. Thanks to expanding bilateral cooperation between law enforcement and prosecutors on both sides of the border, Mexican institutions are stronger and more capable, and the Government of Mexico (GOM) has significantly ramped up high-profile arrests of violent drug traffickers. In FY 2012, both countries look to consolidate and institutionalize the progress made as a result of Beyond Mérida, and ensure that it is sustained beyond the 2012 Presidential elections. Funding will also support higher education programs to increase Mexico's competitiveness and mitigate social inequity, thereby reducing the pressures that drive youth to criminal activities or migration. Health programs will continue to address global health priorities, such as HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis (TB). Global Climate Change funding will promote clean energy adoption, low carbon development, and sustainable landscapes to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	582,658	582,597	*	333,910
Development Assistance	10,000	10,000	*	33,350
Economic Support Fund	15,000	15,000	*	33,260
Foreign Military Financing	265,250	265,250	*	8,000
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	3,458	3,458	*	3,700
International Military Education and Training	1,050	989	*	1,720
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	284,000	284,000	*	248,500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,900	3,900	*	5,380
Non-War Supplemental	175,000	175,000	*	0
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	175,000	175,000	*	0
TOTAL	757,658	757,597	*	333,910

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Mexico	757,597	*	333,910
1 Peace and Security	529,139	*	95,100
Foreign Military Financing	265,250	*	8,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	265,250	*	8,000
International Military Education and Training	989	*	1,720

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	989	*	1,720
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	259,000	*	80,000
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	249,000	*	67,000
1.5 Transnational Crime	10,000	*	13,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,900	*	5,380
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	3,000	*	4,180
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	900	*	1,200
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	209,500	*	201,760
Development Assistance	500	*	0
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	500	*	0
Economic Support Fund	9,000	*	33,260
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	9,000	*	32,240
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	0	*	1,020
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	200,000	*	168,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	166,500	*	155,500
2.2 Good Governance	33,500	*	13,000
3 Investing in People	4,758	*	11,050
Development Assistance	1,300	*	7,350
3.2 Education	1,300	*	7,350
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	3,458	*	3,700
3.1 Health	3,458	*	3,700
4 Economic Growth	14,200	*	26,000
Development Assistance	8,200	*	26,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	8,200	*	11,000
4.8 Environment	0	*	15,000
Economic Support Fund	6,000	*	0
4.8 Environment	6,000	*	0

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Mexico	757,597	*	333,910
1 Peace and Security	529,139	*	95,100
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	3,000	*	4,180
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	900	*	1,200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	266,239	*	9,720
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	249,000	*	67,000
1.5 Transnational Crime	10,000	*	13,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	209,500	*	201,760
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	175,500	*	187,740
2.2 Good Governance	33,500	*	13,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	500	*	1,020

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
3 Investing in People	4,758	*	11,050
3.1 Health	3,458	*	3,700
3.2 Education	1,300	*	7,350
4 Economic Growth	14,200	*	26,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	8,200	*	11,000
4.8 Environment	6,000	*	15,000
of which: Objective 6	22,630	*	18,522
6.1 Program Design and Learning	0	*	375
6.2 Administration and Oversight	22,630	*	18,147

Peace and Security

U.S. programs under the Beyond Mérida Initiative enhance the capacity of Mexico's anticrime and counternarcotics efforts, including interdiction, demand reduction activities, and Mexico's expanding anti-money-laundering structure. In FY 2012, these programs will continue to provide a broad range of carefully coordinated assistance activities to advance security-related goals in Mexico.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): The United States will provide resources to assist the Mexican military in supporting GOM public security forces in the fight against transnational criminal organizations. Assistance will further develop intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance capabilities and expand secure communications capabilities through the provision of sensor suites for existing aircraft and secure communications equipment. This equipment will help enhance the speed and effectiveness of Mexican military operations.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): Training and professional development programs will strengthen GOM efforts to professionalize Mexican military personnel, institutionalize and reinforce respect for human rights and the rule of law in military operations, and improve and expand the military's capacity to fight transnational crime. These programs will improve intelligence-driven operational planning and execution skills, in-country English-language training programs, incorporation of human rights imperatives as a fundamental part of military operations, logistics and resource management skills, and interagency cooperation.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): U.S. assistance will provide technology, training, information, and equipment to reduce the threat posed by transnational criminal organizations, and will strengthen the GOM's law enforcement entities, including special units. Funding will also support joint efforts to organize, share information, and investigate money laundering and arms trafficking cases. Support for Mexico's drug-demand reduction efforts, including prevention and treatment, will underscore the common interest in protecting United States and Mexican citizens from drug abuse.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR):

- Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA): ATA funding will support training to the GOM to enhance national leadership protection through VIP basic protection courses and tactical support team training, as well as chemical, biological, radioactive, and nuclear readiness and response training. As organized crime syndicates have increasingly targeted political figures, this VIP protection training is vital. In addition, ATA will deliver cyber-security training to Mexican federal law enforcement officials to allow them better to counter and

investigate cyber-related threats and assist the GOM Attorney General's Office and the Public Security Office in their efforts to control drug trafficking.

- **Export Control and Border Security (EXBS):** The United States will continue to support Mexico's efforts to establish and implement an export control system. U.S. assistance will provide new licensing officers with end use/end user analysis and strategic commodity-transfer assessment training to improve their ability to identify problematic or suspicious transfers. Programs will help Mexico develop an internal control program and an export control website, and will support industry-government exchanges. Enhancing enforcement will also be a priority on Mexico's southern border chokepoints in partnership with and to leverage the Department of Homeland Security's Customs and Border Protection efforts on the northern (U.S.) border. The continued deployment of commodity-identification training courses to customs and border police, coupled with the delivery of detection and interdiction equipment, will ensure that Mexico is capable of enforcing its new export control system.

Governing Justly and Democratically

U.S. assistance will continue to support Mexican-led efforts to improve and reform the justice system, professionalize law enforcement personnel, and reduce corruption and human rights abuses in civilian and military institutions. As a Presidential election year, FY 2012 is a crucial period to maintain and consolidate advances in institutionalizing Mexico's sweeping rule-of-law reforms, further building upon the unprecedented level of bilateral and interagency cooperation under the Mérida Initiative. Mobilizing and leveraging resources will be essential to solidify gains made in Mexico's capacity to administer the rule of law. Specifically, the United States will continue to support Mexico's transition from a written, inquisitorial system to an oral, public, and adversarial one. The United States will also continue to support mediation and restorative justice capacity building, and provide technical assistance at the state and Federal levels to develop legislation that counters trafficking in persons.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): U.S. assistance aims to institutionalize the rule of law by supporting the implementation of criminal justice reforms at the Federal and state levels, and through strengthening the transparency and accountability of Mexico's new justice system. Assistance to states will be comprehensive, including complementary components such as training for justice sector personnel, court administration, case management, human rights, and justice-sector institution building. Monitoring and evaluation efforts will allow for a more in-depth comparative analysis of the impact of the reforms in various states. Networks of civil society organizations at the state and Federal levels will track justice sector performance and ensure that reform momentum continues beyond the 2012 elections. These networks, together with GOM institutions, will seek to engage citizens on their roles and the justice services available under the new system through civic education and public outreach campaigns. Funds will strengthen the capacity of the GOM's official coordinating body for judicial reform to plan, implement, and monitor reform efforts. U.S. assistance will strengthen the capacity of human rights groups to monitor law enforcement authorities in border states. Support will also include programs to protect human rights defenders, including but not limited to journalists.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): U.S. assistance will continue to support Mexican justice-sector institutions transitioning from an inquisitorial to an adversarial justice system. That assistance is designed to support sustainable improvements to the rule of law throughout the country by professionalizing police, judicial, and corrections organizations at the state and Federal levels. This assistance will focus on border or other regions that are especially susceptible to drug-related violence, corruption, and organized criminal activity. Technical

assistance, equipment, and specialized training will further professionalize justice sector personnel and organizations. The next stage of U.S. assistance must reinforce the progress that has been made in institutionalizing reforms to sustain the rule of law by focusing efforts on building a culture of lawfulness. INCLE funds will support crime prevention programs and community-based strategies to deter violence. Resources will also be directed toward creating stronger and more resilient communities that can stem the flow of recruits for drug cartels.

Investing in People

The United States will continue and expand programs that promote the social cohesion of communities and make social investments in young people. U.S. assistance will increase the involvement of civil society, the business community, and the Government in this programming, and will seek new corporate-academic partnerships between United States, Canadian, and Mexican corporations and universities to guarantee a workforce ready to meet the challenges of the future.

Development Assistance (DA):

- **Education:** U.S. assistance through the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)'s higher education partnerships program - Training, Internships, Exchanges, and Scholarships - will continue to foster institutional linkages between United States and Mexican academic institutions to address the most pressing development issues identified by the United States and Mexico. Partnerships will involve academia, the public and private sectors, and communities in sustainable solutions to shared problems. Currently United States-Mexico university partnerships are working in such areas as the rule of law and trial advocacy, renewable energy, biodiversity conservation, energy efficiency, and promoting post-secondary skills training to improve education and prepare youth for the job market.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - USAID:

- **Health:** The U.S. Government will continue to support Mexican efforts to improve awareness, prevention, and control of infectious diseases. Global health priorities, such as HIV/AIDS and TB, will be addressed through activities promoting prevention and detection among most at-risk populations, capacity building with local organizations, and health services free of stigma and discrimination. Programs ensure that all health provider and outreach worker training and quality assurance increase understanding how gender issues and homophobia affect access to services, and reinforce the need to create an environment free of stigma and discrimination. Programs will focus on arresting the spread of HIV among high prevalence and vulnerable groups and multi-drug-resistant TB, as well as improving detection and treatment of TB/HIV co-infection.

Economic Growth

U.S. assistance will contribute to economic growth, job creation, and poverty reduction by increasing private sector competitiveness in Mexico through efforts to improve the business-enabling environment in the short term, and sustained support for continued policy reforms and systemic changes over the medium term. Assistance will support global economic competitiveness based on new and sustainable energy technologies. The United States will promote the adoption of technology to create new products in renewable energy, energy efficiency, and low carbon footprints.

Development Assistance (DA): Funds will support Mexican legal reforms to improve overall economic competitiveness and promote clean energy adoption and sustainable landscapes to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. This assistance will also promote low carbon development and

carbon market readiness in Mexico by supporting implementation of Mexico's national strategy on climate change. The United States will strengthen partnerships and enhance science and technology cooperation with Mexican stakeholders to reduce carbon dioxide and pollutant emissions, promote energy and water-use efficiency, and help create opportunities for renewable energy use at the state and municipal levels. U.S. assistance will focus on improved governance to promote renewable energy and energy efficiency, market mechanisms to promote sustainable forestry and land use, and green jobs. The United States will also support Mexico's efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation by assisting in the design and implementation of the GOM's strategic programs. Proposed Global Climate Change Initiative funding will also support development of a Low Emissions Development Strategy for Mexico.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: The Embassy Country Team remains involved at the most senior levels in implementing and evaluating the U.S. Beyond Mérida strategy in Mexico, as approved in March 2010, by the High Level Group, which is chaired by Secretary Clinton and her Mexican counterpart, Secretary Espinosa.

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 interagency 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, the Department of State's International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Bureau, and USAID all support Mexico's justice sector reforms. These agencies coordinate closely at post through regular meetings, under the guidance of the Chief of Mission. Additionally, representatives from all three agencies meet regularly with senior Mexican leaders to coordinate their activities, thus ensuring efficient use of limited human and financial resources. Post activity evaluations are shared among the three U.S. agencies to glean best practices and correct any weaknesses found.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: After a review of rule-of-law programming, USAID decided to focus assistance on states demonstrating political will to implement judicial sector reforms, based partially on state- and Federal-level financial investments in the reforms. This change ensures that programming has a strategic geographic and technical focus that targets sustainable measures to strengthen Mexican justice institutions in addition to training judicial operators. Targeted assistance at the state level will be combined with a more strategic focus at the Federal level, which will seek to advance the legislative and policy framework of justice sector reform. Gaps identified through this review process also led to the decision to expand programming with bar associations and law schools to train additional current and future lawyers to work under the new judicial framework. Finally, as the reforms also constitute a major cultural shift, assistance programs will include more direct communications and outreach campaigns to better inform and educate citizens on the judicial reforms.

After a senior review of the Municipal Finance program that leveraged over \$1 billion in private sector funding, the Mission requests 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 border states for infrastructure construction as a complement to the Mérida Initiative,

and will foster adoption of energy efficiency technologies in support of global climate change goals.

The flexibility of the USAID Competitiveness project has allowed the Mission to conduct joint assessments with the Mexican Government to identify joint priorities in climate change. The project also has allowed Post to address crosscutting issues with Mexico's Commerce and Environment Ministries and the 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. The assessments of development needs in clean energy and sustainable landscapes informed the design of the Global Climate Change support strategy for Mexico's efforts to promote low-carbon growth.

IMET provides a substantial positive impact in military-to-military relations, and FY 2012 includes a corresponding increase in the funding request. In the short term, United States and Mexican military cooperation continues to gain momentum through improved trust, confidence, understanding, and shared military lexicon. This cooperation will grow exponentially in the long term, as IMET-trained officers, accustomed to positive relations with U.S. military personnel, become the senior decision makers for Mexico's future armed forces.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: Based on a performance review, USAID decided to focus justice sector reform programming geographically on a few target states, rather than work nationally, and to reduce federal interventions with the Attorney General office. Based on the successful performance of assistance to states, requested FY 2012 funding will expand the reach and scope of programs by working in additional states and working even more deeply in the original target states for justice system reform, identifying any potential implementation gaps. As more states begin supporting the reforms, there will be a need to ensure greater coordination between the state and the Federal levels, and to support task forces to help resolve challenging jurisdictional complications.

An assessment by the Tuberculosis Coalition for Technical Assistance found that USAID assistance has 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 2012 requested funding, USAID expects continued programmatic impact in addressing TB/HIV co-infection rates among the most at-risk individuals.

An assessment of the university partnerships program, completed in December 2010, identified positive impact on knowledge and skills, institutional capacity building, and development goals. To ensure that this successful model continues to support the priorities of the United States and Mexico, all partnership funds will target development issues identified as the highest priorities in Mexico, specifically rule-of-law and trial advocacy to support Mexico's transition to an oral, adversarial justice system; and environmental issues such as renewable energy, biodiversity conservation, and energy efficiency. In order to support stronger and more resilient communities in the United States-Mexico border zone, the most recent partnership focuses on improving education and matching job skills to the labor market for at-risk youth in Tijuana.

Nicaragua

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Despite strides in addressing narcotics trafficking and improvements in the education and health status of the population, Nicaragua faces great challenges to its nascent democracy, including impediments to civil society and free media. U.S. assistance will work to strengthen the foundations of democracy through training for young, emerging democratic leaders; increased civil society engagement; and improvements to local governance. Programs will also support regional citizen security and international crime prevention, economic growth and food security through market-led agriculture and small enterprise development, conservation and sustainable environmental economic activities, HIV/AIDS prevention, improved maternal and child health, and access to quality basic education for out-of-school and at-risk youth.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	35,041	35,035	*	25,336
Development Assistance	27,344	27,344	*	19,964
Foreign Military Financing	0	0	*	400
Global Health and Child Survival - State	897	897	*	897
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	5,900	5,900	*	3,200
International Military Education and Training	900	894	*	875
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	35,041	35,035	*	25,336

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Nicaragua	35,035	*	25,336
1 Peace and Security	894	*	1,275
Foreign Military Financing	0	*	400
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	*	400
International Military Education and Training	894	*	875
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	894	*	875
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	11,304	*	9,000
Development Assistance	11,304	*	9,000
2.2 Good Governance	3,383	*	4,700
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,934	*	2,300
2.4 Civil Society	4,987	*	2,000
3 Investing in People	10,896	*	6,597
Development Assistance	4,099	*	2,500
3.1 Health	1,600	*	0

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
3.2 Education	2,499	*	2,500
Global Health and Child Survival - State	897	*	897
3.1 Health	897	*	897
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	5,900	*	3,200
3.1 Health	5,900	*	3,200
4 Economic Growth	11,941	*	8,464
Development Assistance	11,941	*	8,464
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,105	*	1,000
4.5 Agriculture	6,941	*	5,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,839	*	1,464
4.8 Environment	1,056	*	1,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Nicaragua	35,035	*	25,336
1 Peace and Security	894	*	1,275
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	894	*	1,275
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	11,304	*	9,000
2.2 Good Governance	3,383	*	4,700
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,934	*	2,300
2.4 Civil Society	4,987	*	2,000
3 Investing in People	10,896	*	6,597
3.1 Health	8,397	*	4,097
3.2 Education	2,499	*	2,500
4 Economic Growth	11,941	*	8,464
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,105	*	1,000
4.5 Agriculture	6,941	*	5,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,839	*	1,464
4.8 Environment	1,056	*	1,000
of which: Objective 6	3,480	*	2,998
6.1 Program Design and Learning	100	*	249
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,380	*	2,749

Peace and Security

Law enforcement and military modernization are critical to 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 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. The following activities will complement program funding under the Central American Regional Security Initiative, requested under the Western Hemisphere Regional Program.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): U.S. assistance will play a pivotal role in supporting the Nicaraguan military by providing critical hardware for combating narcotrafficking and ensuring security. U.S. funding will provide spare parts for boats and radios, aircraft maintenance and training support, tactical vehicles, and support packages. Assistance will also provide communications support for the modernization of the Nicaraguan military. This equipment will help the Government of Nicaragua operate more effectively to control remote areas prone to narcotics trafficking on the Atlantic coast. U.S. support has enabled the Nicaraguan Navy to surpass all other Central American navies in maritime drug seizures.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): Funds will strengthen the Nicaraguan military's ability to increase its maritime security, improve its capacity to respond to natural disasters, conduct search and rescue operations, and participate in international peacekeeping operations. U.S. assistance will also support career development training for Nicaraguan military students, which, along with trainings related to other IMET activities, will help further professionalize the Nicaraguan military.

Governing Justly and Democratically

U.S. assistance will promote the engagement of civil society at the local and national level, a viable independent media, an informed citizenry, strengthened local government, and better organized political party participation. These efforts are crucial to building a sustainable democratic foundation in Nicaragua.

Development Assistance (DA): The United States will provide assistance and training for young, emerging democratic leaders, bolster civil society engagement, and improve local governance. Funds will also support activities better to 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. Funding will support:

- Technical assistance and training to citizen groups, political parties, and the public sector to organize and promulgate governance reforms
- Strengthening party structures to encourage the inclusion of active Nicaraguan youth into their respective parties
- 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
- Training and technical assistance to maintain an independent media and for municipal elections

Investing in People

Despite important achievements in health and education, serious inequities persist. U.S. assistance will improve access to integrated, quality health care, with particular focus on maternal, newborn, and child health services in rural areas. Under the Feed the Future Presidential Initiative, the United States will fund nutrition programs in 4 departments where stunted growth affects 27 percent of children under age 5. Education resources will expand access to quality basic education and vocational training for out-of-school and at-risk youth. Support to the private sector, faith-based, and other nongovernmental organizations will foster citizen participation in and demand for improved health and education services.

Development Assistance (DA): Funding will improve access to quality basic education and holistic alternative education for out-of-school and at-risk youth, support investments in water and sanitation, and improve household nutrition.

- **Basic Education:** Resources will increase access to quality basic education through after-school tutoring programs that will include expanding the contents of social sciences programs and strengthening employability skills such as critical thinking, problem-solving, and team building. Assistance will leverage non-profit and private sector partnerships in education, investments in new technologies, and improved classroom instruction.
- **Water Supply and Sanitation:** Funding will finance modest investments in potable water and sanitation systems with corollary hygiene education. Activities will complement food security activities in nutrition and agricultural production through the development of community-based water systems in target areas.

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.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - USAID:

- **Maternal and Child Health:** Funds will expand access to prenatal care, maternity services, and newborn and childcare services in rural areas. U.S. assistance will support activities to improve the health and nutrition status of teenage mothers, as well as improve household-level hygiene through improved water and sanitation practices. Funds will leverage private sector support for improved maternal and child health services.

Economic Growth

Free-market economic policies and trade agreements, particularly the Central America Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR), have helped Nicaragua increase exports and investment and strengthened the private sector. However, 46 percent of Nicaraguans still live below the poverty line. U.S. Government programs will focus on expanding market-led agriculture, small business development, conservation, and sustainable tourism activities that create incentives to protect Nicaragua's natural resource base. As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, Feed the Future, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will support the Government of Nicaragua to design and implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development.

Development Assistance (DA): U.S. Government programs will further develop market-led agriculture and productive infrastructure and technology, promote trade and investment policies, increase private sector competitiveness, and promote environmentally sustainable economic activities.

- Funding will increase competitiveness through market-led productivity, develop a more technically modern sector, and increase the efficiency of small- and medium-sized agricultural producers. USAID programs will develop key market linkages and value chains in a diversified set of farm products selected under the Feed the Future Presidential Initiative.

- Resources will help Nicaraguan small and medium enterprises to benefit from CAFTA-DR and other trade agreements by providing technical support for market analysis, improving business management, and strengthening compliance with export laws and standards.
- With Feed the Future Presidential Initiative funds, USAID will support a country-led comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and malnutrition, increase access to food, and promote economic growth through market-led agricultural development.
- U.S. assistance will support conservation and sustainable economic activities to promote responsible economic growth with the private sector in some of the most biologically and ecologically important regions of the country. Climate change priorities will be advanced through activities in protected areas and forestry management in public and privately held lands.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

In July 2005, the Government of Nicaragua signed a compact with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) 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: insecure property rights, underdeveloped transport infrastructure, and low levels of value-added economic activity.

In June 2009, the MCC's Board of Directors terminated a portion of the Nicaraguan MCC program in response to actions taken by the Nicaraguan Government during and after the 2008 municipal elections that were determined to be inconsistent with MCC's eligibility criteria. This reduced the total investment, eliminating the property rights component and reducing road construction.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: In FY 2010, USAID used a standard set of monitoring and evaluation tools to assess performance, including a Performance Management Plan (PMP) and semi-annual portfolio and pipeline reviews. In FY 2010, USAID also carried out an evaluation of the Consortium for Electoral and Political Process Strengthening (CEPPS) Program in Nicaragua (2005-10) to identify lessons learned, a mid-term assessment to evaluate best practices in assistance to Nicaraguan Civil Society, and an evaluation to measure the impact of Rule of Law programs from 1998-2009.

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.

The results of a major Interagency Development Needs Assessment in FY 2010 and an Atlantic Coast Assessment in early FY 2011 will be used to design effective program activities and interventions and to develop a new development strategy for Nicaragua.

Several evaluations, surveys, and assessments are planned for FY 2011 within the Investing in People, Governing Justly and Democratically, and Economic Growth Objectives. In addition, in FY 2011, USAID will update PMPs for each assistance Objective, and continue to hold portfolio

and pipeline reviews. The USAID Mission will also develop a standardized indicator database across all programs to improve the monitoring system.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: In FY 2010, USAID used the performance information generated from its standard monitoring and evaluation tools to design activities, 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.

USAID used the findings of the CEPPS program to focus on a longer-term strategy and to become more engaged at the local level, particularly through the new Democratic Leadership Development Program that targets young political party leaders. The evaluation of assistance to Nicaraguan civil society validated the work plan and identified ways for more follow-on training. For example, USAID will continue to strengthen institutional capacity through the Human and Institutional Capacity Development program.

Finally, the evaluation of USAID Rule-of-Law programs documented the impact of activities in Nicaragua and provided recommendations that the program shift away from activities in the formal justice system. Accordingly, the portfolio is now more focused on good governance, political competition, and civil society.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: With FY 2012 request levels, USAID expects to continue building the foundation for democracy - a long-term effort - with a cumulative increase in the number of young leaders trained and civil society organizations strengthened. Funding for the Feed the Future Presidential Initiative will have for a positive impact on indicators such as “poverty reduction, levels of malnutrition in terms of underweight and stunted children, and number of rural households benefiting directly from U.S. interventions.”

Panama

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The goal of United States assistance is to ensure Panama is a secure, prosperous, and democratic country that continues to work with the United States as a principal partner in Central America. Increased drug trafficking and organized criminal activity has rapidly escalated security problems that threaten to undermine Panamanian democratic institutions and economic prosperity. The United States will work in partnership with the Government of Panama to advance common interests in improving citizen safety and strengthening democratic and governance institutions. Through the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)'s Central America Regional Program, USAID will support economic growth programs for Panama.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	7,320	7,320	*	2,790
Development Assistance	6,420	6,420	*	0
Foreign Military Financing	0	0	*	1,840
International Military Education and Training	750	750	*	800
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	150	150	*	150
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	7,320	7,320	*	2,790

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Panama	7,320	*	2,790
1 Peace and Security	900	*	2,790
Foreign Military Financing	0	*	1,840
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	*	1,840
International Military Education and Training	750	*	800
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	750	*	800
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	150	*	150
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	150	*	150
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,500	*	0
Development Assistance	1,500	*	0
2.2 Good Governance	1,500	*	0
4 Economic Growth	4,920	*	0
Development Assistance	4,920	*	0
4.7 Economic Opportunity	750	*	0

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
4.8 Environment	4,170	*	0

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Panama	7,320	*	2,790
1 Peace and Security	900	*	2,790
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	150	*	150
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	750	*	2,640
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,500	*	0
2.2 Good Governance	1,500	*	0
4 Economic Growth	4,920	*	0
4.2 Trade and Investment	0	*	0
4.7 Economic Opportunity	750	*	0
4.8 Environment	4,170	*	0
of which: Objective 6	900	*	0
6.1 Program Design and Learning	200	*	0
6.2 Administration and Oversight	700	*	0

Peace and Security

Given its geographic proximity to South American cocaine- and heroin-producing countries, Panama is an important transshipment 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, an airport that serves as an international hub, 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. U.S. counternarcotics assistance is directed at both supporting Panamanian interdiction efforts and improving the capacity of Panama's security institutions to meet these growing threats. With strong United States support, Panama interdicted nearly 50 tons of cocaine in FY 2010. Law enforcement, justice, and citizen safety programs for Panama and other Central American countries will be supported through the Central America Regional Security Initiative, requested under the Western Hemisphere Regional Program. The U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) will continue its Humanitarian Civic Action program and the Humanitarian Assistance Programs. DoD-appropriated funds will support training missions to build capability within the Public Forces and provide operational support.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): U.S. assistance will be used to train and equip the National Frontier Service, provide spare parts for boats and communications equipment for maritime security forces, and procure vehicles for Panamanian Public Forces to enhance further Panama's capability to control its borders and national territory against transnational crime.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): U.S. assistance will support training and professional military education of the Panamanian Public Forces and civilian personnel involved in security related duties.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Activities (NADR): U.S. assistance will strengthen the capacity of the Panamanian Government to combat terrorist threats and secure its borders. Particular emphasis will be placed on enhancing the control of Panama's borders with Colombia and Costa Rica, as well as the Pacific and Atlantic coastal zones and the country's air and sea ports.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: Post performed periodic reviews of equipment purchased with FMF through formal End-Use Monitoring to assess operational status and appropriate use. Proposed FMF budget planning targets are based on Panamanian requirements. Post has noted some areas of improved capacity in the Panamanian Public Forces resulting from FMF and other security cooperation funding. Post has also followed up with officials who have benefitted from IMET-funded training, and observed their career development and improved capacity in working real-world operations.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: Panama's interdiction of illicit traffic at sea and on land continues to improve consistently, based in large part on IMET and FMF funded training both in the United States and in Panama by way of mobile training teams deployed to Panama. The country team assesses the improvements in public force performance to be directly related in part to IMET and FMF funded training. A prominent recent example of this is the promotion and assignment as Aero-Naval Service Deputy Commander of a graduate of the Air Command and Staff College at the U.S. Air Force Air University.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: FMF-funded spare parts for the Aero-Naval Service fleet, particularly the 82-foot patrol boats and interceptor boats, is expected to raise Panamanian maritime capability in the coming year. The continued training of officers is expected to reinforce ongoing reform efforts in the Aero-Naval Service, Panamanian National Police, and Frontier Service. These three organizations are critical to Panama's efforts to combat illicit trafficking and organized crime, which represent a threat to Panama's stability.

Paraguay

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States will help Paraguay stem corruption and impunity, create jobs, increase social investment to reduce poverty, and lessen the impact of the operations of international criminal organizations in Paraguay. In support of these efforts, U.S. foreign assistance will promote the stability and security of Paraguay, strengthen democratic institutions and the rule of law, increase trade, and encourage a more efficient business environment.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	11,787	11,781	*	8,600
Development Assistance	8,287	8,287	*	7,000
Foreign Military Financing	500	500	*	400
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	2,100	2,100	*	0
International Military Education and Training	400	394	*	400
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	500	500	*	800
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	11,787	11,781	*	8,600

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Paraguay	11,781	*	8,600
1 Peace and Security	1,394	*	1,400
Foreign Military Financing	500	*	400
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	500	*	400
International Military Education and Training	394	*	400
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	394	*	400
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	500	*	600
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	500	*	600
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	5,487	*	5,400
Development Assistance	5,487	*	5,200
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,000	*	1,000
2.2 Good Governance	3,487	*	3,300
2.4 Civil Society	1,000	*	900
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	0	*	200
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	*	200
3 Investing in People	2,100	*	0
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	2,100	*	0

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
3.1 Health	2,100	*	0
4 Economic Growth	2,800	*	1,800
Development Assistance	2,800	*	1,800
4.2 Trade and Investment	900	*	800
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	900	*	1,000
4.8 Environment	1,000	*	0

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Paraguay	11,781	*	8,600
1 Peace and Security	1,394	*	1,400
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	894	*	800
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	500	*	600
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	5,487	*	5,400
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,000	*	1,200
2.2 Good Governance	3,487	*	3,300
2.4 Civil Society	1,000	*	900
3 Investing in People	2,100	*	0
3.1 Health	2,100	*	0
4 Economic Growth	2,800	*	1,800
4.2 Trade and Investment	900	*	800
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	900	*	1,000
4.8 Environment	1,000	*	0
of which: Objective 6	615	*	1,645
6.2 Administration and Oversight	615	*	1,645

Peace and Security

The United States will work with Paraguayan authorities to target criminals and organizations and strengthen the Government of Paraguay (GOP)'s presence in areas where transnational crime flourishes - an issue that concerns both United States and Paraguayan national security. To achieve these objectives, U.S. assistance will support legal reforms and provide training and equipment to strengthen 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 key support, communications, and logistical forces, as well as specific units with direct operational responsibilities. These improvements will increase the capacity of the military to participate in peacekeeping operations and help protect its porous borders from drug trafficking and smuggling.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): U.S. assistance will support Paraguay's expeditionary capacity through the provision of helicopter spare parts. The aircraft are used in a variety of military missions, including counterdrug and counterterrorism operations. In addition, funding will provide tactical vehicles and equipment to support riverine operations, including patrolling and interdiction of suspect vessels, as a means to control national territory.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): U.S. assistance will emphasize education activities that further the professional development of the Paraguayan military. U.S. resources will also provide technical and 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 dialogue will also be encouraged through these courses. The training will forge strong links with Paraguayan students, many of whom will likely occupy key leadership positions in the future. This is critical to the United States' future success in maintaining influence in the Paraguayan military arena.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): U.S. assistance will continue to enhance counternarcotics efforts and support GOP initiatives to disrupt criminal networks in Paraguay. The United States will also seek to engage other law enforcement authorities including the national police, judiciary, and prosecutors. U.S. resources will also be used to modernize Paraguay's National Anti-Drug Secretariat (SENAD) and its regional offices; provide SENAD with operational support, equipment, and commodities; and support the newly reformed and GOP-backed Intellectual Property Rights Specialized Technical Unit, which investigates and confiscates contraband and pirated goods. U.S. assistance will continue to support increased SENAD operations by helping SENAD to utilize its regional offices fully, and taking advantage of the Drug Enforcement Administration's large presence in country. Funds will continue to support new vehicle purchases to replace aging fleets, computer equipment, tactical operations equipment, surveillance and communication equipment, equipment to enhance narcotics investigations efficiency, and equipping and maintaining SENAD regional offices in Pozo Colorado (Chaco), Encarnacion, and Pedro Juan Caballero.

Governing Justly and Democratically

U.S. assistance will help the GOP implement reforms in the areas of rule of law, good governance, political competition and consensus-building, and civil society. This will include supporting the GOP in addressing civil service reform, intergovernmental relations, service delivery, and a government-wide management agenda. U.S. assistance will also contribute to strengthening civil society's capacity as an independent monitor and supporter of the rule of law and good governance.

Development Assistance (DA): In the area of rule of law and human rights, U.S. assistance will strengthen transparency in the judiciary by promoting the implementation of the judicial code of ethics and by improving Supreme Court management and administration. In addition, U.S. assistance will help increase the professionalization of judges and judicial staff. Anticorruption efforts will include strengthening internal investigative units and improving prosecutors' capability to fight corruption. In the area of good governance, activities will promote the professionalization of the civil service corps and improved effectiveness in public service provision, as well as their transparency and accountability. U.S. assistance will also support the GOP's efforts to implement government management reforms, including results-based budgeting and evaluation of government programs, so that public offices and ministries can better provide public services. Finally, in the area of civil society, activities will help organizations participate in and conduct oversight of democratic processes. These organizations will receive assistance in strengthening their internal structures to achieve sustainability and effectiveness better.

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 predominantly rural and the rural poverty rate is high, U.S. assistance will continue to help small agricultural producers expand their production in a sustainable manner to meet market opportunities. These activities will also incorporate public and private partners to leverage upgrades in producer technologies and increase access to financial services.

Development Assistance (DA): U.S. assistance will promote the use of sustainable natural resource management practices that combine long-term economic profit with environmental stewardship. Programs will emphasize economically attractive alternative uses for forest products. U.S. assistance will also continue to support trade-based diversification, promote exports and domestic market access, and encourage private sector investment. Activities will improve the practices of small farmers and firms in rural value chains, linking them to the marketing, financing, and technology capabilities of larger producers and buyers.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

The planned conclusion of the Millennium Challenge Corporation Threshold Program is October 2011; however, conversations are underway for extension of selected components of the program. The Threshold Program works directly with government ministries, the national police, and the judiciary to strengthen government institutions, reduce corruption, and support the rule of law.

The USAID Democracy and Governance (DG) program will complement the Threshold Program by strengthening the judicial ethics system, improving internal controls, and strengthening the disciplinary system - all activities that further judicial transparency and accountability. Furthermore, the USAID DG program will support the creation of investigative units in various ministries to implement the standardized model of internal controls that was rolled out in 12 governmental institutions during the Threshold Program.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: In FY 2010, USAID conducted portfolio reviews for each of the four USAID program areas of DG, Health, Economic Growth (EG) and Environment, as well as the MCC Threshold Program. The portfolio reviews were used to supplement the ongoing monitoring of mission programs conducted by Mission personnel focusing on tracking costs and accomplishments.

In addition to routine monitoring and evaluation, the USAID, EG, and Environment Office completed an evaluation for each program. The EG team conducted a final evaluation of the Paraguay Poverty Reduction Program, which concluded activities in March 2010. The Environment team completed an assessment of existing environmental programs and the environmental situation in Paraguay.

At the end of FY 2010, the DG team concluded three projects and is currently conducting related evaluations. In FY 2009, the team conducted a comprehensive evaluation of the performance of past activities, which was used as the basis for the development of new programs and resource choices starting in FY 2011 and continuing through FY 2013.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: The portfolio reviews were used to examine strategic and operational issues and determine whether activities were leading to the expected results. No significant issues were identified during the portfolio review process. The review of DG programs underscored that, while significant governance challenges remain, continued support for key reforms in governance is leading to transformational change. Progress is being made and continuation of that support and related resources is merited.

The findings and conclusions from FY 2010 evaluations are guiding current and future programs. The EG evaluation found that the project contributed significantly to increased sales, exports, employment, and other benefits. The EG team's consistent monitoring of program activities has kept the project focused on achieving its long-term mandate and not just year-to-year targets. This is particularly relevant for women producers and economic opportunities for women. The EG team incorporated lessons learned into the new EG program beginning in FY 2010. The environmental assessment indicated that legislation expiring in 2013 to control deforestation and biodiversity loss in eastern Paraguay is working, but rapid deforestation of the Chaco in western Paraguay is a large threat to that rich ecosystem. The EG and Environment Office used the findings and conclusions of the assessment in the design and budgeting for a new Natural Resources Management program, which is designed to identify, test, and promote economically attractive and sustainable uses for the forests.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: USAID used the FY 2009 DG assessment and lessons learned from the MCC Threshold Program to define budget levels for future years. Over the next three years, the DG team expects to build on the foundation of reforms supported by the MCC Threshold Program and increase the ability of civil society organizations to influence the political process, make the judicial system more efficient and accountable, and improve service delivery in selected ministries.

The EG sector expects to continue successes in leveraging program funds by partnering with the private sector through activities with the Development Credit Authority and the Global Development Alliance (GDA). In FY 2010, the program signed 14 GDAs with total direct leverage of \$12.9 million, of which \$2.21 million was provided in year 1.

Peru

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Peru, a key United States partner in Latin America, is on the verge of a development breakthrough. Its success will be measured by the degree to which it consolidates democratic rule, invests in its people, combats narcotrafficking and terrorism, and reforms state institutions to improve public infrastructure and service delivery. Meaningful progress on these fronts will be necessary if Peru is to solidify past gains and advance to the next stage of development. Continued engagement by the United States and other partners is critical to this outcome. To help Peru address these challenges, the U.S. assistance will fund a broad portfolio of programs designed in close collaboration with the Government of Peru (GOP) and other stakeholders.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	119,764	119,741	*	111,109
Development Assistance	63,334	63,334	*	71,019
Foreign Military Financing	2,490	2,490	*	2,800
Global Health and Child Survival - State	50	50	*	50
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	11,240	11,240	*	5,640
International Military Education and Training	650	627	*	650
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	40,000	40,000	*	28,950
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,000	2,000	*	2,000
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	119,764	119,741	*	111,109

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Peru	119,741	*	111,109
1 Peace and Security	74,608	*	69,419
Development Assistance	29,491	*	35,019
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	29,491	*	35,019
Foreign Military Financing	2,490	*	2,800
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,490	*	2,800
International Military Education and Training	627	*	650
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	627	*	650
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	40,000	*	28,950
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	39,750	*	28,200
1.5 Transnational Crime	250	*	750

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,000	*	2,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000	*	2,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	8,600	*	9,000
Development Assistance	8,600	*	9,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	*	2,000
2.2 Good Governance	3,600	*	7,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	5,000	*	0
3 Investing in People	15,290	*	10,690
Development Assistance	4,000	*	5,000
3.2 Education	4,000	*	5,000
Global Health and Child Survival - State	50	*	50
3.1 Health	50	*	50
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	11,240	*	5,640
3.1 Health	11,240	*	5,640
4 Economic Growth	21,243	*	22,000
Development Assistance	21,243	*	22,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	5,443	*	3,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,800	*	4,000
4.8 Environment	13,000	*	15,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Peru	119,741	*	111,109
1 Peace and Security	74,608	*	69,419
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,117	*	5,450
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	69,241	*	63,219
1.5 Transnational Crime	250	*	750
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	8,600	*	9,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	*	2,000
2.2 Good Governance	3,600	*	7,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	5,000	*	0
3 Investing in People	15,290	*	10,690
3.1 Health	11,290	*	5,690
3.2 Education	4,000	*	5,000
4 Economic Growth	21,243	*	22,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	5,443	*	3,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,800	*	4,000
4.8 Environment	13,000	*	15,000
of which: Objective 6	10,291	*	9,090
6.1 Program Design and Learning	500	*	750
6.2 Administration and Oversight	9,791	*	8,340

Peace and Security

The United States supports the Peruvian Government's efforts to strengthen the rule of law. U.S. assistance helps to stabilize peace and security through the promotion of the economic and social welfare of communities in areas affected by illicit activities. In the area of counternarcotics, the United States assists the GOP in implementing its three-pronged approach - eradication, interdiction, and alternative development - to build economic, political, and social stability in fragile areas affected by coca cultivation. The Peruvian Government's comprehensive strategy has succeeded in substantially reducing illicit coca cultivation in the drug-producing heartland of the Upper Huallaga Valley (San Martin region). These gains must now be consolidated, and other regions must be incorporated into the licit economy to ensure a sustained impact. In addition to these priorities, the United States and Peru jointly face complex challenges from terrorist and organized criminal groups, including the still-active Shining Path.

Development Assistance (DA): The United States' alternative development program, consistent with the Peruvian Government strategy, invests in integrated development in over 700 communities throughout Peru's coca-growing valleys. Programs invest in licit crops, provide technical assistance for farmers, promote institution building, and support activities that increase the trust between the population and their local governments, including improving health and education services. From FY 2008 to FY 2010, programs supported over 28,000 families in the growth of new licit crops and increased the licit incomes of former coca growers by 47.8 percent. FY 2012 resources will be used to consolidate these gains as well as expand activities into more difficult coca-growing areas, specifically in the Ucayali region. The program will strategically graduate mature communities (mostly in the San Martin region) from the full assistance package and promote more public-private partnerships to attract private sector investment and strengthen key value chains. U.S. assistance will continue to focus on strengthening producer associations and public institutions that provide an economic buttress against narcotrafficking activities in San Martin.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): U.S. programs will assist in the development of the Peruvian Government's vision of a modern Peruvian military: one capable of increasing effective, visible, and competent state presence throughout the country, in order to minimize ungoverned areas in which transnational criminal organizations, terrorists, and insurgents can operate with impunity. U.S. programs will also support the development of a capable Peruvian military with dependable equipment.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): U.S. assistance will provide professional military education, resource management courses, and technical training that will help strengthen the Peruvian military's ability to achieve strategic security objectives, adhere to civilian authority, and further strategic and tactical planning and execution capabilities, as well as improve interoperability with the United States' military. U.S. programs will continue to focus on training junior Peruvian military members.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): U.S. programs will focus on increasing interdiction capabilities in production and transit regions, as well as eradicating illicit crops. U.S. assistance will also help the GOP improve anti-money-laundering efforts and reduce rising drug use in Peru.

In 2010, GOP forces eradicated 12,033 hectares of coca, interdicted 13 metric tons (MT) of cocaine paste and 16 MT of cocaine hydrochloride (HCl), and destroyed 18 HCl and 1,130 base laboratories. These achievements were made possible with assistance from the United States, the

primary donor country supporting coca eradication efforts in Peru. The United States also coordinates with international organizations such as the United Nations and the Organization of American States to assist the GOP improve its anti-money-laundering efforts. In FY 2012, eradication operations will begin out of Tingo Maria in the Huanuco Region to expand the successful San Martin model to other areas of cultivation.

Governing Justly and Democratically

Peru will experience a new President, Cabinet, and Congress taking office in 2012, and new local and regional governments will be just one year into their terms. Thus, 2012 will be an important year for government institutions and their leaders to deliver on promises of spreading economic growth, combating corruption, and addressing the underlying drivers of social conflict. With increasing citizen participation in politics through the election season, a unique opportunity to strengthen Peruvians' support for democracy exists, provided that local institutions can deliver concrete results. Exclusion from decision-making and dissatisfaction with government performance, along with a lack of consensus on Peru's development future, have contributed to a proliferation of social conflicts throughout the country, threatening Peru's fragile environment, its trade-led growth model, and its long-term political stability.

Development Assistance (DA): U.S. assistance will help advance Peru's path toward fiscal and administrative decentralization, consistent with national development plans and key issues during the regional elections. Programs will build upon important advances in decentralization, such as increasing the percentage of the national budget under the discretion of local governments and promoting annual public budget hearings. As increasing responsibilities are transferred to the regional and municipal levels, U.S. assistance will continue to build local capacity to improve service delivery, open decision-making to public participation, and manage resources in a more transparent manner.

U.S. efforts to bring government decision-making closer to citizens will also contribute to preventing and mitigating social conflicts that often stem from the lack of consultative processes, particularly related to resource management. To help alleviate existing conflicts, U.S. assistance will help convene local leaders, government institutions, and private-sector interests to seek practical and sustainable solutions to seemingly intractable issues.

Investing in People

U.S. assistance strengthens the GOP's ability to increase the availability and quality of education services and improve prevention and control programs and services for HIV/AIDS. A key objective of U.S. assistance programs will be to decentralize fiscal management and service delivery. In health, a reduction in U.S. assistance will focus support to the GOP to implement sector reforms related to infectious diseases in key regions. In the area of education, U.S. assistance programs will work to ensure all Peruvians have access to quality basic education.

Development Assistance (DA):

- **Basic Education:** U.S. assistance will support the GOP in implementing systemic reforms and capacity building in basic education, improving student learning outcomes, especially in disadvantaged areas. U.S. assistance will also help strengthen national policies to improve the quality of expenditures in public education. The United States coordinates these efforts in conjunction with Canadian and Spanish cooperation agencies. Education programs will build on past experiences that have demonstrated increased academic achievement among students in U.S.-assisted schools. Given that 2011 is an electoral year in Peru, FY 2012 assistance will also focus on building consensus about ongoing

education policy and institutional reforms with new government officials. 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. Efforts will include building capacity in education planning and implementation, employing evidence-based policy formulation and decision-making, improving teacher education and training standards, enhancing community and parent participation, increasing accountability and transparency, and building public-private partnerships to increase investment in basic education.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - USAID:

- 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. This will include work to strengthen the overall health system for improved HIV/AIDS prevention, care, and treatment.

Economic Growth

In 2009, 34.8 percent of Peruvians lived in poverty, and 11.5 percent lived in extreme poverty. This is an improvement from 2004 levels of 48.6 percent (poverty) and 17.1 percent (extreme poverty), and it is a significant reduction since 1991 when estimates were 57.4 percent (poverty) and 23 percent (extreme poverty). Therefore, Peru has already met the 2015 Millennium Development Goal of reducing extreme poverty by half. With the Peru Trade Promotion Agreement (PTPA) in force since February 2009, U.S. assistance will focus on supporting the rule of law, broadening the benefits of international trade for all Peruvians, and revamping forest sector governance.

Development Assistance (DA): Trade-led economic growth continues to be a key element of the Peruvian poverty-reduction strategy. U.S. programs support micro-, small-, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) so that they might better compete in the formal economy and benefit from export opportunities created by international trade and the PTPA. 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. The United States will continue supporting these programs in FY 2012, and will expand its coverage to regions in the Amazon. In addition, this program will promote adherence to labor rights among those MSMEs receiving assistance, and encourage them to employ people with disabilities. The United States will also support 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.

The United States will continue to support Peru in fully implementing its obligations in the PTPA's Environment Annex on Forest Sector Governance, an important priority for both countries and consistent with the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)'s Global Climate Change Initiative. This effort will include assisting regional and local governments and indigenous groups to implement sustainable forest management systems, as well as ensuring meaningful public participation and transparency in environmental and forest sector decision-making. The program will strengthen the GOP's chain-of-custody system for timber products, consistent with the new Peruvian forestry law and regulations. Activities will continue to 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 continue to expand the capacity of indigenous groups in the Amazon basin to manage forests sustainably and conserve biodiversity. Proposed activities may also support a lower emissions development pathway for Peru.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

In June 2008, the United States signed and administered a bilateral agreement with the GOP to implement Peru's \$35.6 million Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) threshold program, designed to reduce corruption in public administration and improve nationwide immunization coverage. In 2010, MCC extended the threshold program until July 2011. In FY 2010, Peru moved from a Lower Middle Income Country to an Upper Middle Income Country, and will lose MCC eligibility when the threshold program extension ends. Support to the GOP immunization activities will conclude with the MCC Threshold Program, but resources are available for future anticorruption programming.

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 such as pipeline and expenditure rates, also constitute the venue for making future budget allocations and programmatic decisions. Semiannual portfolio reviews assess performance, measure results against performance management plan targets, examine shortfalls against these targets, and consolidate decision-making based upon these assessments to adjust program implementation.

In FY 2010, USAID completed 18 assessments, including evaluations and special studies, which served as inputs to program management and future planning. The health, alternative development, and democracy programs conducted a series of assessments that provided the basis for designing the follow-on activities. In FY 2011, USAID will carry out nine evaluations that will directly influence programmatic and budget decisions. For example, an assessment on transparency and corruption in Peru will provide guidance regarding future technical assistance to the GOP to reduce corruption in the public sector.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: The assessment of USAID/Peru's family planning graduation plan provided insights for the design of the Mission's new health promotion project; specifically the types of interventions that most effectively build local capacities to promote healthy behaviors. The evaluation of the alternative development programs informed 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: Peruvian success in the health sector, supported by decades of U.S. assistance, has provided the incentive for USAID to reduce its footprint in the sector. For this reason, the Agency has decided to reduce funding for health activities and focus on other priorities. Improved GOP health systems and other donors will fill the void left by a reduced USAID health program. Building on the success of USAID's decentralization program, the FY 2012 Budget request for the "Governing Justly and Democratically" Objective will enable the decentralization program to increase the number of sub-national governments assisted. Likewise, as a result of the sustained high-performance of poverty reduction and environmental protection activities related to the PTPA, these programs will be replicated in new regions and seek new and innovative partnerships to further expand impact.

Suriname

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Government of Suriname has demonstrated a continued commitment to fighting narcotics trafficking, which remains the principal threat to the security of Suriname and the Caribbean. Suriname's President has publicly committed the country to the fight against narcotrafficking, and with his support, Suriname's former Minister of Justice and Police has been elected as Chairman of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission. 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, including illicit drugs and small arms trafficking. The Caribbean Basin Security Initiative will complement bilateral programs in Suriname and will provide additional assistance for law enforcement, citizen safety, and rule-of-law programs.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	660	650	*	250
Foreign Military Financing	400	400	*	0
International Military Education and Training	260	250	*	250
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	660	650	*	250

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Suriname	650	*	250
1 Peace and Security	650	*	250
Foreign Military Financing	400	*	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	400	*	0
International Military Education and Training	250	*	250
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	250	*	250

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Suriname	650	*	250
1 Peace and Security	650	*	250
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	650	*	250

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 capabilities necessary to carry out combat and humanitarian operations throughout the country, to guard against transnational threats, and to react to humanitarian disasters. SDF personnel will participate in IMET-funded courses to increase their professionalism, reliability, and confidence in combating terrorism, interdicting narcotics traffickers, and participating in regional and multinational peacekeeping operations. This program opens additional avenues for future cooperation with the SDF and the Ministry of Defense.

The Bahamas

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

United States foreign assistance to The Bahamas supports the key goals of bolstering counternarcotics law enforcement, combating financial crime, and strengthening interdiction capacity. U.S. assistance will build upon cooperation with the Government of The Bahamas on security matters, law enforcement, and preserving stability, thereby promoting democracy, free trade, and economic prosperity. The Caribbean Basin Security Initiative will complement bilateral programs in the Bahamas and provide additional assistance for law enforcement, citizen safety, and rule-of-law programs. The Bahamas will also receive significant support to build partnerships that will provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country while supporting orphans and vulnerable children.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	350	350	*	200
Foreign Military Financing	150	150	*	0
International Military Education and Training	200	200	*	200
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	350	350	*	200

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
The Bahamas	350	*	200
1 Peace and Security	350	*	200
Foreign Military Financing	150	*	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	150	*	0
International Military Education and Training	200	*	200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	200	*	200

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
The Bahamas	350	*	200
1 Peace and Security	350	*	200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	350	*	200

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 improve the security of its citizens by enhancing its law enforcement and interdiction capabilities.

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 and the technical training required to support the Royal Bahamas Defense Force (RBDF)'s equipment sustainment program.

Trinidad and Tobago

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Trinidad and Tobago is considered a high-income country and a regional economic hub. Despite its relative wealth, Trinidad and Tobago suffers from high crime, significant poverty, and underdevelopment. U.S. assistance to Trinidad and Tobago focuses on monitoring and inhibiting transnational crime and enabling the security forces of the Government of Trinidad and Tobago to counter the growing national and transnational crime threat more efficiently. U.S. assistance aims to bolster the drug interdiction and regional security capabilities of the Government of Trinidad and Tobago. This will be done in support of the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI). CBSI will complement bilateral programs in Trinidad and Tobago and will provide additional assistance for law enforcement, citizen safety, and rule-of-law programs.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	570	567	*	180
Foreign Military Financing	400	400	*	0
International Military Education and Training	170	167	*	180
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	570	567	*	180

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Trinidad and Tobago	567	*	180
1 Peace and Security	567	*	180
Foreign Military Financing	400	*	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	400	*	0
International Military Education and Training	167	*	180
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	167	*	180

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Trinidad and Tobago	567	*	180
1 Peace and Security	567	*	180
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	567	*	180

Peace and Security

The United States will provide Trinidad and Tobago's military and security organizations with assessment, 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 interagency cooperation, and improved maritime safety and border security. Security assistance will enhance the ability of the Trinidad and Tobago Defense Force (TTDF) to secure its national territory, to develop its maritime interdiction capabilities, and to increase its capacity to conduct counternarcotics and counterterrorism operations.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): U. S. assistance will further the professional development and increase the technical capacity of the TTDF. Funding will support systemic infrastructure assessments and related training to enhance defense resource management, increase engineering capability, and further the development of interagency strategic planning of the TTDF.

Uruguay

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

United States 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 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	1,150	1,223	*	980
Foreign Military Financing	500	500	*	400
International Military Education and Training	450	523	*	480
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	0	0	*	100
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	200	200	*	0
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	1,150	1,223	*	980

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Uruguay	1,223	*	980
1 Peace and Security	1,223	*	980
Foreign Military Financing	500	*	400
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	500	*	400
International Military Education and Training	523	*	480
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	523	*	480
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	0	*	100
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	0	*	100
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	200	*	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	200	*	0

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Uruguay	1,223	*	980
1 Peace and Security	1,223	*	980
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,223	*	880
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	0	*	100
of which: Objective 6	0	*	5
6.2 Administration and Oversight	0	*	5

Peace and Security

The United States will promote Uruguay's ability to work with United States 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.

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 Zodiac Boats, C-130 H deployable life rafts, and logistical support and spare parts for tactical vehicles.

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 United States and international forces in order to participate in peacekeeping, humanitarian, and other multinational operations. In FY 2012, 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, in turn strengthening 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.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): Drug trafficking in Uruguay continues and the presence of international traffickers is reportedly increasing, despite concerted and consistent government efforts to combat these trends. Despite achievements such as the two-metric-ton seizure in October 2009 and the arrest of a Colombian trafficker in April 2010, Uruguay will depend on international training and support until it can modernize its law enforcement and judicial systems. Modest program support will be key to ensuring continued commitment by Uruguay's new government. Bilateral relations on counternarcotics and money

laundering have been excellent over the past two years, and U.S. funds have permitted significant advances in investigation technology. These funds will purchase updated information technology equipment to improve the national drug police's analytical abilities and allow for major progress in prosecutions and asset forfeiture. In addition to bolstering the law enforcement efforts, FY 2012 funding will support ongoing demand reduction programs to identify high-risk populations and better serve them.

Venezuela

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

United States assistance to Venezuela supports civil society efforts to promote human rights and protect democratic space.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	6,000	6,000	*	5,000
Economic Support Fund	6,000	6,000	*	5,000
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	6,000	6,000	*	5,000

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Venezuela	6,000	*	5,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	6,000	*	5,000
Economic Support Fund	6,000	*	5,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	450	*	200
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,000	*	900
2.4 Civil Society	4,550	*	3,900

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Venezuela	6,000	*	5,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	6,000	*	5,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	450	*	200
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,000	*	900
2.4 Civil Society	4,550	*	3,900
of which: Objective 6	500	*	500
6.2 Administration and Oversight	500	*	500

Governing Justly and Democratically

The Venezuela program will work with civil society to enhance access to information and encourage peaceful debate on key issues, provide support to democratic institutions, and promote citizen participation and democratic leadership.

Economic Support Funds (ESF): U.S. programs are broadly inclusive, and seek to support public participation in the democratic process. U.S. assistance will promote human rights and basic democratic values by providing training and facilitating dialogue and public debate on key issues.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: The management of the Venezuela program was moved from the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI) to USAID's Latin America and Caribbean Bureau (LAC) on December 31, 2010. LAC will continue to conduct routine assessments to evaluate programmatic and financial performance.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID/OTI conducted regular performance reviews during the course of its management, including one in FY 2010. The goal of the review was to examine progress since the last review in 2007, and to inform out-year plans for the Venezuela program. In addition, OTI regularly monitored the grant activities of implementing partners in order to inform decision-making. USAID/LAC will continue periodic program performance reviews in its management of the program.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: USAID and LAC conducts regular strategy reviews that include an analysis of performance to date, a review of the strengths and capacities of existing implementing partners, identification of options, and selection of a viable program strategy that supports U.S. foreign policy and furthers the program goals. The FY 2012 Budget request is directly tied to this program performance process.

Barbados and Eastern Caribbean

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Eastern Caribbean encompasses a wide swath of the vulnerable “third border” of the United States, and in addition to Barbados, includes 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. The United States and the countries of the Eastern Caribbean have a shared commitment to democracy and the rule of law, as well as common interests in combating drug trafficking, crime, and terrorism, and promoting economic prosperity, free trade, and energy security. The United States has sought to re-energize its partnership with the countries of the Eastern Caribbean to meet three critical priorities facing the region: promoting equitable social and economic opportunity, ensuring the health and safety of all citizens, and strengthening institutions of democratic governance, respect for human rights, and accountability.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	38,078	37,901	*	40,346
Development Assistance	14,818	14,818	*	19,246
Foreign Military Financing	2,000	2,000	*	0
Global Health and Child Survival - State	14,700	14,550	*	14,550
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	5,750	5,750	*	5,750
International Military Education and Training	810	783	*	800
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	38,078	37,901	*	40,346

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	37,901	*	40,346
Non-Program	37,901	*	40,346
1 Peace and Security	2,783	*	800
Foreign Military Financing	2,000	*	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000	*	0
International Military Education and Training	783	*	800
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	783	*	800
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,500	*	0
Development Assistance	1,500	*	0
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,500	*	0
3 Investing in People	22,300	*	25,390
Development Assistance	2,000	*	5,090

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
3.2 Education	2,000	*	2,040
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	0	*	3,050
Global Health and Child Survival - State	14,550	*	14,550
3.1 Health	14,550	*	14,550
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	5,750	*	5,750
3.1 Health	5,750	*	5,750
4 Economic Growth	11,318	*	14,156
Development Assistance	11,318	*	14,156
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	4,918	*	3,570
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,400	*	2,586
4.8 Environment	5,000	*	8,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	37,901	*	40,346
1 Peace and Security	2,783	*	800
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,783	*	800
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,500	*	0
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,500	*	0
3 Investing in People	22,300	*	25,390
3.1 Health	20,300	*	20,300
3.2 Education	2,000	*	2,040
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	0	*	3,050
4 Economic Growth	11,318	*	14,156
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	4,918	*	3,570
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,400	*	2,586
4.8 Environment	5,000	*	8,000
of which: Objective 6	2,623	*	1,366
6.1 Program Design and Learning	200	*	102
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,423	*	1,264

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. Ineffective border control threatens U.S. border security because they can be exploited by persons with terrorist, narcotrafficking, 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 use existing criminal and narcotrafficking infrastructure. The United States will continue to focus its assistance on enhancing the region's

capacity to disrupt and deter narcotics trafficking, terrorism financing, money laundering operations, and other financial crimes. In addition, U.S. assistance will contribute to strengthening judicial and legislative mechanisms that improve law enforcement capability through technical assistance, provision of equipment, training programs, small grants, and infrastructure improvements, primarily through the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI).

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 United States 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 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 escalating crime, particularly among at-risk youth. The United States will support programs under this objective to address the HIV/AIDS pandemic, and target select communities to address issues of poverty, neglect, health, at-risk youth, and economic empowerment.

Development Assistance (DA): Unemployment, low income, and crime, particularly among vulnerable youth, threaten the economies of the Eastern Caribbean nations. Each country's relatively high GDP per capita ratio masks the underlying poverty and indigence that threaten the region's social fabric and stability. The United States, working in partnership with civil society groups, will seek to improve the economic well-being of at-risk youth and marginalized citizens in select communities. Programs will also address HIV/AIDS issues at the community level, help reduce gender-based violence, and promote gender equality. These communities will also benefit from initiatives under other U.S. programs, including skills training for at-risk youth, capacity building for training institutions, economic empowerment for microenterprises, and climate-change adaptation measures.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - State and GHCS - USAID:

- **HIV/AIDS:** In the Caribbean region, HIV/AIDS remains one of the leading causes of death among persons aged 25 to 44 years old. U.S. assistance is critical to combating the disease, as the Eastern Caribbean nations lack adequate resources, and other bilateral donors have reduced support.
- **Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR):** The Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean Program will receive significant support to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.

Under PEPFAR II, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will manage activities under the United States-Caribbean Regional HIV/AIDS Partnership Framework. The Partnership Framework will strengthen national and regional efforts to address HIV/AIDS issues through critical support to key institutions and authorities. Programs will also seek to address vulnerabilities within Caribbean countries through focused technical assistance, mentoring, and capacity building of persons and health systems. This package of assistance to 12 Caribbean governments and 2 regional entities has become a model of multi-partner technical support.

USAID/Barbados and Eastern Caribbean will also manage FY 2012 funding for the HIV/AIDS program in Guyana.

Economic Growth

The United States is shifting the focus of its economic growth program in Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean from private sector growth initiatives toward an urgent problem facing Caribbean youth: their readiness to enter the formal economy. U.S. assistance will support youth workforce development and entrepreneurship activities in all six OECS countries. The U.S. climate change program will support regional and country-level adaptation measures, also under the Economic Growth Objective.

Development Assistance (DA): U.S. assistance programs will empower youth to enter the job market or create their own sustainable businesses, thereby contributing to economic growth and regional security. These outcomes will be accomplished through workforce development and entrepreneurship activities, such as training in basic literacy, numeracy, technical, vocational, and life skills, as well as hands-on business and financial literacy programs. Activities will be developed in partnership with country representatives and consistent with national strategies and market assessments. The United States will also help strengthen the capability of regional institutions and regional and national programs to boost the economic well-being of youth. Programs will include curriculum support at all educational levels, efforts to streamline or harmonize regional qualifications, and the incorporation of the private sector into the process. CBSI resources will complement USAID's youth program, enabling expanded programming in the OECS countries and new initiatives in Trinidad and Tobago and Suriname. The CBSI's Regional Youth Development and Crime Prevention Program supports cross-sectoral youth programs with a focus on basic education, entrepreneurship, and civic participation for at-risk youth, as well as juvenile justice systems.

The United States will also foster climate change initiatives through a two-pronged approach, supporting regional- and country-level initiatives consistent with national adaptation strategies. The program will include support for improving the regulatory environment, site-specific activities, building public awareness and education on climate variability and adaptation to changes, and improved data systems for improved decision making in the public sector and civil society. The program will support initiatives in the critical areas of freshwater resilience and coastal and marine management.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

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 then leave the force to be employed by a civilian agency shortly after returning, defeating the purpose of the IMET program. Although mandatory retention clauses are not permitted, recommendations from the review encouraged the use of retention clauses for the benefit of local forces. Several countries have enacted retention clauses of various durations.

An FY 2010 evaluation of the biodiversity program "Protecting the Eastern Caribbean Region's Biodiversity" significantly influenced components of USAID's climate change programming. The evaluation found that successful environment programs require broad-based support from stakeholders to ensure lasting benefits. While project implementation was generally satisfactory, there were cases in two countries where stakeholders did not take ownership due to limited

awareness of site-specific initiatives. In other instances, public awareness on the ecological, social, and economic significance of biological diversity increased, although awareness of specific outputs was relatively low. The evaluation also found that communities could have benefitted more from the program if greater levels of training were provided for local stakeholders. In addition, the study showed that differences in the designated level of persons tasked with program ownership in each country resulted in delays in program implementation. As a result of these findings, programmatic adjustments will include a comprehensive public awareness and education program, strengthening of local capacity to implement programs, and identification of clearly defined government channels to ensure congruence with national policy and broad support from the government.

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. As a result of the biodiversity evaluation, USAID will seek to provide a sufficient mix of resources to increase public awareness at the community level and with relevant stakeholders; build capacity at the public, private, and community levels; and ensure that the point of contact resides at the level of the Permanent Secretary in each country.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: The allocation of funds under the new climate change programming was influenced by the FY 2010 evaluation. Resources have been assigned to raise public awareness and education on climate change. For quick, broad impact, resources will be used to increase the capacity of critical institutions involved in training implementation, as well as to improve data collection and dissemination of climate change information. This will be supported by training for key decision makers, including government officials and stakeholders in the tourism and agriculture sector. At the same time, a comprehensive public awareness and education program will be pursued in the eastern Caribbean to promote climate-change adaptation measures among the region's citizenry. This approach would complement the site-specific activities that will have a longer time horizon for results.

State Western Hemisphere Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance for the Western Hemisphere takes a comprehensive approach to fostering greater economic opportunity and social equity; countering rising threats to the safety of the hemisphere's citizens; supporting effective, democratic governance and robust institutions; and promoting clean energy security and mitigating the effects of global climate change. The State Western Hemisphere Regional request includes funding for key hemispheric initiatives that respond to critical citizen safety challenges and take advantage of the region's strengths and emerging economic opportunities for the United States.

Central American Regional Security Initiative (CARSI): CARSI addresses the severe and worsening threats facing Central America from drug trafficking, organized crime, and gangs - producing some of the highest per capita murder rates in the world - by fostering improved citizen safety through a comprehensive and integrated strategy that brings together law enforcement and crime prevention best practices. It builds upon existing strategies and programs, both on a bilateral and regional basis, and is designed to help partner nations stem the flow of narcotics, arms, weapons, and bulk cash generated by illicit drug sales, confront gangs and criminal organizations, strengthen law enforcement and justice sector institutions, and improve social and economic opportunities for at-risk populations. CARSI, in coordination with the Mérida Initiative in Mexico and Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI), and leveraging the work of other donors in the region, aims to strengthen and integrate security efforts from the U.S. southwest border to Panama, including the littoral waters of the Caribbean. The desired end-state of CARSI is to produce a safer and more secure region in which criminal organizations no longer wield the power to destabilize governments or threaten national and regional security, as well as to prevent the entry and spread of illicit drugs, violence, and transnational threats to countries throughout the region and to the United States.

Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI): Transnational crime and illicit trafficking in drugs also continues to have an increasingly destabilizing effect on Caribbean countries. Well-funded transnational criminal elements take advantage of weak national and regional security systems and porous maritime and land borders throughout the Caribbean. CBSI is the outcome of President Obama's commitment to a security partnership with the Caribbean from the 2009 Summit of the Americas. CBSI complements other citizen safety initiatives in the hemisphere and other bilateral assistance programs. CBSI aims to increase citizen safety by working collaboratively with host nations and all stakeholders to substantially reduce illicit trafficking, increase public safety and security, and promote social justice. In FY 2011, CBSI funding was requested as a standalone program, and in FY 2012, CBSI funding has been reincorporated into the State Western Hemisphere Regional request, reflecting its status as a multi-country, regional initiative.

Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas (ECPA): The Western Hemisphere is critical to U.S. energy security and home to much of the world's biodiversity; all governments in the hemisphere agree on the need to advance a clean and secure energy future and cooperation on climate change. Launched by President Obama at the April 2009 Summit of the Americas, ECPA is a whole-of-U.S.-Government approach that works with partner countries to help deepen collaboration in the Americas on energy security and climate change. Since ECPA's launch, more than 25 ECPA efforts are underway, some led and supported by the United States and others led and supported by other Western Hemisphere governments and civil society. Requested FY 2012 Global Climate Change Initiative funding will continue to support ECPA implementation related to

clean energy, energy efficiency, cross-border trade in electricity, sustainable land use and forestry, and climate change adaptation, which leverages resources from the multilateral development banks, private sector, and other governments in the hemisphere.

Pathways to Prosperity in the Americas: Seizing opportunities to bolster economic prosperity and greater inclusion in the Americas are key elements in achieving the full potential of the hemisphere. The Pathways initiative promotes economic growth and opportunity, particularly for historically marginalized groups such as indigenous peoples, women, and Afro-descendants. Programs will support implementation of U.S. economic policy toward the hemisphere, including specific commitments made by the Secretary of State in March 2010, to promote small business development, financial reform, environmental cooperation, entrepreneurial development, and customs modernization. Pathways to Prosperity will continue to focus on building adequate institutional mechanisms to ensure that the benefits of trade are shared amongst different segments of the population.

Social Protection: Since Secretary Clinton launched the Inter-American Social Protection Network (IASPN) in September 2009 as a response to the commitment of the region's governments at the 2009 Summit of the Americas, governments, civil society, and the private sector have made tangible strides in exchanging best practices and cooperating on technical assistance for improving social protection in the region. Funding will continue to foster such partnerships as the IASPN in support of a cooperative regional agenda for greater social justice.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	183,592	182,292	*	195,850
Economic Support Fund	82,000	82,000	*	79,000
Foreign Military Financing	21,500	21,500	*	24,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	74,107	74,107	*	85,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,985	4,685	*	7,850
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	183,592	182,292	*	195,850

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	182,292	*	195,850
Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI)	39,107	*	73,000
1 Peace and Security	24,527	*	53,120
Foreign Military Financing	14,500	*	24,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	14,500	*	24,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	10,027	*	27,120
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,650	*	7,382

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	6,167	*	17,823
1.5 Transnational Crime	210	*	1,915
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	0	*	2,000
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	0	*	2,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	11,080	*	9,552
Economic Support Fund	10,500	*	6,672
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	6,000	*	3,952
2.2 Good Governance	4,500	*	2,720
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	580	*	2,880
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	100	*	2,880
2.2 Good Governance	480	*	0
3 Investing in People	0	*	5,228
Economic Support Fund	0	*	5,228
3.2 Education	0	*	5,228
4 Economic Growth	3,500	*	5,100
Economic Support Fund	3,500	*	5,100
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	3,500	*	5,100
Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI)	82,912	*	100,000
1 Peace and Security	43,132	*	35,255
Foreign Military Financing	7,000	*	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	7,000	*	0
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	36,132	*	35,255
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	10,190	*	3,060
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	17,242	*	18,780
1.5 Transnational Crime	8,700	*	13,415
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	39,780	*	64,745
Economic Support Fund	23,000	*	45,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	5,600	*	22,500
2.2 Good Governance	17,400	*	22,500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	16,780	*	19,745
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	16,780	*	19,745
Economic Policy	20,000	*	5,000
4 Economic Growth	20,000	*	5,000
Economic Support Fund	20,000	*	5,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	20,000	*	5,000
Summit of Americas Commitments	24,000	*	3,000
3 Investing in People	3,500	*	3,000
Economic Support Fund	3,500	*	3,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	3,500	*	3,000
4 Economic Growth	20,500	*	0
Economic Support Fund	20,500	*	0
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	5,500	*	0

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
4.8 Environment	15,000	*	0
Other	16,273	*	5,850
1 Peace and Security	15,273	*	5,850
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	10,588	*	0
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	10,588	*	0
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,685	*	5,850
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	3,960	*	4,850
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	0	*	1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	725	*	0
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,000	*	0
Economic Support Fund	1,000	*	0
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,000	*	0
Non-Program	0	*	9,000
4 Economic Growth	0	*	9,000
Economic Support Fund	0	*	9,000
4.8 Environment	0	*	9,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	182,292	*	195,850
1 Peace and Security	82,932	*	94,225
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	3,960	*	6,850
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	0	*	1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	36,065	*	34,442
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	33,997	*	36,603
1.5 Transnational Crime	8,910	*	15,330
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	51,860	*	74,297
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	29,480	*	49,077
2.2 Good Governance	22,380	*	25,220
3 Investing in People	3,500	*	8,228
3.2 Education	0	*	5,228
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	3,500	*	3,000
4 Economic Growth	44,000	*	19,100
4.2 Trade and Investment	20,000	*	5,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	9,000	*	5,100
4.8 Environment	15,000	*	9,000
of which: Objective 6	6,200	*	11,137
6.2 Administration and Oversight	6,200	*	11,137

Peace and Security

Under CARSI, INCLE funds will support programming to weaken the structure and diminish the influence and violence of drug cartels, gangs, arms traffickers, and other transnational criminal organizations operating in the region. INCLE programming will seek to build host-nation security and rule-of-law institutional capacity that enables governments to exercise control over territory, borders, and ports; reduce the prevalence and impact of crime and violence throughout the region; deter the corrosive influence of criminal elements and corruption; foster regional cooperation and operations; and create enhanced levels of citizen safety that will provide space for expanded economic and social opportunities. Under CBSI, requested FMF, INCLE, ESF, and NADR funds will support efforts to deepen regional security cooperation and strengthen national capacity to combat rising transnational and related domestic crime, violence, and national security threats. Assistance will improve the capacity of domestic and regional law enforcement and defense institutions, including the Regional Security System and CARICOM Implementation Agency for Crime and Security. Hemisphere-wide NADR funds will support efforts to combat terrorism and support nonproliferation.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF):

- CBSI: U.S. assistance will support stabilization operations and security sector reform. Resources will primarily focus on maritime security, given the region's geography and the importance of transnational crime, especially smuggling, as a key threat throughout the Caribbean. Countries and regional institutions, participating under a regional security strategy, will receive assistance to strengthen capability to execute maritime security operations, maintain regional domain awareness, and conduct training and maintenance. U.S. assistance will specifically help partners enhance their patrolling and interdiction capability; gather, analyze, and share information to increase domain awareness; and strengthen unified training and maintenance capabilities throughout the region.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE):

- CARSI: Through CARSI, U.S. assistance will continue to support governments in their efforts to counter rising rates of violent crime and the corrosive impact of narcotics and arms trafficking, gangs, and organized crime on citizen safety in Central America. CARSI programs address the significant systemic capacity and equipment deficits that plague government law-enforcement agencies across the region. Among other programs, investments in programs such as maritime and land interdiction, vetted and special investigative units, asset forfeiture, money laundering and firearms interdiction assistance, transnational anti-gang units, and support for border security enhancements will serve to build host-nation capacity 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.
- CBSI: U.S. assistance will develop integrated, region-wide approaches to combat illicit trafficking in drugs, weapons, people, and money. Resources will provide basic and advanced equipment, logistics support for operations, and capacity-building training to strengthen government law-enforcement agencies throughout the region. The United States will also support programs to increase the proficiency of corrections personnel and improve border and port security operations. Assistance will promote shared use of law enforcement information and intelligence, improve the tracking of illicit firearms, and provide other support.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR):

- CBSI: These antiterrorism assistance funds will focus on countering terrorism by continuing the establishment of computer investigations and computer forensics capabilities, continuing to increase regional capacity to prevent transit of terrorists and other criminals across international borders, preventing terrorists from establishing safe havens and bases of operations, and continuing the development of regional training infrastructures.
- Hemisphere-wide: These funds will support antiterrorism assistance, counterterrorism finance, export control and border security, and terrorist interdiction efforts.

Governing Justly and Democratically

CARSI programming will support host-nation efforts to re-establish effective state presence in areas at risk by supporting and fostering municipal and community-based crime prevention plans, policy formulation on prevention and juvenile justice reform, community policing and crime prediction tools, economic and social alternatives for at-risk youth, and workforce development and vocational training to break the cycle of poverty that yields a steady stream of recruits for gangs, traffickers, and organized crime throughout the region. CARSI resources will also be used to engage with the private sector through partnership agreements and corporate social responsibility efforts that support prevention initiatives. Under CBSI, U.S. assistance will support efforts to expand and build capacity within governments' justice sectors to investigate and manage prosecutions adequately and build effective oversight mechanisms to combat corruption of government officials. U.S. resources will also support programs in juvenile justice reforms and community-based policing.

Economic Support Fund (ESF):

- CARSI: Programs will support a range of rule-of-law and governance programs that support municipal and community-based crime prevention strategies, economic and social development efforts, community policing and crime prediction tools, social service delivery 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 the overall coordination of local stakeholders working on crime prevention, support to justice systems in Central America to reform and implement criminal procedure codes, build regional coordination on crime prevention and citizen safety strategies, and promote economic and social development to effectively target the root causes and risk factors leading youth into gangs and drug trafficking in the region. Funds will also be used to improve coordination at the regional level and assist in the formulation of policies on prevention and juvenile justice.
- CBSI: Funding will support the more effective administration of the rule of law in the Caribbean. Assistance will build the institutional capacity of juvenile justice institutions and improve legal frameworks and practices, enhance regional anticorruption efforts, and support community policing programs. Juvenile justice programming will focus on early intervention programs for at-risk youth, alternative sentencing, and rehabilitation, complementing other CBSI programs focused on fostering greater educational, social, and economic opportunity for at-risk youth. Anticorruption technical assistance will build host-nation capacity to operate and administer services and functions more effectively. Community policing programs will facilitate partnerships between police and their communities to reduce crime. U.S. assistance will also support rigorous monitoring and evaluation of CBSI programs to enhance effectiveness.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE):

- **CARSI:** Funds will continue to sustain vital rule-of-law capacity assistance programs to enable the countries of Central America to investigate, prosecute, and incarcerate criminals and dismantle criminal organizations effectively. 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, while building trust and cooperation among the elements through joint trainings and workshops. Funds will also provide community policing training and support to model precincts, improved prison management mentoring and support, police-academy curriculum development and police reform, and other support.
- **CBSI:** Assistance will complement ESF-funded programs to strengthen the institutional capacity, independence, transparency, and accountability of the justice sector. Funds will also support educational and training programs for justice sector entities, including police, prosecutors, and judges. Among other efforts, funds will additionally improve the efficiency and effectiveness of judicial administrative systems and support the development of investigative and judicial efforts to prosecute criminals.

Investing in People

U.S. assistance will support CBSI efforts to reduce crime and violence in the Caribbean by increasing the skills and educational opportunities for populations vulnerable to recruitment by criminal organizations, as well as fostering community and law enforcement cooperation. Programs will provide alternatives for at-risk youth, such as formal and informal education initiatives, and training and employment opportunities. Secondly, Investing in People funds will support hemisphere-wide social protection efforts stemming from the April 2009 Summit of the Americas.

Economic Support Fund (ESF):

- **CBSI - 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, rehabilitation, and professional development programs. Funds will focus on improving basic literacy and numeracy, supporting the reintegration of youth back into a formal school setting, and providing remedial education for young adults. The education programs will complement the workforce development and youth entrepreneurship programs.
- **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, provide alternatives to violence for youth, and contribute to improved quality of and access to critical social services, healthcare, and education for the most poor and vulnerable citizens. Through partnerships like the Inter-American Social Protection Network, U.S. assistance will improve institutional and multilateral collaboration to share best practices and synthesize effective programs in the region.

Economic Growth

U.S. resources will support CBSI efforts to dissuade potential recruits for criminal groups by offering education and related workplace skills to vulnerable populations. This will enable youth to enter the job market successfully or create their own sustainable businesses, thereby contributing to economic growth and regional security. Secondly, funds will support programming complementing the Pathways to Prosperity in the Americas initiative and the Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas (ECPA) to further regional integration of open economies and global climate change issues.

Economic Support Fund (ESF):

- CBSI: Programs will provide at-risk youth and other vulnerable populations opportunities for economic advancement and, as a result, an alternative to crime. U.S. assistance will support workforce development programs that will facilitate school-to-work transition, train youth in entrepreneurship, and increase youth access to microfinance.
- ECPA: These Global Climate Change Initiative funds will support all three initiative pillars: clean energy, sustainable landscapes, and adaptation. In particular, funds will support regional energy cooperation on issues surrounding energy efficiency, renewable energy, cleaner fossil fuels, energy infrastructure, and energy poverty. ECPA funds will also support regional climate change cooperation on issues related to sustainable land use and forestry and adaptation. U.S. assistance will continue to leverage voluntary initiatives by the region's governments and civil society on energy and climate, sharing of best practices within the region, and promotion of clean energy technology cooperation. Funding will also advance public policies that help partners transition to a low carbon economy that will reduce emissions, increase access to clean energy, and implement sustainable development pathways that allow countries to plan for and adapt to the impacts of climate change in the region.
- Pathways to Prosperity in the Americas: Funds will support the four specific pillars of this initiative - empowering small business, facilitating trade, building a modern workforce, and improving cooperation on labor and environmental issues - to promote inclusive economic growth and social inclusion throughout the hemisphere in a collaborative, shared manner. Funds will support small business development, financial inclusion, trade infrastructure modernization, improving workforce education and development, public participation in environmental decision-making, and green production practices - all to facilitate sustainable economic growth.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: Performance monitoring and program evaluation components have significantly informed the State Western Hemisphere's development, design, and implementation. Monitoring and evaluation efforts are tailored to specific programs and initiatives as appropriate. Both CARS and CBSI include a regular reporting and monitoring component. Caribbean posts provide Washington with quarterly whole-of-government reporting on implementation, while CARS countries provide monthly reports. For CARS, justice sector, border control, and firearms assessments to evaluate host nation capabilities initiated in FY 2009 were continued in FY 2010. The initial findings of these assessments are being used to tailor U.S. assistance programs to achieve the best possible impacts. 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 technical review process is underway to form four technical working groups in coordination with the Caribbean Community's Implementation Agency for Crime and Security to evaluate and coordinate program implementation. These meetings will inform an annual, high-level dialogue to review progress and determine future fiscal year programming priorities. The first of these meetings was held in May 2010, and the second is scheduled to occur in May 2011. Additionally, a CBSI interagency Performance Management Plan, composed of mutually agreed upon goals, objectives, and targets, was developed for CBSI to build on the strategic framework established with Caribbean partner nations.

Inter-governmental activities and regional partnerships formed in support of the IASPN are monitored by the international institutions of the Joint Summit Working Group and partner governments. Civil society groups also play a significant role in reporting at technical meetings of the IASPN, and the results of intergovernmental projects are reported on in regional meetings and on the IASPN website. For ECPA, the Department of State continues to support a clearinghouse and information-sharing and dissemination role for the Organization of American States to help ensure success and coordination of efforts throughout the region, including those supported by other governments. For monitoring and evaluation of State-funded ECPA programs, WHA receives quarterly reports from partners, holds regular calls and meetings to monitor progress, and conducts site visits to evaluate activities.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: Throughout FY 2010, following comprehensive assessments of the key threats to citizen safety and CARSI activities to date by each Mission's Country Team, a review of CARSI programming implementation to date was completed. Five specific program foci were reaffirmed or established: create safer streets for the citizens; disrupt the movement of criminals and contraband within and between the nations of Central America; support the development of strong, capable, and accountable governments; re-establish effective state presence and security in communities at risk; and foster enhanced levels of security and rule-of-law coordination and cooperation between Central American governments themselves. For CBSI, programs are still in the initial stages of implementation (FY 2010 funding) but activities address three key areas of current greatest need and potential for successful United States-Caribbean cooperation: reductions in illicit trafficking, greater public safety and security, and social justice. In FY 2012, the CBSI request for FMF addresses identified requirements for improving maritime control in the Caribbean. In assessing the performance of social protection programs, the Department employs existing U.S. methods for evaluation of government-to-government and multilateral relationships, given the strong regional cooperation components of social protection programming.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: For Central America, requested CARSI funding represents minimum levels needed to continue to counter increasing threats to regional security and stability and bolster weak law-enforcement and justice-sector institutions. It is evident that Central American governments have limited funds to contribute to citizen safety, and must do more with their own resources; the private sector must also be pressed to invest more aggressively in citizen safety and crime prevention initiatives. As CARSI program implementation continues to gain traction, full funding for FY 2012 is vital to sustain partnerships established thus far and meet Central America's citizen safety challenges. However, these resources must be complemented by and coordinated with an array of other actors - host nations, international organizations, third-country donors, and the private sector, among others - as U.S. resources alone are insufficient to meet the institutional and political challenges in Central America.

For CBSI, the FY 2012 request is based on the previously mentioned Caribbean, Embassy, and interagency assessments. CBSI funding will take advantage of the political consensus among Caribbean nations to address citizen safety challenges within the partnership framework.

For the Summit of the Americas, including ECPA and social protection, 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 2012 funding, U.S. assistance will further support already successful efforts under the IASPN, 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 2012 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. For Pathways to Prosperity, FY 2012 assistance will focus on countries that have shown the political will to advance an economic reform agenda and have taken concrete steps to ease implementation.

USAID Central America Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States' Central America Regional Program supports efforts by Central American countries to reduce crime and violence, bolster regional trade and investment, ensure food security, develop clean energy solutions, protect coastal resources, and mitigate the spread of HIV/AIDS. These efforts, coordinated through the Secretariat for Central American Integration (SICA), are consistent with commitments made by President Obama in the 2009 Summit of the Americas to augment Central American capacity to address regional problems.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	29,348	29,348	*	29,511
Development Assistance	17,786	17,786	*	17,950
Global Health and Child Survival - State	6,171	6,171	*	6,170
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	5,391	5,391	*	5,391
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	29,348	29,348	*	29,511

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
USAID Central America Regional	29,348	*	29,511
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,000	*	2,200
Development Assistance	2,000	*	2,200
2.2 Good Governance	2,000	*	2,200
3 Investing in People	11,562	*	11,561
Global Health and Child Survival - State	6,171	*	6,170
3.1 Health	6,171	*	6,170
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	5,391	*	5,391
3.1 Health	5,391	*	5,391
4 Economic Growth	15,786	*	15,750
Development Assistance	15,786	*	15,750
4.2 Trade and Investment	6,786	*	8,750
4.8 Environment	9,000	*	7,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
USAID Central America Regional	29,348	*	29,511
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,000	*	2,200
2.2 Good Governance	2,000	*	2,200
3 Investing in People	11,562	*	11,561
3.1 Health	11,562	*	11,561
4 Economic Growth	15,786	*	15,750
4.2 Trade and Investment	6,786	*	8,750
4.8 Environment	9,000	*	7,000
of which: Objective 6	2,728	*	2,337
6.1 Program Design and Learning	575	*	431
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,153	*	1,906

Governing Justly and Democratically

The United States supports crime prevention programs at the regional level. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is in the process of designing a new regional program to address priority issues that the Central American Missions have identified. Some of the top issues that will be addressed in the new program include the lack of credible information and analysis about crime at a regional level, and the lack of adequate systems to make use of the available information. The future program will help support a regional body that will develop coherent and consistent definitions and methods for designing, analyzing, reporting, and sharing crime statistics. Information collection at the municipal level in local observatories will be used in the regional system to produce consolidated statistics and reports. To complement this activity, the new program will help develop the capacity to analyze crime statistics and trends for policy-making using best practices in Latin America. Such a system can help inform adequate regional policies to combat crime and violence. Policies will address juvenile justice, impunity within the rule of law, reintegration of gang members, and effectiveness of municipal programming.

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 2012, U.S. assistance will help address the lack of credible information and analysis about crime in Central America to assist the governments in obtaining accurate information that can be used in the decision-making process to combat crime. While no country houses a regionally focused analysis organization, some countries have national security think tanks for security related information collection and analysis. Interventions will include the establishment of or support to an existing regional body that can produce analysis and products to inform policy.

Donors working at the regional level on citizen security and violence prevention include the Spanish Cooperation Agency (AECID) and the United Nations Development Program (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. With U.S. support, a donor coordination working group was established and meets periodically in smaller thematic sub-groups to improve coordination, make better use of available resources, and respond effectively to the region's needs in the justice and security area.

Investing in People

The regional HIV/AIDS program seeks to enhance coordinated, multi-sectoral, national responses to address HIV/AIDS. The Regional HIV/AIDS Program reduces the transmission of HIV/AIDS in Central America. Central American countries will continue supporting the development and implementation of policies that support HIV/AIDS prevention and control. With FY 2012 resources, USAID will promote the generation and use of strategic information for an evidence-based effective response to HIV/AIDS. USAID will work to implement prevention activities and services targeted to most at risk populations, improve the HIV/AIDS policy environment, and improve the delivery of comprehensive care and treatment for people living with HIV/AIDS, particularly in the area of strengthening human resource capacity.

Global Health Child Survival (GHCS):

- Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief: Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Panama will receive significant support to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the region and support orphans and vulnerable children.

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 and food safety standards requirements. Assistance is also provided to enforce environmental laws and strengthen the capacity of labor justice institutions. A new program to promote production and investment in clean energy throughout the region is under design.

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. Central America's regional food security program will be launched throughout the region. One component 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. U.S. assistance will increase the competitiveness of micro-, small-, and medium-sized enterprises in target sectors and select countries.

USAID will help develop improved regional information management tools and analytical capacity that are critical to helping vulnerable populations reduce risk. Improved coordination of USAID efforts with other donor supported regional activities will also be a key goal. USAID will also work to reduce trade barriers through harmonized regional policies and improved capacity to comply with standards. As a follow-on to successful implementation of the labor court management system, USAID will replicate models to ensure a faster and more efficient labor justice throughout the region.

U.S. assistance will continue to support implementation of the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR) Environment Chapter obligations by providing funding to support programs that strengthen environmental institutions, promote

transparency and public participation, and enhance conservation efforts. Public education programs that promote public support for environmental protections and conservation of natural resources, including forests, wildlife, and ecosystems, are 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 funding will help promote new management approaches that offer users secure tenure and access rights in order to increase household income, 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 marine and coastal biodiversity.

Significant funds from the Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCCI) 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. Proposed GCCCI funding will support development of a Low Emissions Development Strategy for Central America. Through the Clean Energy Initiative, USAID will also support government and private sector initiatives around renewable energy and low carbon development strategies, including an improved investment climate and consistent regulation of investments in the sector, to encourage intra-regional energy trading. These efforts will facilitate increased investment in 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, coastal and marine conservation, and clean energy and energy 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

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: In FY 2010, USAID conducted one special study in the democracy area and one sector assessment on clean energy and climate change in Central America. In addition, semiannual portfolio reviews conducted in May, November, and December 2010 helped examine management and operational issues and decide the course of action to take. As illustrated below, all assessments and studies undertaken in FY 2010 have been extremely informative and assisted management teams to measure program performance and make programming decisions.

The democracy program conducted a situational analysis and a qualitative assessment based on closed case studies involving juvenile offenders in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. The Regional HIV/AIDS Program conducted four program evaluations and assessments in FY 2010. The results of these evaluations informed FY 2012 budget and planning decisions.

The sector assessment on clean energy and climate change will help compile new and existing information to provide the foundation for analysis and subsequent recommendations for the development of a new regional climate change and clean energy strategy aimed at the reduction of overall greenhouse-gas emission targets in Central America countries.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: The situational analysis and a qualitative assessment involving juvenile offenders in El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras helped identify problems, bottlenecks and best practices and helped determine the effectiveness of the system in rehabilitating youth offenders. Cases will be discussed with justice operators to identify the reasons why frequent problems occur.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: In FY 2010, the Regional HIV/AIDS Program was discussed during two portfolio reviews. The May review focused on financial issues, and the full review held in November 2010 focused on assessing results achieved during FY 2010, the validity of the performance management plan, and implementation and management issues. No major issues were found that would require changes in budget allocation.

USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Latin American and the Caribbean (LAC) region is an important partner for the United States in regional security efforts, the implementation of free trade agreements, and the promotion of key U.S. development initiatives. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)'s LAC Regional Program will support regional and transnational efforts to prevent crime and violence, strengthen basic education quality, improve health systems, help countries take advantage of free trade opportunities, facilitate country-led food security strategies, and mitigate and adapt to global climate change.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	57,959	63,857	*	45,788
Development Assistance	51,471	57,369	*	39,100
Global Health and Child Survival - State	1,088	1,088	*	1,088
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	5,400	5,400	*	5,600
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	57,959	63,857	*	45,788

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	63,857	*	45,788
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,000	*	3,100
Development Assistance	1,000	*	3,100
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	*	1,500
2.2 Good Governance	400	*	0
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	300	*	0
2.4 Civil Society	300	*	1,600
3 Investing in People	25,488	*	25,688
Development Assistance	19,000	*	19,000
3.2 Education	19,000	*	19,000
Global Health and Child Survival - State	1,088	*	1,088
3.1 Health	1,088	*	1,088
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	5,400	*	5,600
3.1 Health	5,400	*	5,600
4 Economic Growth	37,369	*	17,000
Development Assistance	37,369	*	17,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	10,999	*	12,000
4.5 Agriculture	1,000	*	0

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
4.7 Economic Opportunity	2,971	*	0
4.8 Environment	22,399	*	5,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	63,857	*	45,788
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,000	*	3,100
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	0	*	1,500
2.2 Good Governance	400	*	0
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	300	*	0
2.4 Civil Society	300	*	1,600
3 Investing in People	25,488	*	25,688
3.1 Health	6,488	*	6,688
3.2 Education	19,000	*	19,000
4 Economic Growth	37,369	*	17,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	10,999	*	12,000
4.5 Agriculture	1,000	*	0
4.7 Economic Opportunity	2,971	*	0
4.8 Environment	22,399	*	5,000
of which: Objective 6	11,406	*	3,888
6.1 Program Design and Learning	6,496	*	450
6.2 Administration and Oversight	4,910	*	3,438

Governing Justly and Democratically

The United States is collaborating with LAC countries to support competitive and transparent electoral processes, assist host government and civil society organizations represent citizens' views, and establish checks and balances. U.S. programs support strategic approaches to promote participatory democracies, helping to strengthen democratic processes by emphasizing the responsibility of citizens to engage as full partners in creating accountable governance. The LAC Regional Program will increase its support for citizen safety through community crime and violence prevention programs coupled with political attitudes surveys to inform democracy and governance programming. The LAC Regional Program will seek opportunities to improve the quality of partnerships with host governments and citizens through the integration of democracy and governance best practices. Additionally, the LAC Regional Program will continue to support regional 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 LAC Regional Program will promote South-to-South technical assistance exchanges in support of human rights, freedom of expression, democratic values, and free, fair, and transparent elections. Resources will continue to support host-country collection and dissemination of information on citizen values and experiences, providing a critical vehicle through which individuals can express their most pressing concerns to policymakers. Citizen safety will be addressed through the promotion of crime

prevention and institution-building activities, public-private sector alliances, improved policy-making, and implementation of crime prevention strategies. U.S. assistance will strengthen activities that deter youth from joining gangs and enable municipal governments to act as catalysts in improving community safety. These activities will directly complement those carried out under Mérida/Mexico, the Central America Regional Security Initiative, and the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative. The LAC Regional Program will also continue to support the Americas Barometer project to conduct citizen surveys that inform U.S. assistance programs, and monitor and evaluate these programs' impact.

Investing in People

Major inequalities in health and education persist for the poor in many LAC countries, undermining development progress at the family, community, and national levels, and fueling dissatisfaction with governments and institutions. In its LAC Regional Program, USAID utilizes best practices, multilateral partnerships, and regional linkages that go beyond bilateral responses to explore common development challenges and interdependent solutions in the areas of education and health.

Development Assistance (DA):

- **Basic Education:** Improving quality and equitable access to education is essential to broad-based economic growth. While most children in LAC enroll in primary school, high dropout and repetition rates lead to low primary school completion. Education quality, as measured by student learning, remains poor. In line with USAID's reform efforts the LAC Regional Program will focus resources on targeted activities that help bilateral USAID programs achieve concrete, measureable results in basic education. U.S. assistance will focus on improving student literacy, supporting host-country capacity to develop evidence-based policies and programs, and strengthening monitoring and evaluation of USAID programs throughout the region.
- **Higher Education:** Through partnership with U.S. institutions, the LAC Regional Program will continue to promote increased access to higher education for students from disadvantaged rural areas. Providing scholarships for technical education and professional development will strengthen human capacity, reduce inequality, and encourage broad-based economic growth. Participants will gain access to scientific knowledge and acquire technical and leadership skills, enabling them to contribute to their country's social and economic development.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS): While health indicators in most of the LAC region have improved significantly over the last three decades, striking disparities exist in health care access and outcomes between upper and lower wealth quintiles of most LAC countries. This both reflects and reinforces these countries' highly skewed socioeconomic distributions, and shows that health policies and systems in the region are still inadequate in addressing fundamental public health issues. Dissatisfaction with health services is among the most common complaints of disadvantaged citizens throughout the region. In response to these challenges, USAID's LAC Regional Program helps to strengthen health systems that in turn deliver the most essential and effective health services. Consistent with the principles of the Global Health Initiative, USAID promotes country ownership of all activities and emphasizes the central role of women and girls in improving family health. USAID coordinates with the Pan American Health Organization to improve quality and strengthen systems in partnership with ministries of health, and promotes regional public-private partnerships and South-to-South exchanges.

- **Tuberculosis (TB):** USAID will reduce the spread of TB in the region, contributing to the control of TB in the United States. The LAC Regional Program will fund activities implemented through the Pan American Health Organization that support ongoing training of health leaders and front-line workers addressing TB and antimicrobial resistance that undermines the effectiveness of first-line drug treatment.
- **Maternal and Child Health:** The LAC Regional Program will improve quality of care (especially with respect to pregnancy and delivery) and strengthen programs for newborns and young children. U.S. assistance will promote the use of evidence-based, low-cost interventions that reduce morbidity and prevent mortality among mothers and children.
- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health:** U.S. assistance will guide the planned phase-out of USAID's family planning activities in six countries, focusing on sustainable, quality, affordable family planning services, and the availability of safe contraceptives. The LAC Regional Program will also continue to support ongoing bilateral USAID programs in Bolivia, Guatemala, and Haiti.

Global Health/Child Survival (GHCS) - State and GHCS - USAID:

- **Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief:** USAID's Latin America Regional Program will receive significant support to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the region and support orphans and vulnerable children.

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 taking advantage of free trade agreements. U.S. assistance will support trade capacity building, promote worker rights, advance the objectives of the food security initiative, and support environmental governance and natural resource management to reduce global climate change.

Development Assistance (DA): USAID 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. Going beyond bilateral responses, the LAC Regional Program will employ a regional approach to identify common challenges, seek shared solutions, partner with regional actors, and leverage additional resources. Interventions may advance trade capacity building in a variety of ways, including efforts to promote worker rights, improve the enabling environment for trade and investment, and expand economic growth opportunities for vulnerable populations. Among vulnerable populations, the program will support youth and enhance workforce capacity through a market-led approach. In close coordination with bilateral programs, the LAC Regional Program will assist host-country partners to address common policy bottlenecks that hamper agribusiness development in Central America. U.S. assistance will increase access to international markets in food insecure areas, enabling small rural farmers to benefit from free-trade agreements and to ensure food mobility from surplus to deficit areas.

The Department of State's Bureau for Western Hemisphere Affairs will continue to collaborate with USAID's LAC Regional Program to strengthen enforcement of labor and environmental laws and the institutional capacity of national labor and environmental authorities throughout the United States-Central America-Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement region. Labor programs will continue to focus on modernizing labor justice systems, strengthening government capacity to conduct inspections, reducing gender discrimination and sexual harassment in the

workplace, and promoting a culture of compliance with labor laws. Environmental programs will continue to focus on improving private sector environmental performance, promoting market-based conservation, protecting biodiversity and other natural resources, and promoting public participation and transparency.

U.S. assistance will continue to promote the responsible management of natural resources in the LAC region. Resources will be used to ensure that USAID programs comply with environmental standards and contribute to sustainable development. The LAC Regional Program will work with USAID bilateral programs to build local and national organizational capacity to address threats to natural assets on which communities depend for jobs, food, potable water, medicines, and building materials. By empowering key indigenous peoples and traditional communities to manage natural resources and attain sustainable livelihoods, U.S. assistance will both conserve biodiversity and mitigate resource-related conflict. In harmony with USAID's Global Climate Change Initiative, the LAC Regional Program will also scale up adaptation efforts to increase resilience for Caribbean and Central American states and glacier-dependent nations. USAID will also help develop low-carbon development strategies and provide a common regional approach based on best practices. Further, the LAC Regional Program will enhance host-countries' capacity to implement activities that reduce emissions from tropical forest degradation and deforestation. Responsibility for the Regional Amazon program will be transferred to USAID's South America Regional program; therefore, this LAC Regional Program budget request does not include such resources.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: USAID's LAC Regional Program completed several evaluations in FY 2010 across a number of sectors. For example, a study of the Centers of Excellence for Teacher Training (CETT) measured the program's impact over a two-year period. A separate assessment of the regional basic education program examined models of regional and bilateral education programming. The new regional health strategy's design is being guided by an external assessment of the program's management and performance from 2004-09. In the environment sector, a midterm assessment of the Initiative for Conservation in the Andean Amazon (ICAA) program provided information to improve management for the initiative's remaining two years and inform the new Amazon program. The economic growth and environment sector teams conducted a trends analysis to inform region-wide planning processes and the development of USAID strategies from 2010-20.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: The LAC Regional education program will use findings from the CETT impact study to design new and follow-on interventions to strengthen education quality. The health program assessment identified the widespread inequities in health status and access to services as the appropriate ongoing focus; therefore, strengthening health systems to deliver primary care to the disadvantaged remains the LAC Regional health program's central objective. Based on recommendations from the ICAA evaluation, the LAC Regional Program is transferring this activity management to the regional platform in Peru. This transfer is expected to provide more effective monitoring, improve coordination with bilateral USAID activities, enhance engagement with stakeholders, and refocus activities to support emerging issues such as global climate change. Utilizing the results of the trends analysis above, the LAC Regional Program will focus on initiatives to improve the business enabling environment and support youth and market-driven workforce development.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: Performance monitoring, evaluations, and results will continue to inform FY 2012 budget and programmatic choices across all sectors of the LAC Regional Program. Based on very strong Mission and host country demand, the LAC Regional Program will continue to support the Americas Barometer surveys because of their demonstrated impact on host-country policy-making, and potential for measurement of USAID program impact. Additionally, the survey will support an evaluation of community crime-prevention initiatives in Central America, which will produce midpoint data and inform adjustments in bilateral USAID programs' design and resource allocations. Results from the education evaluations referenced above indicate that large gains in the use of good teaching practice in the classroom contributed to improved student achievement in reading. Building on this performance, the LAC Regional Program will continue to fund activities that increase student achievement in early grade reading and promote higher education scholarships for technical training and high-quality education. Informed by analysis of past performance and priorities in the region which demonstrated that USAID's program increases local capacity to improve the delivery of health services and fosters exchange among LAC countries by creating South-to-South partnerships, in FY 2012 the LAC Regional health program will focus investments on strengthening health systems for sustainable family planning, control of tuberculosis, and maternal and neonatal health services. Working both independently and with multilateral partners, the LAC Regional Program will continue to undertake country diagnostics to identify limitations in the business-enabling environment and the agribusiness sector, thus building on the baseline and evaluative body of knowledge developed through the diagnostics already conducted. Accordingly, USAID will provide the needed support to governments to make those policy reforms. Finally, following the results of the trends analysis, the LAC Regional Program will prioritize its climate change landscapes, energy, and adaptation funding to address pressing needs of the Caribbean, Central American, and South American regions.

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 the economic growth and health sectors. 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 improved incomes. In addition, addressing major infectious diseases is a U.S. priority, given the negative impacts these diseases have on health and development throughout the region, as well as the ramifications for public health in the United States.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	6,484	6,484	*	5,530
Development Assistance	1,184	1,184	*	530
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	5,300	5,300	*	5,000
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	6,484	6,484	*	5,530

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
USAID South America Regional	6,484	*	5,530
3 Investing in People	5,300	*	5,000
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	5,300	*	5,000
3.1 Health	5,300	*	5,000
4 Economic Growth	1,184	*	530
Development Assistance	1,184	*	530
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,184	*	530

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
USAID South America Regional	6,484	*	5,530
3 Investing in People	5,300	*	5,000
3.1 Health	5,300	*	5,000
4 Economic Growth	1,184	*	530
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,184	*	530
of which: Objective 6	613	*	0

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
6.2 Administration and Oversight	613	*	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. The purpose of SARI is to strengthen 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 South-to-South networks to improve evidence-based decision-making and share improved practices.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - USAID:

- **Malaria:** Through the ongoing AMI, U.S. assistance helps address malaria in the Amazon region (Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, and Suriname) and selected Central American (Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama) countries. In FY 2010, AMI strengthened capacities to monitor antimalarial efficacy, to provide timely diagnosis and treatment with quality drugs, and to control vectors in a region characterized by a mosaic of areas of high and unstable-low transmission. In FY 2012, USAID will continue using targeted activities to incorporate promising practices, innovations, and lessons learned into country-level malaria prevention and control programs. In addition to supporting nations in developing malaria strategies, USAID will collaborate with national malaria control programs in adapting to changes in the health sector, such as health system decentralization and integration.

USAID's malaria programs will simultaneously incorporate the key issues of health systems strengthening and media. USAID will strengthen health systems through collaboration between United States-based and in-country partners, as well as South-to-South cooperation, to improve the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of malaria, including ensuring drug quality and other supplies; and to strengthen malaria vector surveillance and control. Moreover, USAID will use the media to raise awareness of issues addressed by AMI among policy and decision-makers, public opinion influencers, and the general public.

Economic Growth

Under its South America Regional program, USAID promotes economic reforms that include the enforcement of labor standards and intellectual property rights. In addition, the South America Regional program will also support environmental initiatives to address biodiversity and natural resource management in the Andean Amazon.

Development Assistance (DA): U.S. assistance will continue through ongoing programs to build the capacity of the public and private sectors to facilitate trade and increase competitiveness. Specifically, programs will support the implementation of 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 improves the Andean countries' ability to comply with international trade agreements, especially those related to labor and the environment, as well as facilitating and streamlining trade to increase private sector competitiveness.

Beginning in FY 2012, the USAID's South America Regional program will assume responsibility from the LAC Regional Program in USAID/Washington for implementing the Initiative for Conservation in the Andean Amazon (ICAA). ICAA seeks to strengthen Andean Amazon capacity to manage nationally, regionally, and globally important biodiversity and other natural resources, and address the challenges of global climate change. This component of the program will include activities in Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, and Guyana. The second five-year phase of ICAA, which will now be implemented by USAID/Peru, will include six to eight new mechanisms scheduled to begin in 2011 and continue with FY 2012 resources.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: The South America Regional Program conducts quarterly financial reviews to promote discussion of pipeline and other financial issues and provide a venue for making budget allocation and programmatic decisions. Semiannual portfolio review meetings examine in detail USAID's performance, including the achievement of performance management plan targets and shortfalls for each activity. In FY 2010, the Mission used the results of a programmatic evaluation and eight additional assessments and studies as inputs for the design of new activities. Studies on malaria and other public health threats, in addition to the evaluation of the trade and investment program, provided strategic direction, the basis for programmatic adjustment, and an assessment of overall program impacts.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID's South America Regional Program continues to use evaluation data to inform programmatic and resource allocation decisions. For example, an external evaluation was carried out to assess the effectiveness of the ATCB program. The evaluation examined labor and intellectual property rights activities in Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru. As a result of the evaluation's findings, USAID is now implementing new activities to ensure that labor and intellectual property rights databases developed with U.S. assistance are available to the public and are used to improve dispute settlement processes and strengthen enforcement.

A study of USAID's health program focused on the introduction of artemisinin-based combination therapy in the Amazon basin and researched the implementation of other malaria interventions in the region. The results of the study provided feedback that was taken into consideration to realign the strategy underpinning AMI, shifting to a program based on bed nets, indoor residual spraying, and timely diagnosis. Data from the study will also help address the need for more systemic and systematic implementation of these interventions by all countries in the region.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: FY 2012 resources for the health program funds will continue to support the national malaria control programs in South American countries by strengthening their ability to respond to different malaria transmission levels and adapt to the health sector's decentralization and integration processes in most countries. USAID will continue collaboration with selected countries in Central America to ensure progress. USAID's health program will be extended through 2015, initially covering only malaria; however, it is expected that the positive results achieved through a regional activity will lead to expansion of the model to other health issues such as HIV/AIDS and other public health threats.

In FY 2012, USAID will continue to measure the South America Regional program's progress against several quantitative and qualitative indicators. Examples include number of people trained with U.S. Government resources in malaria treatment or prevention, number of public- and

private-sector standards-setting bodies that have adopted internationally accepted guidelines for standards setting as a result of U.S. assistance, and number of participants in U.S. Government-supported trade and investment capacity building trainings.

FOREIGN OPERATIONS

**OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY
OPERATIONS
(OCO)**

Fiscal Year 2012

Overseas Contingency Operations Overview

The Administration's FY 2012 International Affairs budget request includes \$8.7 billion for Overseas Contingency Operations to fund the extraordinary and temporary costs for operations and assistance in Iraq, Afghanistan and Pakistan for the Department of State and U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). This is the first year State and USAID are requesting funds under the Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) method used by the Department of Defense (DoD) to identify funding requirements for the exceptional costs incurred in these three countries. The FY 2012 OCO request is meant to provide a transparent, whole-of-government approach to these operations and better align the military and civilian costs. The FY 2012 request clearly separates OCO costs, which will be phased out over time, from permanent base budget requirements in the frontline states and elsewhere.

The FY 2012 request reflects the significant and extraordinary resource demands placed on the Department due to the ongoing transition from a military-led to civilian-led mission in Iraq, the early stages of a similar shift in Afghanistan, and the increase in U.S. government civilian responsibilities in Pakistan. The Department of State and USAID FY 2012 OCO request represents a \$3.6 billion increase from the FY 2010 estimate of similar costs. That increase is more than offset by the projected reduction in Department of Defense OCO costs, which fall \$45 billion from FY 2010. This underscores the government-wide reduction in resource requirements for the frontline states as these transitions occur.

In Iraq, the OCO request will support the U.S. mission of fostering a sovereign, stable, and self-reliant Iraq and the extraordinary costs from the increased Department responsibilities as the military presence decreases. The Department will operate the U.S. Embassy in Baghdad, consulates general in Basrah and Erbil, and Embassy Branch Offices in Mosul and Kirkuk. OCO funds will also support increased diplomatic security as well as continued oversight of U.S.-funded assistance programs and operations through the Special Inspector General for Iraq Reconstruction. The request likewise will support a new civilian-led Police Development and Criminal Justice Program building on the current DoD effort--this program will develop capable Ministry of Interior and civilian police institutions in Iraq and provide support for the judiciary and corrections systems, including funding the Department of Justice presence. It also will fund military assistance to close gaps in the Iraq Security Force's minimum essential capabilities; support the development of enduring logistics capabilities and institutions; and strengthen our long term strategic partnership with Iraq.

In Afghanistan, OCO funding will support efforts to build the capacity of the Afghan government and institutions to counter insurgents and foster transparency and accountability. It will support the continued deployment of civilian experts from the Department of State, USAID, and other U.S. government agencies in Kabul and the provinces.

OCO funds will also support short-term economic assistance programs in Afghanistan with a direct impact on counterinsurgency and stabilization efforts, such as cash-for-work and USAID's sub-national governance and alternative development programs. It will also enhance oversight of U.S.-funded assistance programs and operations, through the Office of the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction.

In Pakistan, OCO funds will support the civilian and diplomatic security presence and shift funding for the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund (PCCF) from the Department of Defense to the Department of State. The PCCF program equips, trains, and supports Pakistani forces engaged in eliminating insurgent sanctuaries that threaten the stability of the government in Pakistan, security in Afghanistan, and present a danger to the region and the United States.

Afghanistan

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) foreign assistance request for Afghanistan is essential to U.S. national security interests and to achieving the U.S. Government's goals of disrupting, dismantling, and defeating al Qaeda in Afghanistan and Pakistan, and preventing its capacity to threaten America and U.S. allies in the future. In Afghanistan, the United States' objectives are to deny safe haven to al Qaeda and to deny the Taliban the ability to overthrow the Afghan Government. The Economic Support Fund (ESF) OCO request will support economic assistance programs that have a direct counterinsurgency effect and help prepare for a civilian assistance-led transition. Both the core and the OCO requests for Afghanistan represent a coordinated and strategic request that is crucial to achieving U.S. Government goals in Afghanistan.

The OCO request will fund a combination of priority stabilization programs across multiple sectors that directly support the counterinsurgency strategy by promoting interventions that will strengthen national and sub-national governance, provide needed services and job opportunities to citizens, and lay the groundwork for lasting sustainable solutions.

The FY 2012 OCO request prioritizes investment in the power sector to increase affordable electricity supplies available to business, industry, government, and households, which will assist with consolidating U.S. civilian-military stabilization efforts. These physical investments will be complemented with strong commercialization assistance in the core request that will allow Afghanistan to improve its fiscal sustainability through a greater emphasis on economic growth and revenue collection. Infrastructure investments in the national power grid and run-of-river hydropower will lay the necessary building blocks for economic growth, while placing an emphasis on affordable, sustainable power. Increased investment in infrastructure also will yield improved agricultural production and exports, which will foster agriculture-led economic growth and generate opportunities for licit income generation. This synergy accounts for the decrease in the FY 2012 request for the agriculture sector from the FY 2010 levels.

The Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) continue to operate in a complex environment with United States and international coalition military partners. Assistance programs, particularly those in OCO, are designed with close civilian-military cooperation to ensure synergies and coordination of efforts. A prime example of this coordination is the collaborative planning efforts to implement the Afghan Infrastructure Program, most evident in State, USAID, and the Department of Defense (DoD)'s creation of the Afghan Infrastructure Fund (AIF). ESF OCO funds will complement the AIF resources by supporting both short-term counterinsurgency benefits and longer-term development, while leveraging the capacity, skills, resources, and authorities of both USAID and the Army Corps of Engineers.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted*	FY 2010 Actual*	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
TOTAL	1,342,433	1,342,433	*	1,216,600
Economic Support Fund	1,342,433	1,342,433	*	1,216,600

*FY 2010 OCO amounts reflect OCO-equivalent estimates.

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Afghanistan	1,342,433	*	1,216,600
1 Peace and Security	725,059	*	450,901
Economic Support Fund	725,059	*	450,901
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	35,277	*	0
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	309,929	*	146,471
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	379,853	*	304,430
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	91,004	*	26,840
Economic Support Fund	91,004	*	26,840
2.4 Civil Society	91,004	*	26,840
3 Investing in People	92,678	*	83,313
Economic Support Fund	92,678	*	83,313
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	92,678	*	83,313
4 Economic Growth	433,692	*	655,546
Economic Support Fund	433,692	*	655,546
4.4 Infrastructure	433,692	*	655,546

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Afghanistan	1,342,433	*	1,216,600
1 Peace and Security	725,059	*	450,901
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	35,277	*	0
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	309,929	*	146,471
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	379,853	*	304,430
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	91,004	*	26,840
2.4 Civil Society	91,004	*	26,840
3 Investing in People	92,678	*	83,313
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	92,678	*	83,313
4 Economic Growth	433,692	*	655,546
4.4 Infrastructure	433,692	*	655,546
of which: Objective 6	7,584	*	73,297
6.1 Program Design and Learning	7,584	*	10,995
6.2 Administration and Oversight	0	*	62,302

Peace and Security

Long-term stability in Afghanistan depends on a number of factors, including the disruption of insurgent networks and other criminal elements that fuel instability and delegitimize the government, and the provision of adequate security at the local levels to enable job creation and alternatives to violence. U.S. alternative development programs support stabilization goals by increasing the incentives for licit crop production, strengthening farm-to-market linkages, and providing assistance to rural households in poppy-prone areas that would otherwise be attracted to the illicit economy.

In FY 2012, the U.S. Government will increase its focus on longer-term agribusiness development and alternative livelihood efforts, moving further away from cash-for-work and related activities. The counternarcotics and alternative development request for FY 2012 is a decrease from the enacted FY 2010 levels, with the anticipation that greater security in FY 2012 will allow the United States to consolidate stabilization gains gradually and move toward a focus on building formal and informal Afghan-led systems for local conflict resolution.

Economic Support Funds - Overseas Contingency Operations (ESF-OCO):

- **Counternarcotics - Alternative Development:** Due to the nexus of the narcotics industry and the insurgency, providing alternatives to poppy production is critical to the stabilization of Afghanistan. In FY 2012, the U.S. Government will continue to support alternative livelihood programs that increase employment and income from licit agricultural production. These efforts will reinforce stability and contribute to the development of sustainable, agriculture-driven economic growth by providing vulnerable populations with licit, economically attractive alternatives to poppy cultivation that will simultaneously reduce revenues to antigovernment elements. To encourage agribusiness, programs will build linkages between producers, traders, and buyers through activities such as agricultural fairs, marketing assistance, and sales promotion. The U.S. Government will also support the growth of agricultural production and incomes by increasing support for investments in on-farm irrigation, providing improved agricultural inputs to farmers, increasing access to credit, promoting farm-to-market road rehabilitation, and sponsoring activities that improve agricultural productivity. While the majority of resources will target priority geographic areas in the east and south, activities will continue in the poppy-prone areas in the north and west.
- **Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation:** In FY 2012, U.S. assistance will be used to fund programs that have an immediate impact on counterinsurgency efforts. Programs will promote local and national government solutions to counter insurgent influence and build support for legitimate governance institutions. Following the immediate conclusion of “clearing” activities, U.S. assistance targets conflict-affected populations with cash-for-work and community stabilization grants that help generate income, build community participation in the local economy, and build partnerships with the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (GIROA) representatives at the provincial and district levels. These projects will be linked to sustainable medium-term transitional development programs, including programs that promote local economic growth, purchasing power, and employment in order to consolidate stability gains.

In FY 2012, the U.S. Government will direct on-budget assistance to GIROA ministries and sub-national government bodies to promote stability and strengthen government responsiveness to immediate needs at the community level. To fill the space where the Taliban can operate and recruit, assistance will build the capacity of GIROA systems to increase public confidence in local government institutions. Assistance to

conflict-affected areas will include vocational and business training, establishment of small-business opportunities, and assistance for children's education, house repair, and other small-scale reconstruction.

Assistance programs also 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. In support of these interventions, the United States will utilize the District Stability Framework to identify root causes of conflict and design community-responsive stabilization programs.

Governing Justly and Democratically

The OCO request for Governing Justly and Democratically supports developing the strategic communications tools and abilities of GIROA to counter the extremist messages coming from the insurgency. This short-term, extraordinary need is critical to countering the effectiveness of the insurgency.

Economic Support Funds - Overseas Contingency Operations (ESF-OCO): In FY 2012, the U.S. strategic communication strategy will align programs to encourage Afghans to reject violent extremism, accept that GIROA and the international community are legitimate long-term partners, and share in risks to achieve security, stability, and prosperity. Programs will focus on countering extremist voices and building Afghan communication capacity, with a special emphasis on women and youth audiences. Efforts will include upgrading communications infrastructure and supporting the creation of compelling television and radio content that will build hope for Afghanistan and improve trust in its Security Forces; broadening the reach and influence of national cell phone, radio, and television networks to counter extremist domination of the communication space directly; promoting national pride and identity based on Afghanistan's rich history through initiatives to conserve and restore the nation's patrimony; increasing funding to support English language teaching and youth programs, enabling young Afghans to be stronger participants in the international community and enhancing their economic prospects; and empowering women leaders from the public and private sector through creation of networks.

Investing in People

Economic Support Funds - Overseas Contingency Operations (ESF-OCO):

- **Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations:** The FY 2012 OCO request includes funding for cash-for-work opportunities that support stabilization effort in Afghanistan while long-term, sustainable solutions are developed. The core U.S. assistance program will focus on developing an economy that offers sustainable employment opportunities to all Afghans. Until this longer-term endeavor can be accomplished, OCO programs will bridge the gap with critical short-term counterinsurgency efforts by providing short-term employment opportunities to populations otherwise vulnerable to recruitment by insurgents.
- **Social Services:** Through FY 2012 funds, USAID will assist civilians who become victims from fighting, whether by international forces targeting antigovernment elements, or by antigovernment elements targeting international forces. 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:** Through FY 2012 funds, USAID will 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 and tree planting.

Economic Growth

Sustained economic growth will be a key focus in consolidating and maintaining stability at the national and local levels in Afghanistan. The counterinsurgency strategy recognizes the centrality of economic growth as a key foundation of the “build” component of the strategy that contributes to stability as economic alternatives to insurrection are created. Stabilization objectives will be met through gains in employment, incomes, and food security for Afghanistan’s people.

Underpinning the U.S. Mission’s economic growth and job creation strategy is the need to improve key power and water infrastructure quickly, and help ensure increased and affordable access for private business, government, and households. The FY 2012 request prioritizes investment in the power sector. Investments in power infrastructure are critical foundations to expanding economic growth. Infrastructure investments in the national power grid and run-of-river hydropower will lay the necessary building blocks for growth to occur while placing an emphasis on affordable, sustainable power, and will assist with consolidation of U.S. civilian-military stabilization efforts. The physical construction of the infrastructure programs are being requested under the OCO request, whereas the commercialization and capacity-building aspects are requested as part of the core budget. The core assistance component of the FY 2012 program will complement these infrastructure investments with strong commercialization assistance focused on diversifying and increasing revenue generation, expenditure management, and implementation of broad-based, rational tax policies. This coordinated assistance will allow Afghanistan to move steadily towards fiscal sustainability of government finance.

Economic Support Funds - Overseas Contingency Operations (ESF-OCO): Substantial resources requested for Afghanistan’s infrastructure development consolidate U.S. counterinsurgency and stabilization efforts, and lay the necessary foundation for rapid and sustained economic growth. Asia Foundation surveys reveal that access to electricity is one of the highest priorities of the Afghan people, which reflects their understanding that the lack of electricity narrows the range of available economic and social development opportunities and their perception that the government has not been responsive to the needs of its people. Over 80 percent of Afghanistan’s regional highways and 30 percent of the national highway system have been revitalized, but an interconnected national electricity energy grid does not yet exist.

U.S. resources will be reoriented through OCO to help meet the more than \$6.6 billion in near-term energy sector infrastructure investment required to serve Afghanistan’s burgeoning power demand. Creating reliable and affordable electricity derived from grid-based power will reduce the need for businesses to revert to expensive diesel-fired backup generation. Based on USAID efforts to date in the power sector, consumption has increased by 18 percent annually, which has corresponded to increases in gross domestic product and the expansion of the economic vitality of Kabul. New and improved connections are providing new and better access to business, industry, government, and households, supporting counterinsurgency and economic growth and employment-generation goals.

A concerted civil-military effort will leverage DoD, ESF, and ESF-OCO funds in the Afghanistan Infrastructure Program (AIP) to achieve complementary objectives. Under the AIP, DoD resources from the Afghanistan Infrastructure Fund (AIF) will be oriented to support infrastructure in key terrain districts that have the greatest short-term counterinsurgency impacts. AIF-funded projects will provide fuel and expanding power, transport, and water services in the southern and eastern provinces. ESF-OCO resources will support the development of indigenous power production and expanded power transmission capability, reliability, and efficiency. These parallel but interlinked investments support the transition efforts by contributing to immediate stabilization, while consolidating the gains in the more stable areas of the country.

FY 2012 will be a pivotal year for Afghanistan, as this proposed injection of over \$700 million in ESF core and OCO resources, in close partnership with the GIROA and DoD resources, will complete large-scale and high priority power projects. With these investments, at least 50 percent of Afghanistan's urban populations along the eastern corridor will have access to reliable, uninterrupted power supply. This foundational work will allow additional power to enter the system, either through domestic resource utilization or through imports, with the aim of meeting energy demand along the corridor by 2020.

Unification of the power grid in eastern Afghanistan will be realized, as FY 2012 resources finalize the connection of Kabul to Kandahar and the expansion of much-needed throughput capacity in the north. Together, these power-grid expansion projects will be critical to displace diesel power generation throughout the eastern corridor, and provide low-cost, grid-derived power to meet growing demand in urban centers, including Mazar-e-Sharif, Kabul, and Lashkar Gah. FY 2012 ESF-OCO also will provide the majority of resources required to construct the 180-megawatt Surobi-2 hydropower plant near Kabul, a signature facility that will be Afghanistan's largest power plant when finished in 2014. Surobi-2, a run-of-river plant, is representative of the emerging opportunity to develop Afghanistan's estimated two gigawatts or more of indigenous hydropower potential. The construction of this facility will help meet demand growth and stimulate donor interest in similar construction.

The U.S. Mission will continue to support construction of municipal, district, provincial, and regional transit routes by building and repairing roads, bridges, airports, and related structures that link communities. Similar to power projects, FY 2012 ESF-OCO will be used for the physical construction of the road projects, whereas core ESF will be used for building the capacity of GIROA to maintain these investments. Investment in roads helps to facilitate licit trade and encourages linkages among communities.

Pakistan

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Pakistan is central to United States efforts to defeat violent extremists that threaten the United States and the South and Central Asia region. The Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) request for Pakistan will bolster the ability of Pakistan's security forces to disrupt, dismantle, and defeat al Qaeda and deny safe havens for the Taliban, preventing their capability to threaten America, its citizens, and its allies.

The Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund (PCCF) provides immediate and flexible aid to enable Pakistan security forces to defeat the resilient insurgent networks that now threaten the survival of the Government of Pakistan, the security of its people, and the reliability of supply lines transiting through Pakistan, which are essential to the success of United States and coalition forces in Afghanistan.

PCCF is the critical U.S. funding stream supporting the sole fighting force conducting counterinsurgency operations against militants in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK, formerly the North West Frontier Province), and Balochistan. Pakistan has made progress against extremist safe havens, taking action in six of seven agencies of the FATA over the past year. These gains came at great cost, as Pakistan has endured thousands of casualties in their military ranks and among their civilian population from terrorist attacks.

PCCF increases the survivability and capability of the Pakistani Security Forces to protect civilian lives in FATA and KPK from insurgent violence, and supports the achievement of U.S. national security objectives. Pakistan experienced increases in enemy-initiated security incidents in 2010 compared to 2009. Pakistan's military had over 1,200 troops killed and over 5,100 injured in counterinsurgency operations. Over the same period, suicide and Improvised Explosive Device attacks alone caused nearly 2,600 deaths nationwide. PCCF will continue to provide the military equipment, infrastructure, and training expected to best defeat the insurgency.

A more capable security force also will facilitate the efforts of the Government of Pakistan (GOP) to improve political and economic stability by increasing the space for basic government services in areas vulnerable to extremists.

As an extraordinary, contingency-based program, PCCF is designed to be flexible and responsive to changing needs on the ground in order to assist the GOP as it works to eliminate the insurgents' ability to operate within its borders. The PCCF account will decrease as the need for intensive support for engagement against these violent insurgent networks in Pakistan declines.

This PCCF request represents a portion of the funding for the first year of the Administration's multi-year security assistance commitment to Pakistan, which consists of requests to Congress for \$2 billion in FMF and \$29 million in IMET from FY 2012 to FY 2016, and continued PCCF assistance based upon on the ground requirements and year-to-year needs, with FY 2012 funding at levels no less than in recent years. Overall, this multi-year security assistance commitment is a tangible demonstration of the importance the United States places on its long-term relationship with Pakistan, and underscores the intent to remain engaged in Pakistan beyond the horizon of U.S. interests in Afghanistan.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted*	FY 2010 Actual*	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
TOTAL	0	0	*	1,100,000
Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund	0	0	*	1,100,000

*FY 2010 OCO amounts reflect OCO-equivalent estimates.

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Pakistan	0	*	1,100,000
1 Peace and Security	0	*	1,100,000
Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund	0	*	1,100,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	*	1,100,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Pakistan	0	*	1,100,000
1 Peace and Security	0	*	1,100,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	*	1,100,000

Peace and Security

The PCCF helps Pakistan's security forces develop the military capabilities needed to engage in operations that reduce extremist access to safe havens in the border regions from which attacks on United States and coalition forces in Afghanistan are planned and executed. The FY 2012 PCCF request of \$1.1 billion will continue to accelerate the development of the Pakistan security forces' capacity to secure the border with Afghanistan, deny safe haven to extremists, fight insurgents, and provide security for the local population.

PCCF funding will reduce the capability shortfalls of the Pakistan Army, Special Services Group, Frontier Corps, Pakistan Air Force, and the FATA Levy Forces in the following key areas: air mobility; command, control, communications, computers, intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance; close air support and joint fires; counterinsurgency enablers; combat logistics and sustainment; combat critical medical care; counter-improvised-explosive-device survivability; and night operations, along with civil-military operations.

Pakistan and the United States, through the Exchange on Defense Planning (EDP) process, are jointly developing Pakistani multi-year defense requirements to build GOP management and sustainability capacity further. The requirements for FY 2012 funding are consistent with the requirements developed through the EDP process, and will be used to provide a combination of infrastructure improvements, equipment, and counterinsurgency-related training. Funds will be used to support the following types of activities, which are subject to change given on the ground requirements:

- Procurement of unit sets of equipment essential to providing the soldiers of an infantry battalion with communications, night vision, and survivability gear for counterinsurgency operations, increasing their tactical superiority over militants in any level of engagement
- Improve combat enablers such as helicopter overhauls that will enable the Pakistan security forces to support and sustain ground combat operations
- Continued development of command, control, communications, computers, intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance, to include radios to improve command and control and intelligence fusion centers to allow Pakistan better to receive and fuse data from various intelligence collection sources for better planning and execution of counterinsurgency operations
- Complete the development of Frontier Corps sector headquarters, which is used to coordinate command and control of border security operations and the rotation of units within the sector; and Frontier Corps training facilities, which build and maintain proficiency on counterinsurgency tactics, techniques, and procedures
- Provide training to Pakistan's security forces in counterinsurgency doctrine and in conducting civil-military operations such as humanitarian assistance and relief operations

In addition, modest amounts of PCCF funding will be used for infrastructure and equipment for the Levy forces in KPK and Balochistan.

Iraq

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) foreign assistance request for Iraq covers those extraordinary assistance programs that support primarily short-term engagement programs with the Government of Iraq (GOI), meant to assist the GOI until it has the capacity and resources to perform critical government security functions on its own. These include the Police Development Program, funded through International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE); and the security assistance programs for Iraqi military forces, funded through Foreign Military Financing (FMF). Both programs are being transitioned from the Department of Defense to the Department of State. Both the core and OCO funding requests for Iraq represent a coordinated and strategic request that is crucial to achieving U.S. Government goals in the country.

With the transition from military to civilian responsibility in Iraq, overall U.S. government costs decline. The U.S. Department of Defense (DoD)'s FY 2012 request for Iraq is over \$50 billion less than FY 2010 enacted levels. The foreign assistance FY 2012 OCO request for Iraq increases by comparatively small increment (\$1.3 billion from FY 2010 estimates) to meet the needs associated with this unprecedented military to civilian transition.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted*	FY 2010 Actual*	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
TOTAL	702,000	702,000	*	2,000,000
Foreign Military Financing	0	0	*	1,000,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	702,000	702,000	*	1,000,000

*FY 2010 OCO amounts reflect OCO-equivalent estimates.

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Iraq	702,000	*	2,000,000
1 Peace and Security	659,000	*	1,915,400
Foreign Military Financing	0	*	1,000,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	*	1,000,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	659,000	*	915,400
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	658,000	*	914,400
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	1,000	*	1,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	43,000	*	84,600
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	43,000	*	84,600
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	43,000	*	84,600

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Iraq	702,000	*	2,000,000
1 Peace and Security	659,000	*	1,915,400
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	658,000	*	1,914,400
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	1,000	*	1,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	43,000	*	84,600
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	43,000	*	84,600
of which: Objective 6	8,000	*	33,958
6.1 Program Design and Learning	8,000	*	0
6.2 Administration and Oversight	0	*	33,958

Peace and Security

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): To achieve the Administration's strategic objective of a sovereign, stable, and self-reliant Iraq that contributes to peace and stability in the region, the U.S. Government must continue to support Iraq's efforts to develop capable Iraqi Security Forces (ISF) that both provide for Iraq's own internal security and defend against external threats. FMF is one of the key policy tools used to help shape the ISF in meeting these security needs and in playing a positive role in the region.

Consistent with the drawdown of U.S. forces and the stand-up of the Office of Security Cooperation, FY 2012 will represent the first year of a normalized security assistance relationship with Iraq, namely through the inaugural use of the Department of State's FMF programming. The FMF request continues the DoD's ISF Funding of FY 2011. This request will provide an important vehicle for helping the ISF achieve minimum essential capabilities and for cementing the United States' enduring partnership with Iraq during an important period of transition.

Funding for FY 2012 broadly focuses on helping the Iraqis increase the capacity and professionalism of the ISF, and complements the efforts made through United States, coalition, and Iraqi military operations and initiatives since 2003. The FMF program will help ensure that a strong bilateral relationship is in place by the time Iraq is able to utilize its own fiscal resources fully to contribute to peace and security in the region. Core objectives for the proposed programming include achieving minimum essential capabilities, building enduring sustainment capabilities, enabling strategic transitions and creating enduring partnerships, and developing a quick response capability.

This funding will assist with the fielding of critical equipment such as vehicles; intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance platforms; and weapons systems. Additionally, FMF will promote the development of organic Iraq logistics and maintenance structures, and support sustainment and training that will ensure a modernized and professional Iraqi military interoperable with U.S. forces.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): FY 2012 INCLE funds will enable the Department of State to take full responsibility for the Iraqi Police Development Program (PDP) on October 1, 2011, as it enters the first full year of supporting Iraqi civilian police leadership. Sustaining the progress made by the DoD police training program is crucial to enable the Ministry of Interior and its Iraqi Police Services to develop effective police operations that

maintain internal security and support the rule of law. While FY 2010 Supplemental funds are being used for one-time start up costs and limited operational costs, FY 2011 funds will be used for the initial execution of the program. FY 2012 funds will support a full year of the implementation of the PDP, including supporting U.S. advisors, program managers, contract personnel, and associated staff involved in the implementation and management of the program. The PDP is complemented by a joint government Major Crimes Task Force that brings together U.S. law enforcement agents with Iraqi investigators to build capacity to investigate high-profile crimes such as terrorism, public corruption, kidnapping, human trafficking, and organized crime. For both of these programs, INCLE 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 no longer be available as of December 2011. FY 2012 INCLE funds will also continue a program designed to reduce the demand for narcotics and other harmful substances in Iraq. This program will focus on coordinating the efforts of physicians and public health practitioners by developing a comprehensive, nationwide demand-reduction strategy.

Governing Justly and Democratically

U.S. foreign assistance programs funded through INCLE will help to improve the responsiveness of the GOI to citizen needs through administrative, policy, civil service, and anticorruption reforms; and build the capacity of the criminal justice sector.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE):

- **Responsive Government:** INCLE public integrity funding will be used to leverage programs currently in place and planned for FY 2011. Continued training and mentoring assistance to the GOI's anticorruption institutions (primarily the Commission of Integrity, the GOI's lead agency on anticorruption, but also to the Inspectors General of the various GOI ministries and to the Board of Supreme Audit), will be the primary U.S. objective. U.S. assistance will also focus on anticorruption programs for the police and judiciary, as well as other relevant ministries. A second major objective will be to develop Iraq's capacity to meet its obligations under international agreements, particularly those under the United Nations Convention Against Corruption, and the Middle East and North Africa Financial Action Task Force. In addition, the Department of State's International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Bureau (INL) will provide assistance to redress the unintended adverse effects of Section 136(b) of the Criminal Procedure Code, which permits ministers to quash corruption investigations against personnel within their ministries. Finally, INL will be supporting the GOI in instituting substantial public outreach programs in order to improve the ability of civil society to expose public corruption.
- **Criminal Justice:** The United States is engaged in several priority projects with the GOI to improve the effectiveness, transparency, and efficiency of the criminal justice system, thereby improving Iraqis' confidence in that system. FY 2012 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 FY 2012, the Department of State will work with the GOI to execute advanced programs in these technical areas. In particular, activities focus on advanced technical legal reform, including programs that address the curricula, management structures, and training at the Judicial Development Institute; further development of Iraqi capacity to address courthouse security vulnerabilities; assistance to the Higher Judicial Council in order to improve its management and operation of courts within Baghdad and in the provinces; and other administrative and managerial needs of the judiciary. FY 2012 funds will also be

used to fund the continued deployment of rule-of-law advisors at U.S. Mission sites throughout Iraq. These advisors will work to address 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.

As part of the overall U.S. Government comprehensive rule-of-law program, 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 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 2012 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. In addition, funds will support in-country training opportunities for wardens and other higher-level ICS managers.

Congressional Budget Justification

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE

SUMMARY TABLES

Fiscal Year 2012

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Table 3 Country/Account Summaries [Spigots] – FY 2012 Enduring Request

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Table 4 shows the total allocation of Foreign Operations programs and Food for Peace Title II by county and by account for the FY 2010 Supplemental Actual, divided between War, non-War and Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO).

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Tables 6 Objectives, Program Areas: Summary, FY 2010 – 2012

Table 6 summarizes total resources by objectives and program areas for FY 2010 and FY 2012. The table only includes State, USAID and Food for Peace Title II resources.

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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
GSCF	Global Security Contingency Fund
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
OCO	Overseas Contingency Fund
PKO	Peacekeeping Operations
TI	Transition Initiatives
Other	Includes Peace Corps, Democracy Fund, Transition Initiative, International Programs & Organizations, International Disaster Assistance (IDA), U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA), Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund (PCCF), Complex Crises Fund, Global Security Coningency Fund, USAID Operating Expenses (OE), USAID Capital Investment Fund (CIF), USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses and Development Credit Authority Administrative Expenses.

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Table 1: STATE OPERATIONS and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST
(\$000)

	FY 2010 Enacted ¹	FY 2010 Actual Total ²	FY 2011 CR ³	FY 2012 President's Request	Change from FY 2010 Enacted to FY 2012 Request
ENDURING INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (150 Account) and International Commissions	51,184,575	49,905,449	50,951,998	52,768,832	1,584,257
Without International Commissions	51,041,741	49,762,615	50,809,164	52,648,054	1,606,313
Adjusted Enduring Total - State Department and USAID (including 300)	46,553,918	45,271,792	46,336,111	47,033,444	479,526
STATE OPERATIONS & RELATED ACCOUNTS	14,623,549	14,743,423	14,545,709	14,963,611	340,062
STATE OPERATIONS	13,827,919	13,944,793	13,750,079	14,153,841	325,922
Administration of Foreign Affairs	9,715,835	9,736,209	9,637,995	10,362,212	646,377
State Programs	7,008,886	7,022,540	7,025,546	7,695,202	686,316
Diplomatic and Consular Programs	6,869,886	6,883,540	6,886,546	7,570,202	700,316
Ongoing Operations	5,456,523	5,483,552	5,484,520	6,116,472	659,949
Worldwide Security Protection	1,413,363	1,399,988	1,402,026	1,453,730	40,367
Capital Investment Fund	139,000	139,000	139,000	125,000	(14,000)
Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance	1,815,050	1,817,550	1,724,150	1,801,517	(13,533)
Ongoing Operations	967,750	970,250	876,850	863,317	(104,433)
Worldwide Security Upgrades	847,300	847,300	847,300	938,200	90,900
Other Administration of Foreign Affairs	891,899	896,119	888,299	865,493	(26,406)
Conflict Stabilization Operations (CSO) ⁵	120,000	80,000	120,000	92,200	(27,800)
Office of the Inspector General	59,600	59,600	56,000	65,154	5,554
Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs	635,000	635,000	635,000	637,100	2,100
Representation Allowances	8,175	8,536	8,175	8,175	-
Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials	28,000	28,000	28,000	27,744	(256)
Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Services	10,000	29,423	10,000	10,000	-
Buying Power Maintenance Account	8,500	30,500	8,500	-	(8,500)
Repatriation Loans Program Account	1,450	1,902	1,450	1,800	350

Table 1: STATE OPERATIONS and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST
(\$000)

	FY 2010 Enacted ¹	FY 2010 Actual Total ²	FY 2011 CR ³	FY 2012 President's Request	Change from FY 2010 Enacted to FY 2012 Request
Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan	21,174	23,158	21,174	23,320	2,146
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund	[158,900]	[158,900]	[158,900]	[158,900]	-
International Organizations	3,807,500	3,904,000	3,807,500	3,539,400	(268,100)
Contributions to International Organizations (CIO)	1,682,500	1,682,500	1,682,500	1,619,400	(63,100)
Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA)	2,125,000	2,221,500	2,125,000	1,920,000	(205,000)
Related Programs	161,750	161,750	161,750	131,451	(30,299)
The Asia Foundation	19,000	19,000	19,000	14,906	(4,094)
Center for Middle Easter-Western Dialogue	875	875	875	840	(35)
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program	500	500	500	500	-
Israeli Arab Scholarship Program	375	375	375	375	-
East-West Center	23,000	23,000	23,000	10,830	(12,170)
National Endowment for Democracy	118,000	118,000	118,000	104,000	(14,000)
International Commissions (Function 300)	142,834	142,834	142,834	120,778	(22,056)
International Boundary and Water Commission - Salaries and Expenses	33,000	33,000	33,000	45,591	12,591
International Boundary and Water Commission - Construction	43,250	43,250	43,250	31,900	(11,350)
American Sections	12,608	12,608	12,608	11,996	(612)
International Joint Commission	8,000	8,000	8,000	7,237	(763)
International Boundary Commission	2,359	2,359	2,359	2,422	63
Border Environment Cooperation Commission	2,249	2,249	2,249	2,337	88
International Fisheries Commissions	53,976	53,976	53,976	31,291	(22,685)
Broadcasting Board of Governors	746,410	749,410	746,410	767,030	20,620
International Broadcasting Operations	733,788	736,788	733,788	754,261	20,473
Broadcasting Capital Improvements	12,622	12,622	12,622	12,769	147
Other Programs	49,220	49,220	49,220	42,740	(6,480)
United States Institute of Peace	49,220	49,220	49,220	42,740	(6,480)

Table 1: STATE OPERATIONS and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST
(\$000)

	FY 2010 Enacted ¹	FY 2010 Actual Total ²	FY 2011 CR ³	FY 2012 President's Request	Change from FY 2010 Enacted to FY 2012 Request
FOREIGN OPERATIONS	34,661,526	33,262,526	34,506,789	35,905,721	1,244,195
U.S Agency for International Development	1,653,700	1,623,700	1,650,300	1,744,120	90,420
USAID Operating Expenses (OE)	1,388,800	1,388,800	1,388,800	1,503,420	114,620
Conflict Stabilization Operations (CSO) ⁵	30,000	-	30,000	-	(30,000)
USAID Capital Investment Fund (CIF)	185,000	185,000	185,000	189,200	4,200
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses	49,900	49,900	46,500	51,500	1,600
Bilateral Economic Assistance	20,476,799	20,424,230	20,201,232	20,873,983	397,184
Global Health and Child Survival (USAID and State)	7,829,000	7,782,600	7,779,000	8,715,500	886,500
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID ⁶	[2,470,000]	[2,423,600]	[2,420,000]	[3,073,600]	[557,300]
Global Health and Child Survival - State	[5,359,000]	[5,359,000]	[5,359,000]	[5,641,900]	[284,200]
Development Assistance (DA)	2,520,000	2,520,000	2,520,000	2,918,002	398,002
International Disaster Assistance (IDA)	845,000	845,000	845,000	860,700	15,700
Transition Initiatives (TI)	55,000	55,000	55,000	56,000	1,000
Complex Crises Fund (CCF)	50,000	50,000	50,000	75,000	25,000
Development Credit Authority - Subsidy (DCA)	[25,000]	[25,000]	[25,000]	[50,000]	[25,000]
Development Credit Authority - Administrative Expenses	8,600	8,600	8,600	8,300	(300)
Economic Support Fund (ESF) ⁷	6,569,567	6,563,398	6,344,000	5,968,663	(600,904)
Democracy Fund	120,000	120,000	120,000	-	(120,000)
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia (AEECA)	741,632	741,632	741,632	626,718	(114,914)
Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA)	1,693,000	1,693,000	1,693,000	1,613,100	(79,900)
U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA)	45,000	45,000	45,000	32,000	(13,000)
Independent Agencies	1,558,000	1,558,000	1,558,000	1,607,800	49,800
Peace Corps	400,000	400,000	400,000	439,600	39,600
Millennium Challenge Corporation	1,105,000	1,105,000	1,105,000	1,125,100	20,100
Inter-American Foundation	23,000	23,000	23,000	19,100	(3,900)
African Development Foundation	30,000	30,000	30,000	24,000	(6,000)
Department of Treasury	85,000	85,000	85,000	45,120	(39,880)
Treasury Technical Assistance	25,000	25,000	25,000	30,120	5,120
Debt Restructuring	60,000	60,000	60,000	15,000	(45,000)

Table 1: STATE OPERATIONS and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST
(\$000)

	FY 2010 Enacted ¹	FY 2010 Actual Total ²	FY 2011 CR ³	FY 2012 President's Request	Change from FY 2010 Enacted to FY 2012 Request
International Security Assistance	8,511,500	7,198,669	8,650,500	8,222,795	(288,705)
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)	1,848,000	1,754,000	1,597,000	1,511,838	(336,162)
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)	754,000	754,000	754,000	708,540	(45,460)
Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)	331,500	331,500	331,500	292,000	(39,500)
International Military Education and Training (IMET)	108,000	108,000	108,000	109,954	1,954
Foreign Military Financing (FMF) ⁷	5,470,000	4,251,169	5,160,000	5,550,463	80,463
Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund (PCCF)	-	-	700,000	-	-
Global Security Contingency Fund	-	-	-	50,000	50,000
Special Defense Acquisition Fund	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral Economic Assistance	2,437,670	2,434,070	2,437,670	3,667,519	1,229,849
International Organizations and Programs ⁶	394,000	390,400	394,000	348,705	(45,295)
International Financial Institutions (IFIs)	2,043,670	2,043,670	2,043,670	3,318,814	1,275,144
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	86,500	86,500	86,500	143,750	57,250
International Clean Technology Fund	300,000	300,000	300,000	400,000	100,000
International Development Association	1,262,500	1,262,500	1,262,500	1,358,500	96,000
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	-	-	-	117,364	117,364
Inter-American Development Bank	-	-	-	102,018	102,018
Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	-
Inter-American Investment Corporation	4,670	4,670	4,670	20,429	15,759
Asian Development Fund	105,000	105,000	105,000	115,250	10,250
African Development Bank	-	-	-	32,418	32,418
African Development Fund	155,000	155,000	155,000	195,000	40,000
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	30,000	-
Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency	-	-	-	-	-
Asian Development Bank	-	-	-	106,586	106,586
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	-	-	-	308,000	308,000
Strategic Climate Fund	75,000	75,000	75,000	190,000	115,000
Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	-	-	-	174,500	174,500

Table 1: STATE OPERATIONS and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST
(\$000)

	FY 2010 Enacted ¹	FY 2010 Actual Total ²	FY 2011 CR ³	FY 2012 President's Request	Change from FY 2010 Enacted to FY 2012 Request
Export & Investment Assistance	(145,120)	(145,120)	(159,890)	(344,740)	(199,620)
Export-Import Bank	2,380	2,380	2,500	(212,900)	(215,280)
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)	(202,700)	(202,700)	(217,590)	(188,110)	14,590
Trade and Development Agency	55,200	55,200	55,200	56,270	1,070
Related International Affairs Accounts	83,977	83,977	83,977	89,124	5,147
International Trade Commission	81,860	81,860	81,860	87,000	5,140
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	2,117	2,117	2,117	2,124	7
Department of Agriculture	1,899,500	1,899,500	1,899,500	1,899,500	-
Food for Peace Act Title II	1,690,000	1,690,000	1,690,000	1,690,000	-
McGovern-Dole International Food for Education	209,500	209,500	209,500	209,500	-

Table 1: STATE OPERATIONS and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST
(\$000)

	FY 2010 Enacted ¹	FY 2010 Actual Total ²	FY 2011 CR ³	FY 2012 President's Request	Change from FY 2010 Enacted to FY 2012 Request
OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS (OCO) TOTAL - STATE OPERATIONS and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	5,084,922	4,665,468	1,760,454	8,702,787	3,617,865
STATE OPERATIONS - OCO	3,040,489	2,621,035	1,760,454	4,386,187	1,345,698
Administration of Foreign Affairs	3,040,489	2,621,035	1,760,454	4,386,187	1,345,698
State Programs	2,987,489	2,575,035	1,714,454	4,323,255	1,335,766
Diplomatic and Consular Programs	2,987,489	2,575,035	1,714,454	4,323,255	1,335,766
Ongoing Operations	2,801,263	2,388,809	1,530,266	4,076,401	1,275,138
Worldwide Security Protection	186,226	186,226	184,188	246,854	60,628
Other Administration of Foreign Affairs	53,000	46,000	46,000	62,932	9,932
Office of the Inspector General	53,000	46,000	46,000	62,932	9,932
FOREIGN OPERATIONS - OCO⁴	2,044,433	2,044,433	-	4,316,600	2,272,167
Bilateral Economic Assistance - OCO	1,342,433	1,342,433	-	1,216,600	(125,833)
Economic Support Fund (ESF)	1,342,433	1,342,433	-	1,216,600	(125,833)
International Security Assistance - OCO	702,000	702,000	-	3,100,000	2,398,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)	702,000	702,000	-	1,000,000	298,000
Foreign Military Financing (FMF)	-	-	-	1,000,000	1,000,000
Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund (PCCF)	-	-	-	1,100,000	1,100,000

Table 1: STATE OPERATIONS and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST
(\$000)

	FY 2010 Enacted ¹	FY 2010 Actual Total ²	FY 2011 CR ³	FY 2012 President's Request	Change from FY 2010 Enacted to FY 2012 Request
NON-WAR SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDING ADJUSTMENTS⁸					
STATE OPERATIONS & RELATED ACCOUNTS	248,500	3,000	-	-	(245,500)
Administration of Foreign Affairs	149,000	-	-	-	(149,000)
State Programs	70,000	-	-	-	(70,000)
Diplomatic and Consular Programs	70,000	-	-	-	(70,000)
Ongoing Operations	70,000	-	-	-	(70,000)
Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance	79,000	-	-	-	(79,000)
Ongoing Operations	79,000	-	-	-	(79,000)
International Organizations	96,500	-	-	-	(96,500)
Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA)	96,500	-	-	-	(96,500)
Broadcasting Board of Governors	3,000	3,000	-	-	(3,000)
International Broadcasting Operations	3,000	3,000	-	-	(3,000)
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE and Food For Peace (Title II)	2,338,260	2,338,260	-	-	(2,119,160)
U.S Agency for International Development	14,500	14,500	-	-	(14,500)
USAID Operating Expenses (OE)	10,000	10,000	-	-	(10,000)
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses	4,500	4,500	-	-	(4,500)
Bilateral Economic Assistance	1,582,000	1,582,000	-	-	(1,582,000)
Global Health and Child Survival (USAID and State)	45,000	45,000			(45,000)
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	[45,000]	[45,000]			[-45,000]
International Disaster Assistance (IDA)	460,000	460,000	-	-	(460,000)
Economic Support Fund (ESF) ⁷	912,000	912,000	-	-	(912,000)
Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA)	165,000	165,000	-	-	(165,000)
International Security Assistance	372,660	372,660	-	-	(372,660)
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)	322,660	322,660	-	-	(322,660)
Foreign Military Financing (FMF)	50,000	50,000	-	-	(50,000)

Table 1: STATE OPERATIONS and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST
(\$000)

	FY 2010 Enacted ¹	FY 2010 Actual Total ²	FY 2011 CR ³	FY 2012 President's Request	Change from FY 2010 Enacted to FY 2012 Request
Department of Treasury	7,100	7,100	-	-	(2,883,760)
Treasury Technical Assistance	7,100	7,100	-	-	(7,100)
International Financial Institutions (IFIs)	212,000	212,000	-	-	(2,664,660)
Inter-American Development Bank	204,000	204,000	-	-	(204,000)
International Fund for Agricultural Development	8,000	8,000	-	-	(8,000)
Department of Agriculture	150,000	150,000	-	-	(150,000)
Food for Peace Act Title II	150,000	150,000	-	-	(150,000)
Enduring State Operation & Foreign Assistance (including 300) - Non-War Supplemental	2,586,760	2,341,260	-	-	(2,364,660)

Footnotes

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total includes the allocations as of March 30, 2010, from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32) and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212). \$1.8 billion in forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32) was designated for FY 2010 and is included in the FY 2010 Enacted level. This forward funding includes D&CP Ongoing Operation: \$361 million; D&CP WSP: \$13.38 million; ESCM: \$90.9 million; GHCS: \$50 million; INCLE: \$94 million; FMF: \$1,225.5 million.

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total includes the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and excludes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

4/ Foreign Assistance levels have not yet been allocated at the program/country level under the annualized FY 2011 CR (P.L. 111-322).

5/ FY 2010 Actual reflects the Civilian Stabilization Operations rescission of \$40 million for State and \$30 million for USAID from unobligated balances provided by the FAA Air Transportation Modernization and Safety Improvement Act (P.L. 111-226).

6/ The FY 2010 Actual level reflects the transfer of \$3.6 million from International Organizations & Programs to Global Health and Child Survival-USAID.

7/ The FY 2010 Actual level reflects the transfer of \$6.2 million from Economic Support Fund to Foreign Military Financing.

8/ Non-War Supplemental Adjustments represent one-time emergency funding in the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

Table 2a: Country/Account Summary
FY 2010 Enduring Enacted

(\$ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	ESF	AECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
TOTAL	36,351,526	2,520,000	2,470,000	5,359,000	6,569,567	741,632	1,848,000	754,000	108,000	5,470,000	331,500	1,693,000	1,690,000	6,796,827
Africa	7,064,605	1,078,530	1,145,205	3,633,550	629,604	-	35,538	48,053	15,232	18,793	187,600	-	272,500	-
Angola	84,217	20,192	45,750	10,300	-	-	-	7,500	475	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	36,499	5,364	30,900	-	-	-	-	-	235	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	77,333	-	-	76,443	-	-	-	-	690	200	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	21,235	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	235	-	-	-	15,000	-
Burundi	40,459	12,124	12,060	-	-	-	-	-	275	-	-	-	16,000	-
Cameroon	4,379	1,344	1,500	1,250	-	-	-	-	285	-	-	-	-	-
Cape Verde	723	-	-	-	-	-	603	-	120	-	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	-	-	-	-	-
Chad	7,853	473	-	-	-	-	-	-	380	500	-	-	6,500	-
Comoros	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	133,637	-	-	133,305	-	-	-	300	32	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	183,085	-	65,700	19,635	59,100	-	1,700	1,000	500	1,450	18,000	-	16,000	-
Djibouti	9,418	6,542	396	150	-	-	-	-	330	2,000	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	533,225	80,803	87,200	323,679	-	-	-	-	700	843	-	-	40,000	-
Gabon	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	200	-	-	-	-
Ghana	139,872	72,122	59,100	7,000	-	-	500	-	800	350	-	-	-	-
Guinea	22,018	14,518	7,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	1,600	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	687,665	76,885	71,550	528,760	-	-	-	8,500	970	1,000	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	28,150	-	6,400	21,650	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	229,150	-	34,850	800	153,000	-	9,000	-	500	6,000	10,000	-	15,000	-
Madagascar	86,432	10,500	58,400	500	-	-	-	-	32	-	-	-	17,000	-
Malawi	145,944	27,596	63,600	36,448	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	18,000	-
Mali	117,871	55,891	49,950	1,500	-	-	-	-	330	200	-	-	10,000	-
Mauritania	6,312	1,199	-	-	-	-	-	-	113	-	-	-	5,000	-
Mauritius	300	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	386,915	38,107	64,175	261,953	-	-	300	2,000	380	-	-	-	20,000	-
Namibia	102,899	-	1,950	100,809	-	-	-	-	140	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	16,973	1,973	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	-
Nigeria	614,159	70,967	69,100	471,227	-	-	500	50	965	1,350	-	-	-	-
Republic of the Congo	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	208,172	45,900	37,500	124,072	-	-	-	-	500	200	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	106,338	55,153	48,350	1,535	-	-	-	-	1,000	300	-	-	-	-
Seychelles	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	31,150	-	-	500	18,000	-	250	-	400	-	-	-	12,000	-
Somalia	133,820	-	1,550	-	28,270	-	-	2,000	-	-	102,000	-	-	-

**Table 2a: Country/Account Summary
FY 2010 Enduring Enacted**

(\$ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
South Africa	577,560	13,941	14,500	545,969	-	-	-	1,500	850	800	-	-	-	-
Sudan	427,780	-	30,010	7,036	296,034	-	16,000	3,900	800	-	44,000	-	30,000	-
Swaziland	27,700	-	6,900	20,700	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	463,979	43,150	83,525	336,254	-	-	450	-	400	200	-	-	-	-
The Gambia	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	-
Togo	235	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	140	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	456,819	70,650	66,000	294,084	-	-	235	-	550	300	-	-	25,000	-
Zambia	392,995	46,054	50,900	283,661	-	-	-	-	380	-	-	-	12,000	-
Zimbabwe	89,030	-	24,500	24,330	40,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
African Union	1,500	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional	65,803	-	-	-	23,500	-	4,500	21,303	-	2,900	13,600	-	-	-
Africa Regional	159,979	130,205	19,774	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Africa Regional	20,500	20,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Africa Regional	56,378	46,793	9,585	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Africa Regional	28,127	26,127	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Africa Regional	97,242	83,212	14,030	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	776,004	240,824	128,520	106,968	178,900	-	18,575	31,187	8,930	62,100	-	-	-	-
Burma	38,600	-	2,100	-	36,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	72,615	19,000	31,500	3,000	15,000	-	-	3,015	100	1,000	-	-	-	-
China	27,200	12,000	4,000	3,000	7,400	-	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	220,670	73,500	36,950	5,250	65,000	-	11,570	6,650	1,750	20,000	-	-	-	-
Laos	7,613	513	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	5,000	100	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	2,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,350	950	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	560	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	13,250	7,500	-	-	-	-	-	250	1,000	4,500	-	-	-	-
North Korea	3,500	-	-	-	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	2,500	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	144,370	40,310	33,220	-	30,000	-	1,365	5,625	1,850	32,000	-	-	-	-
Samoa	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taiwan	575	-	-	-	-	-	-	575	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	16,841	6,151	1,000	500	2,500	-	1,740	1,850	1,500	1,600	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	26,830	20,200	2,000	-	3,000	-	800	-	330	500	-	-	-	-
Tonga	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	122,078	16,500	-	94,978	4,000	-	-	4,200	400	2,000	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific Regional	16,322	-	-	-	12,000	-	1,300	2,172	850	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	58,640	44,150	14,250	240	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	866,510	-	14,600	18,528	33,000	610,982	-	21,340	30,205	137,855	-	-	-	-

Table 2a: Country/Account Summary
FY 2010 Enduring Enacted

(\$ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
Albania	28,600	-	-	-	-	22,000	-	2,650	950	3,000	-	-	-	-
Armenia	45,600	-	400	-	-	41,000	-	750	450	3,000	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	28,115	-	1,250	-	-	22,000	-	965	900	3,000	-	-	-	-
Belarus	15,000	-	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	43,100	-	-	-	-	36,000	-	2,100	1,000	4,000	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	11,850	-	-	-	-	800	-	400	1,650	9,000	-	-	-	-
Croatia	3,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	450	800	2,500	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	11,000	-	-	-	11,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	7,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,900	6,000	-	-	-	-
Estonia	3,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,100	2,500	-	-	-	-
Georgia	78,950	-	-	850	-	59,000	-	1,300	1,800	16,000	-	-	-	-
Greece	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	99,270	-	-	-	-	95,000	-	1,070	700	2,500	-	-	-	-
Latvia	3,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,100	2,500	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	3,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,100	2,700	-	-	-	-
Macedonia	27,970	-	-	-	-	22,000	-	1,020	950	4,000	-	-	-	-
Malta	1,005	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	150	455	-	-	-	-
Moldova	20,700	-	-	-	-	19,000	-	290	660	750	-	-	-	-
Montenegro	10,600	-	-	-	-	8,500	-	500	400	1,200	-	-	-	-
Poland	49,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,200	47,000	-	-	-	-
Portugal	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	14,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,700	13,000	-	-	-	-
Russia	71,595	-	8,500	3,000	-	59,000	-	1,000	95	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	51,900	-	-	-	-	49,000	-	1,000	900	1,000	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	2,150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	900	1,250	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	700	500	-	-	-	-
Turkey	7,995	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,995	5,000	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	123,078	-	4,000	14,678	-	89,000	-	2,500	1,900	11,000	-	-	-	-
Eurasia Regional	44,741	-	450	-	3,000	39,341	-	1,950	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe Regional	36,341	-	-	-	2,000	34,341	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Fund for Ireland	17,000	-	-	-	17,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	6,497,111	64,935	8,000	-	1,625,900	-	126,250	84,935	18,593	4,542,498	26,000	-	-	-
Algeria	2,610	710	-	-	-	-	-	950	950	-	-	-	-	-
Bahrain	20,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,100	700	19,000	-	-	-	-
Egypt	1,555,700	-	-	-	250,000	-	1,000	2,800	1,900	1,300,000	-	-	-	-
Iraq	414,800	-	-	-	382,500	-	-	30,300	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	2,775,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,775,000	-	-	-	-
Jordan	692,950	-	-	-	363,000	-	1,500	24,650	3,800	300,000	-	-	-	-
Kuwait	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-

Table 2a: Country/Account Summary
FY 2010 Enduring Enacted

(\$ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
Lebanon	238,300	-	-	-	109,000	-	20,000	6,800	2,500	100,000	-	-	-	-
Libya	780	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	330	150	-	-	-	-
Morocco	35,296	19,546	-	-	3,000	-	750	1,200	1,800	9,000	-	-	-	-
Oman	12,028	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,655	1,525	8,848	-	-	-	-
Qatar	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	208	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	8	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	22,150	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	200	1,950	18,000	-	-	-	-
United Arab Emirates	240	-	-	-	-	-	-	230	10	-	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	495,900	-	-	-	393,400	-	100,000	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	67,250	35,000	8,000	-	5,000	-	1,000	4,650	1,100	12,500	-	-	-	-
Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	65,000	-	-	-	65,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)	26,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,000	-	-	-
Near East Regional	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East Regional Democracy	40,000	-	-	-	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	13,600	-	-	-	6,000	-	2,000	5,600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Regional (OMEP)	10,679	9,679	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	5,119,693	112,788	285,799	24,164	3,329,567	130,650	763,050	97,395	13,480	301,300	-	-	61,500	-
Afghanistan	2,759,649	-	91,827	500	2,003,567	-	589,000	57,755	1,500	-	-	-	15,500	-
Bangladesh	168,521	66,271	53,200	-	-	-	350	4,200	1,000	1,500	-	-	42,000	-
India	126,850	31,250	78,200	9,000	-	-	-	3,200	1,200	-	-	-	4,000	-
Kazakhstan	18,885	-	2,200	600	-	10,400	-	1,900	785	3,000	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	53,765	-	1,200	475	-	46,000	-	1,590	1,000	3,500	-	-	-	-
Maldives	1,195	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	195	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	58,300	-	25,000	-	27,000	-	3,700	900	900	800	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	1,806,872	-	29,722	-	1,292,000	-	170,000	22,150	5,000	288,000	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	12,100	9,900	-	-	-	-	-	450	750	1,000	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	48,299	-	1,450	524	-	42,500	-	1,725	600	1,500	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	16,600	-	600	75	-	12,500	-	1,075	350	2,000	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	12,040	-	2,400	590	-	8,250	-	600	200	-	-	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	23,400	-	-	12,400	-	11,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia Regional	8,850	-	-	-	7,000	-	-	1,850	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Asia Regional	4,367	4,367	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	2,352,687	414,553	130,589	172,561	485,540	-	701,364	18,135	16,455	352,990	-	-	60,500	-
Argentina	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	300	300	900	-	-	-	-	-
Belize	220	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivia	72,538	35,248	16,910	-	-	-	20,000	-	380	-	-	-	-	-

Table 2a: Country/Account Summary
FY 2010 Enduring Enacted

(\$ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
Brazil	25,099	16,789	5,000	1,300	-	-	1,000	400	610	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	1,950	-	-	-	-	-	-	450	900	600	-	-	-	-
Colombia	507,135	-	-	-	201,790	-	243,900	4,750	1,695	55,000	-	-	-	-
Costa Rica	380	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	380	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba	20,000	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	49,200	24,600	9,050	9,250	-	-	4,450	-	850	1,000	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	30,163	24,783	-	-	-	-	4,500	-	380	500	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	31,164	23,904	5,490	20	-	-	-	-	1,750	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	86,626	38,726	14,600	-	-	-	7,500	-	800	-	-	-	25,000	-
Guyana	22,034	4,809	-	16,525	-	-	-	-	300	400	-	-	-	-
Haiti	363,217	-	22,800	121,240	160,750	-	21,107	-	220	1,600	-	-	35,500	-
Honduras	50,191	37,491	11,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	700	-	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	10,509	7,559	1,200	300	-	-	-	-	750	700	-	-	-	-
Mexico	582,658	10,000	3,458	-	15,000	-	284,000	3,900	1,050	265,250	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	35,041	27,344	5,900	897	-	-	-	-	900	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	7,320	6,420	-	-	-	-	-	150	750	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	11,787	8,287	2,100	-	-	-	500	-	400	500	-	-	-	-
Peru	119,764	63,334	11,240	50	-	-	40,000	2,000	650	2,490	-	-	-	-
Suriname	660	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	260	400	-	-	-	-
The Bahamas	350	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	150	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	570	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	170	400	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	1,150	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	450	500	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	6,000	-	-	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	38,078	14,818	5,750	14,700	-	-	-	-	810	2,000	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere Regional	183,592	-	-	-	82,000	-	74,107	5,985	-	21,500	-	-	-	-
Central America Regional	29,348	17,786	5,391	6,171	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latin America and Caribbean Regional	57,959	51,471	5,400	1,088	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South America Regional	6,484	1,184	5,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	58,506	52,356	5,500	650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bureau for Food Security	19,810	19,810	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)	2,456,438	110,438	13,000	-	37,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,295,500	1,000,000
Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (DRL)	70,500	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70,000
Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	280,334	280,334	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons (G/TIP)	21,262	-	-	-	12,000	-	9,262	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health	316,742	-	316,742	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Partnerships	422,045	-	422,045	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Table 2a: Country/Account Summary
FY 2010 Enduring Enacted**

(\$ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL)	193,961	-	-	-	-	-	193,961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Organizations	394,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	394,000
International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	262,485	-	-	-	-	-	-	262,485	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral Food Security Programs	66,600	66,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of Development Partners (ODP)	56,637	56,637	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES)	178,800	-	-	-	178,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Political-Military Affairs (PM)	242,764	-	-	-	-	-	-	65,295	5,105	54,464	117,900	-	-	-
Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM)	1,738,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,693,000	-	45,000
Reserve	77,651	19,395	-	-	58,256	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism (S/CT)	125,175	-	-	-	-	-	-	125,175	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator (S/GAC)	1,402,579	-	-	1,402,579	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Administrative Expenses	1,662,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,662,300
Civilian Stabilization Initiative	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
USAID Capital Investment Fund	185,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	185,000
USAID Development Credit Authority Admin	8,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,600
USAID Inspector General Operating Expense	49,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49,900
USAID Operating Expense	1,388,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,388,800
USAID Program Management Initiatives	2,800	2,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Independent Agencies	1,581,857	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,581,857
Peace Corps	400,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400,000
Millennium Challenge Corporation	1,105,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,105,000
Inter-American Foundation	23,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,000
African Development Foundation	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
Treasury Technical Assistance	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000
Debt Restructuring	60,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,000
Export-Import Bank	2,380	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,380

**Table 2a: Country/Account Summary
FY 2010 Enduring Enacted**

(\$ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
Overseas Privat Investment Corporation (OPIC)	-202,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-202,700
Trade and Development Agency	55,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,200
International Trade Commission	81,860	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81,860
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	2,117	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,117
International Financial Institutions (IFIs)	2,043,670	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,043,670
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	86,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86,500
International Clean Technology Fund	300,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300,000
International Development Association	1,262,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,262,500
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inter-American Development Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000
Inter-American Investment Corporation	4,670	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,670
Asian Development Fund	105,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	105,000
African Development Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
African Development Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	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
Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian Development Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Strategic Climate Fund	75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75,000
Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: FY 2010 Enacted levels includes the allocations as of March 30, 2010, from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32) and war supplemental funds from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212). \$1.8 billion in forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32) was designated for FY 2010 and is included in the FY 2010 Enacted level. This forward funding includes GHCS: \$50 million; INCLE: \$94 million; FMF: \$1,225.5 million.

*Other includes TI, IDA, USAID Operating Expenses (OE), USAID Capital Investment Fund (CIF), USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses, DCA Administrative Expenses, ERMA, Democracy Fund, Complex Crises Fund, International Organizations & Programs, Independent Agencies and International Financial Institutions (IFIs).

Table 2b: Country/Account Summary
FY 2010 Enduring Actual

(\$ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHCS-USAID	GHCS-STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
TOTAL	36,321,526	2,520,000	2,473,600	5,359,000	6,563,398	741,632	1,848,000	754,000	108,000	5,476,169	331,500	1,693,000	1,690,000	6,763,227
Africa	8,096,776	1,075,632	1,145,205	3,516,103	633,104	-	35,538	47,894	15,130	17,950	187,600	-	1,422,620	-
Angola	84,115	20,192	45,750	10,300	-	-	-	7,500	373	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	36,580	5,364	30,900	-	-	-	-	-	316	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	77,331	-	-	76,443	-	-	-	-	688	200	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	21,737	1,375	6,000	-	-	-	-	1,143	261	-	-	-	12,958	-
Burundi	35,618	12,124	12,060	-	-	-	-	-	345	-	-	-	11,089	-
Cameroon	9,261	1,344	1,500	1,250	-	-	-	-	267	350	-	-	4,550	-
Cape Verde	727	-	-	-	-	-	603	-	124	-	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	6,013	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	5,953	-
Chad	106,384	473	-	-	-	-	-	1,143	375	500	-	-	103,893	-
Comoros	661	-	-	-	550	-	-	-	111	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	103,605	-	-	103,305	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	267,699	-	65,700	19,635	62,600	-	1,700	841	500	1,450	14,000	-	101,273	-
Djibouti	13,566	6,542	396	150	-	-	-	1,970	379	2,000	-	-	2,129	-
Ethiopia	909,419	82,177	87,200	286,699	-	-	-	2,225	336	-	-	-	450,782	-
Gabon	720	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	520	-	-	-	-
Ghana	141,441	73,497	59,100	7,000	-	-	500	-	794	550	-	-	-	-
Guinea	23,618	14,518	7,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,600	-	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	797,889	79,395	71,550	528,760	4,000	-	-	9,750	959	1,500	-	-	101,975	-
Lesotho	28,227	-	6,400	21,650	-	-	-	-	177	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	230,513	1,375	34,850	800	153,000	-	9,000	-	488	6,000	10,000	-	15,000	-
Madagascar	91,023	10,500	58,400	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,623	-
Malawi	148,199	29,851	63,600	36,448	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	18,000	-
Mali	120,336	55,891	49,950	1,500	1,000	-	-	1,143	411	200	-	-	10,241	-
Mauritania	7,902	1,199	-	-	-	-	-	1,556	147	-	-	-	5,000	-
Mauritius	600	150	-	-	-	-	-	300	150	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	386,335	38,107	64,175	261,953	-	-	300	2,000	385	-	-	-	19,415	-
Namibia	102,899	-	1,950	100,809	-	-	-	-	140	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	66,551	1,973	-	-	-	-	-	842	-	-	-	-	63,736	-
Nigeria	616,180	70,967	69,100	471,227	-	-	500	1,520	1,016	1,850	-	-	-	-
Republic of the Congo	4,926	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	132	-	-	-	4,794	-
Rwanda	212,351	45,900	37,500	124,072	-	-	-	-	512	200	-	-	4,167	-
Sao Tome and Principe	501	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	171	330	-	-	-	-
Senegal	109,480	56,528	48,350	1,768	400	-	-	1,143	991	300	-	-	-	-
Seychelles	118	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	118	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	31,353	-	-	500	18,000	-	250	-	403	200	-	-	12,000	-
Somalia	152,176	-	1,550	-	31,270	-	-	2,353	-	-	102,000	-	15,003	-
South Africa	579,930	16,316	14,500	545,969	-	-	-	1,500	845	800	-	-	-	-
Sudan	705,021	1,300	30,010	7,036	296,034	-	16,000	3,900	793	-	44,000	-	305,948	-
Swaziland	27,767	-	6,900	20,700	-	-	-	-	167	-	-	-	-	-

Table 2b: Country/Account Summary
FY 2010 Enduring Actual

(\$ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHCS-USAID	GHCS-STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
Tanzania	467,739	38,252	83,525	336,254	-	-	450	2,110	397	700	-	-	6,051	-
The Gambia	118	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	118	-	-	-	-	-
Togo	319	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	224	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	458,100	72,025	66,000	271,584	-	-	235	1,030	591	300	6,000	-	40,335	-
Zambia	358,235	46,054	50,900	253,661	-	-	-	-	366	-	-	-	7,254	-
Zimbabwe	168,481	-	24,500	24,330	40,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79,451	-
African Union	3,000	1,500	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional	40,675	-	-	-	22,550	-	4,500	3,625	-	-	10,000	-	-	-
Africa Regional	129,190	108,916	19,774	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Africa Regional	20,500	20,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Africa Regional	58,428	48,093	9,585	-	750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Africa Regional	30,727	26,927	2,000	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Africa Regional	100,992	86,212	14,030	-	750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	793,553	240,824	128,520	106,968	178,900	-	18,575	32,687	8,878	59,100	-	-	19,101	-
Burma	38,600	-	2,100	-	36,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	72,614	19,000	31,500	3,000	15,000	-	-	3,015	99	1,000	-	-	-	-
China	27,200	12,000	4,000	3,000	7,400	-	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	220,789	73,500	36,950	5,250	65,000	-	11,570	6,700	1,819	20,000	-	-	-	-
Laos	10,927	513	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	5,000	71	-	-	-	3,343	-
Malaysia	2,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,300	950	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	534	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	13,256	7,500	-	-	-	-	-	250	1,006	4,500	-	-	-	-
North Korea	3,500	-	-	-	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	2,500	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	157,178	40,310	33,220	-	30,000	-	1,365	5,675	1,850	29,000	-	-	15,758	-
Samoa	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taiwan	575	-	-	-	-	-	-	575	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	18,362	6,151	1,000	500	2,500	-	1,740	3,300	1,571	1,600	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	26,803	20,200	2,000	-	3,000	-	800	-	303	500	-	-	-	-
Tonga	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	122,078	16,500	-	94,978	4,000	-	-	4,200	400	2,000	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific Regional	16,211	-	-	-	12,000	-	1,300	2,172	739	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	58,640	44,150	14,250	240	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	861,296	-	14,600	13,378	33,000	610,882	-	21,049	30,532	137,855	-	-	-	-
Albania	29,521	-	-	-	-	22,000	-	3,559	962	3,000	-	-	-	-
Armenia	45,599	-	400	-	-	41,000	-	750	449	3,000	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	28,101	-	1,250	-	-	22,000	-	965	886	3,000	-	-	-	-
Belarus	15,000	-	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	42,840	-	-	-	-	36,000	-	1,850	990	4,000	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	11,519	-	-	-	-	800	-	-	1,719	9,000	-	-	-	-

**Table 2b: Country/Account Summary
FY 2010 Enduring Actual**

(\$ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHCS-USAID	GHCS-STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
Croatia	3,814	-	-	-	-	-	-	450	864	2,500	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	11,000	-	-	-	11,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	7,892	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,892	6,000	-	-	-	-
Estonia	3,656	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,156	2,500	-	-	-	-
Georgia	78,956	-	-	850	-	59,000	-	1,300	1,806	16,000	-	-	-	-
Greece	105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	105	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	2,060	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,060	1,000	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	99,270	-	-	-	-	95,000	-	1,070	700	2,500	-	-	-	-
Latvia	3,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,100	2,500	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	3,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,100	2,700	-	-	-	-
Macedonia	27,975	-	-	-	-	22,000	-	1,020	955	4,000	-	-	-	-
Malta	1,004	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	149	455	-	-	-	-
Moldova	21,421	-	-	-	-	19,650	-	290	731	750	-	-	-	-
Montenegro	10,648	-	-	-	-	8,500	-	550	398	1,200	-	-	-	-
Poland	49,198	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,198	47,000	-	-	-	-
Portugal	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	14,760	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,760	13,000	-	-	-	-
Russia	71,500	-	8,500	3,000	-	59,000	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	51,553	-	-	-	-	49,000	-	650	903	1,000	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	2,214	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	964	1,250	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	1,194	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	694	500	-	-	-	-
Turkey	8,187	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,195	4,992	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	117,932	-	4,000	9,528	-	89,000	-	2,500	1,904	11,000	-	-	-	-
Eurasia Regional	43,541	-	450	-	3,000	38,591	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe Regional	36,341	-	-	-	2,000	34,341	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Fund for Ireland	17,000	-	-	-	17,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	6,516,401	64,935	8,000	-	1,625,900	-	126,250	85,385	18,520	4,542,498	26,000	-	18,913	-
Algeria	8,648	710	-	-	-	-	-	775	950	-	-	-	6,213	-
Bahrain	20,471	-	-	-	-	-	-	800	671	19,000	-	-	-	-
Egypt	1,555,700	-	-	-	250,000	-	1,000	2,800	1,900	1,300,000	-	-	-	-
Iraq	414,789	-	-	-	382,500	-	-	30,300	1,989	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	2,775,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,775,000	-	-	-	-
Jordan	692,997	-	-	-	363,000	-	1,500	24,725	3,772	300,000	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	238,300	-	-	-	109,000	-	20,000	6,800	2,500	100,000	-	-	-	-
Libya	769	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	319	150	-	-	-	-
Morocco	35,285	19,546	-	-	3,000	-	750	1,200	1,789	9,000	-	-	-	-
Oman	12,028	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,655	1,525	8,848	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	207	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	7	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	21,945	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	1,945	18,000	-	-	-	-
United Arab Emirates	230	-	-	-	-	-	-	230	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	495,900	-	-	-	393,400	-	100,000	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	80,328	35,000	8,000	-	5,000	-	1,000	4,975	1,153	12,500	-	-	12,700	-

**Table 2b: Country/Account Summary
FY 2010 Enduring Actual**

(\$ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHCS-USAID	GHCS-STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	65,000	-	-	-	65,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)	26,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,000	-	-	-
Near East Regional	2,325	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,325	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East Regional Democracy	40,000	-	-	-	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	13,800	-	-	-	6,000	-	2,000	5,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Regional (OMEP)	10,679	9,679	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	5,300,513	112,788	285,799	24,164	3,329,567	130,750	763,050	97,195	13,404	311,312	-	-	232,484	-
Afghanistan	2,802,435	-	91,827	500	2,003,567	-	589,000	57,655	1,756	-	-	-	58,130	-
Bangladesh	167,905	66,271	53,200	-	-	-	350	3,575	1,009	1,500	-	-	42,000	-
India	126,653	31,250	78,200	9,000	-	-	-	3,200	1,269	-	-	-	3,734	-
Kazakhstan	22,722	-	2,200	600	-	10,400	-	1,900	779	6,843	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	53,608	-	1,200	475	-	46,000	-	1,590	843	3,500	-	-	-	-
Maldives	1,203	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	203	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	62,226	-	25,000	-	27,000	-	3,700	700	896	800	-	-	4,130	-
Pakistan	1,911,617	-	29,722	-	1,292,000	-	170,000	23,875	5,000	294,169	-	-	96,851	-
Sri Lanka	29,903	9,900	-	-	-	-	-	450	731	1,000	-	-	17,822	-
Tajikistan	57,972	-	1,450	524	-	42,500	-	1,725	456	1,500	-	-	9,817	-
Turkmenistan	16,512	-	600	75	-	12,500	-	1,075	262	2,000	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	12,040	-	2,400	590	-	8,250	-	600	200	-	-	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	23,500	-	-	12,400	-	11,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia Regional	7,850	-	-	-	7,000	-	-	850	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Asia Regional	4,367	4,367	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	2,525,929	420,451	130,589	172,411	485,540	-	701,364	16,835	16,315	352,990	-	-	229,434	-
Argentina	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	300	300	900	-	-	-	-	-
Belize	278	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	258	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivia	72,524	35,248	16,910	-	-	-	20,000	-	366	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	25,099	16,789	5,000	1,300	-	-	1,000	400	610	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	1,949	-	-	-	-	-	-	450	899	600	-	-	-	-
Colombia	516,192	-	-	-	201,790	-	243,900	4,750	1,694	55,000	-	-	9,058	-
Costa Rica	366	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	366	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba	20,000	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	49,194	24,600	9,050	9,250	-	-	4,450	-	844	1,000	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	30,972	24,783	-	-	-	-	4,500	-	375	500	-	-	814	-
El Salvador	31,122	23,904	5,490	20	-	-	-	-	1,708	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	104,036	38,726	14,600	-	-	-	7,500	-	797	-	-	-	42,413	-
Guyana	22,034	4,809	-	16,525	-	-	-	-	300	400	-	-	-	-
Haiti	504,738	-	22,800	121,240	160,750	-	21,107	-	92	1,600	-	-	177,149	-
Honduras	50,268	37,491	11,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	777	-	-	-	-	-

**Table 2b: Country/Account Summary
FY 2010 Enduring Actual**

(\$ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHCS-USAID	GHCS-STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
Jamaica	10,511	7,559	1,200	300	-	-	-	-	752	700	-	-	-	-
Mexico	582,597	10,000	3,458	-	15,000	-	284,000	3,900	989	265,250	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	35,035	27,344	5,900	897	-	-	-	-	894	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	7,320	6,420	-	-	-	-	-	150	750	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	11,781	8,287	2,100	-	-	-	500	-	394	500	-	-	-	-
Peru	119,741	63,334	11,240	50	-	-	40,000	2,000	627	2,490	-	-	-	-
Suriname	650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	400	-	-	-	-
The Bahamas	350	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	150	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	567	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	167	400	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	1,223	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	523	500	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	6,000	-	-	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	37,901	14,818	5,750	14,550	-	-	-	-	783	2,000	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere Regional	182,292	-	-	-	82,000	-	74,107	4,685	-	21,500	-	-	-	-
Central America Regional	29,348	17,786	5,391	6,171	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latin America and Caribbean Regional	63,857	57,369	5,400	1,088	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South America Regional	6,484	1,184	5,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	58,506	52,356	5,500	650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bureau for Food Security	19,810	19,810	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)	915,886	110,438	13,000	-	37,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-245,052	1,000,000
Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (DRL)	70,500	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70,000
Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	292,834	280,334	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,500	-
Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons (G/TIP)	21,262	-	-	-	12,000	-	9,262	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health	320,342	-	320,342	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Partnerships	372,045	-	422,045	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL)	193,961	-	-	-	-	-	193,961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Organizations	390,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	390,400
International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	262,485	-	-	-	-	-	-	262,485	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral Food Security Programs	66,600	66,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of Development Partners (ODP)	57,637	57,637	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES)	178,800	-	-	-	178,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Political-Military Affairs (PM)	242,880	-	-	-	-	-	-	65,295	5,221	54,464	117,900	-	-	-
Policy, Planning and Learning	4,900	4,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM)	1,738,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,693,000	-	45,000
Unallocated	59,082	10,495	-	-	48,587	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism (S/CT)	125,175	-	-	-	-	-	-	125,175	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Table 2b: Country/Account Summary
FY 2010 Enduring Actual**

(\$ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHCS-USAID	GHCS-STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator (S/GAC)	1,525,326	-	-	1,525,326	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Administrative Expenses	1,632,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,632,300
USAID Capital Investment Fund	185,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	185,000
USAID Development Credit Authority Admin	8,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,600
USAID Inspector General Operating Expense	49,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49,900
USAID Operating Expense	1,388,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,388,800
USAID Program Management Initiatives	2,800	2,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Independent Agencies	1,581,857	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,581,857
Peace Corps	400,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400,000
Millennium Challenge Corporation	1,105,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,105,000
Inter-American Foundation	23,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,000
African Development Foundation	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
Treasury Technical Assistance	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000
Debt Restructuring	60,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,000
Export-Import Bank	2,380	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,380
Overseas Privat Investment Corporation (OPIC)	-202,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-202,700
Trade and Development Agency	55,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,200
International Trade Commission	81,860	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81,860
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	2,117	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,117
International Financial Institutions (IFIs)	2,043,670	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,043,670
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	86,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86,500
International Clean Technology Fund	300,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300,000
International Development Association	1,262,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,262,500
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inter-American Development Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000
Inter-American Investment Corporation	4,670	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,670
Asian Development Fund	105,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	105,000
African Development Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
African Development Fund	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
Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Table 2b: Country/Account Summary
FY 2010 Enduring Actual**

(\$ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHCS-USAID	GHCS-STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
Asian Development Bank	-													-
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	-													-
Strategic Climate Fund	75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75,000
Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: FY 2010 Actual levels includes the allocations as of September 30, 2010, from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32) and war supplemental funds from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212). \$1.8 billion in forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32) was designated for FY 2010 and is included in the FY 2010 Enacted level. This forward funding includes GHCS: \$50 million; INCLE: \$94 million; FMF: \$1,225.5 million.

*Other includes TI, IDA, USAID Operating Expenses (OE), USAID Capital Investment Fund (CIF), USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses, DCA Administrative Expenses, ERMA, Democracy Fund, Complex Crises Fund, International Organizations & Programs, Independent Agencies and International Financial Institutions (IFIs).

**Table 3: Country/Account Summary
FY 2012 Enduring Request**

(\$ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHCS-USAID	GHCS-STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
TOTAL	37,595,722	2,918,002	3,073,600	5,641,900	5,968,663	626,718	1,511,838	708,540	109,954	5,550,463	292,000	1,613,100	1,690,000	7,890,944
Africa	7,797,264	1,166,336	1,605,581	3,774,390	618,549	-	91,715	43,250	15,500	18,793	154,150	-	309,000	-
Angola	72,858	11,724	42,575	10,609	-	-	-	7,500	450	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	29,100	-	28,850	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	71,890	-	-	71,000	-	-	-	-	690	200	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	21,250	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	15,000	-
Burundi	37,621	4,736	11,560	5,000	-	-	-	-	325	-	-	-	16,000	-
Cameroon	13,035	-	1,500	11,250	-	-	-	-	285	-	-	-	-	-
Cape Verde	135	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	135	-	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	-	-	-	-	-
Chad	6,580	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	380	200	-	-	6,000	-
Comoros	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	142,480	-	-	142,455	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	261,893	-	95,550	49,635	59,908	-	6,000	1,000	500	300	19,000	-	30,000	-
Djibouti	7,350	2,450	-	1,800	-	-	750	-	350	2,000	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	608,301	84,724	132,450	314,089	-	-	500	-	695	843	-	-	75,000	-
Gabon	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	200	-	-	-	-
Ghana	204,543	111,623	82,400	9,270	-	-	-	-	825	425	-	-	-	-
Guinea	13,600	6,000	7,500	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	751,414	89,691	103,000	544,623	-	-	2,000	8,900	1,000	2,200	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	28,800	-	6,400	22,300	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	211,401	-	39,500	2,800	124,276	-	17,000	-	525	7,300	5,000	-	15,000	-
Madagascar	78,800	-	61,300	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,000	-
Malawi	201,630	45,989	89,500	47,841	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	18,000	-
Mali	171,772	79,722	74,000	7,500	-	-	-	-	350	200	-	-	10,000	-
Mauritania	5,680	-	-	-	-	-	330	-	150	200	-	-	5,000	-
Mauritius	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	424,571	43,460	88,300	269,811	-	-	600	2,000	400	-	-	-	20,000	-
Namibia	99,650	-	-	99,500	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	15,025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	15,000	-
Nigeria	660,453	70,276	117,000	471,227	-	-	-	-	950	1,000	-	-	-	-
Republic of the Congo	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	241,383	65,983	54,700	120,000	-	-	-	-	500	200	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	119,860	56,250	60,800	1,535	-	-	-	-	950	325	-	-	-	-
Seychelles	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	22,724	-	-	500	9,824	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	12,000	-
Somalia	82,371	-	1,550	-	25,821	-	2,000	2,000	-	-	51,000	-	-	-
South Africa	561,936	29,842	16,500	509,969	-	-	3,000	1,050	875	700	-	-	-	-
Sudan	518,257	-	38,510	12,397	335,650	-	37,000	3,900	800	-	60,000	-	30,000	-

**Table 3: Country/Account Summary
FY 2012 Enduring Request**

(\$ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHCS-USAID	GHCS-STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
Swaziland	45,831	-	6,900	38,831	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	571,892	100,000	124,000	346,342	-	-	950	-	400	200	-	-	-	-
The Gambia	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	-
Togo	140	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	140	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	527,774	77,933	99,500	322,906	-	-	1,535	-	600	300	-	-	25,000	-
Zambia	400,770	46,050	61,300	292,170	-	-	900	-	350	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	109,975	-	26,500	44,330	39,120	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-
African Union	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
StateAfrica Regional	80,150	-	-	-	22,950	-	19,150	16,900	-	2,000	19,150	-	-	-
Africa Regional	163,433	60,023	103,410	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Africa Regional	23,210	23,210	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Africa Regional	62,963	52,913	9,250	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Africa Regional	33,070	27,670	2,000	3,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Africa Regional	89,343	76,067	13,276	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	818,883	380,642	171,450	102,216	57,710	-	21,090	34,415	9,185	42,175	-	-	-	-
Burma	37,200	-	2,100	-	35,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	87,760	37,300	36,500	3,090	5,000	-	670	4,140	260	800	-	-	-	-
China	12,850	-	4,000	3,000	5,000	-	850	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	253,175	138,147	69,350	5,408	-	-	11,570	6,900	1,800	20,000	-	-	-	-
Laos	9,208	1,508	1,000	-	-	-	1,500	5,000	200	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	2,450	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	950	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	1,560	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	10,550	6,300	-	-	-	-	-	250	1,000	3,000	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	7,500	-	2,500	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	163,680	99,355	35,500	-	-	-	2,450	9,525	1,850	15,000	-	-	-	-
Samoa	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taiwan	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	13,151	6,151	1,000	500	-	-	1,740	1,300	1,400	1,060	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	18,188	13,228	4,000	-	-	-	660	-	300	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	125,346	32,653	-	84,978	-	-	550	4,200	650	2,315	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific Regional	15,485	-	-	-	12,610	-	1,100	1,100	675	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	58,740	43,000	15,500	240	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	744,795	-	14,450	32,228	6,000	513,907	500	24,210	30,100	123,400	-	-	-	-
Albania	22,650	-	-	-	-	16,000	-	2,650	1,000	3,000	-	-	-	-
Armenia	44,300	-	-	-	-	40,000	-	850	450	3,000	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	21,365	-	-	-	-	16,600	-	865	900	3,000	-	-	-	-
Belarus	11,000	-	-	-	-	11,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	50,250	-	-	-	-	39,000	-	5,250	1,000	5,000	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	10,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,700	9,000	-	-	-	-

**Table 3: Country/Account Summary
FY 2012 Enduring Request**

(\$ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHCS-USAID	GHCS-STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
Croatia	4,850	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,450	900	2,500	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	3,500	-	-	-	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	6,000	-	-	-	-
Estonia	3,650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,150	2,500	-	-	-	-
Georgia	87,607	-	-	850	-	66,732	-	2,025	2,000	16,000	-	-	-	-
Greece	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	67,450	-	-	-	-	63,000	-	750	700	3,000	-	-	-	-
Latvia	3,650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,150	2,500	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	3,850	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,150	2,700	-	-	-	-
Macedonia	19,520	-	-	-	-	14,000	-	520	1,000	4,000	-	-	-	-
Malta	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-
Moldova	23,400	-	-	-	-	21,000	-	400	750	1,250	-	-	-	-
Montenegro	6,340	-	-	-	-	3,140	-	1,500	500	1,200	-	-	-	-
Poland	37,200	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	2,200	32,000	-	-	-	-
Portugal	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	14,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,800	13,000	-	-	-	-
Russia	64,635	-	9,500	2,000	-	52,335	-	800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	39,050	-	-	-	-	33,500	-	2,650	900	2,000	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	2,150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	900	1,250	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	700	500	-	-	-	-
Turkey	5,600	-	-	-	-	-	500	1,100	4,000	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	126,378	-	4,500	29,378	-	79,100	-	2,500	1,900	9,000	-	-	-	-
Eurasia Regional	30,600	-	450	-	-	29,500	-	650	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe Regional	26,250	-	-	-	-	26,000	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Fund for Ireland	2,500	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	6,769,554	29,954	21,000	-	1,593,160	-	154,620	67,895	18,275	4,858,650	26,000	-	-	-
Algeria	2,870	-	-	-	-	-	870	700	1,300	-	-	-	-	-
Bahrain	26,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	700	25,000	-	-	-	-
Egypt	1,557,250	-	-	-	250,000	-	250	5,600	1,400	1,300,000	-	-	-	-
Iraq	360,145	-	-	-	325,700	-	-	32,445	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	3,075,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,075,000	-	-	-	-
Jordan	675,700	-	-	-	360,000	-	500	11,500	3,700	300,000	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	232,300	-	-	-	100,000	-	25,000	4,800	2,500	100,000	-	-	-	-
Libya	1,650	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,050	350	250	-	-	-	-
Morocco	43,654	26,454	-	-	-	-	3,000	3,300	1,900	9,000	-	-	-	-
Oman	12,650	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	1,650	9,500	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	6,575	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,675	4,900	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	513,400	-	-	-	400,400	-	113,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	120,160	-	21,000	-	47,560	-	11,000	4,500	1,100	35,000	-	-	-	-
Near East Regional	142,000	3,500	-	-	109,500	-	1,000	2,000	-	-	26,000	-	-	-

**Table 3: Country/Account Summary
FY 2012 Enduring Request**

(\$ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHCS-USAID	GHCS-STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
South and Central Asia	4,561,674	180,446	256,200	35,754	2,980,089	112,811	455,150	109,959	14,725	359,040	-	-	57,500	-
Afghanistan	1,996,780	-	500	500	1,587,630	-	324,000	66,250	2,400	-	-	-	15,500	-
Bangladesh	266,118	119,902	97,200	-	-	-	850	3,666	1,000	1,500	-	-	42,000	-
India	142,600	31,000	96,000	9,000	-	-	-	5,200	1,400	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	21,385	-	2,200	600	-	14,100	-	1,700	785	2,000	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	46,625	-	1,200	475	-	40,800	-	1,250	1,000	1,900	-	-	-	-
Maldives	3,695	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	195	500	-	-	-	-
Nepal	93,889	6,000	51,500	-	29,835	-	3,700	914	1,000	940	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	1,865,029	-	2,000	-	1,359,600	-	125,000	23,429	5,000	350,000	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	22,239	15,994	-	-	-	-	1,600	3,450	695	500	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	45,025	-	2,700	524	-	38,751	-	1,650	600	800	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	10,275	-	200	75	-	8,000	-	850	350	800	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	11,830	-	2,700	590	-	7,540	-	600	300	100	-	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	27,610	-	-	23,990	-	3,620	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia Regional	4,024	-	-	-	3,024	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Asia Regional	4,550	4,550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	1,983,037	415,176	131,021	209,376	477,649	-	565,570	21,530	16,610	85,605	-	-	60,500	-
Argentina	1,650	-	-	-	-	-	400	300	950	-	-	-	-	-
Belize	420	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	200	200	-	-	-	-
Bolivia	32,710	8,350	14,100	-	-	-	10,000	-	260	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	18,250	12,000	-	1,300	-	-	4,000	300	650	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	1,300	-	-	-	-	-	100	300	900	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	400,208	-	-	-	189,108	-	160,600	4,750	1,750	44,000	-	-	-	-
Costa Rica	715	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	315	-	-	-	-
Cuba	20,000	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	36,401	18,273	7,750	9,528	-	-	-	-	850	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	32,040	22,940	-	-	-	-	7,700	500	400	500	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	35,460	30,000	3,090	20	-	-	-	-	1,100	1,250	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	99,725	50,825	17,600	-	5,000	-	-	-	800	500	-	-	25,000	-
Guyana	13,850	-	-	13,525	-	-	-	-	325	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	405,349	-	43,000	160,928	146,281	-	19,420	-	220	-	-	-	35,500	-
Honduras	67,966	55,266	10,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	700	1,000	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	11,613	9,363	1,200	300	-	-	-	-	750	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	333,910	33,350	3,700	-	33,260	-	248,500	5,380	1,720	8,000	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	25,336	19,964	3,200	897	-	-	-	-	875	400	-	-	-	-
Panama	2,790	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	800	1,840	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	8,600	7,000	-	-	-	-	800	-	400	400	-	-	-	-
Peru	111,109	71,019	5,640	50	-	-	28,950	2,000	650	2,800	-	-	-	-
Suriname	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-
The Bahamas	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	-	-	-	-	-

**Table 3: Country/Account Summary
FY 2012 Enduring Request**

(\$ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHCS-USAID	GHCS-STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
Uruguay	980	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	480	400	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	40,346	19,246	5,750	14,550	-	-	-	-	800	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere Regional	195,850	-	-	-	79,000	-	85,000	7,850	-	24,000	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	29,511	17,950	5,391	6,170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latin America and Caribbean Regional	45,788	39,100	5,600	1,088	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South America Regional	5,530	530	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	28,150	22,000	5,500	650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bureau for Food Security	310,200	310,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)	2,407,351	139,651	13,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,263,000	991,700
Development Partnerships	44,124	44,124	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (DRL)	66,542	-	-	-	66,542	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	197,600	157,700	-	-	39,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons (G/TIP)	20,808	-	-	-	-	-	20,808	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health	352,353	-	352,353	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Partnerships	503,045	-	503,045	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL)	202,385	-	-	-	-	-	202,385	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Organizations	348,705	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	348,705
International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	253,070	-	-	-	-	-	-	253,070	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES)	125,064	-	-	-	125,064	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Security Contingency Fund	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000
Political-Military Affairs (PM)	212,904	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,695	5,559	62,800	111,850	-	-	-
Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM)	1,645,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,613,100	-	32,000
Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism (S/CT)	121,516	-	-	-	-	-	-	121,516	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator (S/GAC)	1,487,286	-	-	1,487,286	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special Representatives	4,000	-	-	-	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Forward: Program Effectiveness Initiatives	71,773	71,773	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Administrative Expenses	1,752,420	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,752,420
USAID Capital Investment Fund	189,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	189,200
USAID Development Credit Authority Admin	8,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,300
USAID Inspector General Operating Expense	51,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51,500
USAID Operating Expense	1,503,420	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,503,420
Independent Agencies	1,397,304	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,397,304

**Table 3: Country/Account Summary
FY 2012 Enduring Request**

(\$ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHCS-USAID	GHCS-STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
Peace Corps	439,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	439,600
Millennium Challenge Corporation	1,125,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,125,100
Inter-American Foundation	19,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,100
African Development Foundation	24,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,000
Treasury Technical Assistance	30,120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,120
Debt Restructuring	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000
Export-Import Bank	-212,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-212,900
Overseas Privat Investment Corporation (OPIC)	-188,110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-188,110
Trade and Development Agency	56,270	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56,270
International Trade Commission	87,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87,000
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	2,124	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,124
International Financial Institutions (IFIs)	3,318,815	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,318,815
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	143,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	143,750
International Clean Technology Fund	400,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400,000
International Development Association	1,358,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,358,500
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	117,364	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	117,364
Inter-American Development Bank	102,018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102,018
Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000
Inter-American Investment Corporation	20,429	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,429
Asian Development Fund	115,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	115,250
African Development Bank	32,418	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,418
African Development Fund	195,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	195,000
European Bank of Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) Trust Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
European Bank of Reconstruction and Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Fund for Agricultural Development	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian Development Bank	106,586	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	106,586
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	308,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	308,000
Strategic Climate Fund	190,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	190,000
Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	174,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	174,500

*Other includes TI, IDA, USAID Operating Expenses (OE), USAID Capital Investment Fund (CIF), USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses, DCA Administrative Expenses, ERMA, Democracy Fund, Complex Crises Fund, International Organizations & Programs, Global Security Contingency Fund (GSCF), Independent Agencies and International Financial Institutions (IFIs).

**Table 4: Country/Account Summary
FY 2010 Supplemental**

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual War Supp	FY 2010 Actual War OCO Supp	FY 2010 Actual Non- War Supp	FY 2010 Supplemental Total
TOTAL	1,450,400	1,030,000	2,119,160	4,599,560
Economic Support Fund	1,188,000	380,000	912,000	2,480,000
Afghanistan	929,000	380,000	-	1,309,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	-	-	15,000	15,000
El Salvador	-	-	25,000	25,000
Haiti	-	-	760,000	760,000
Jordan	-	-	100,000	100,000
Pakistan	259,000	-	-	259,000
Vietnam	-	-	12,000	12,000
Food for Peace Title II	-	-	150,000	150,000
DCHA/FFP - Contingency	-	-	150,000	150,000
Foreign Military Financing	50,000	-	50,000	100,000
Iraq	-	-	-	-
Jordan	-	-	50,000	50,000
Pakistan	50,000	-	-	50,000
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	-	-	45,000	45,000
GH/IP - Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats	-	-	45,000	45,000
International Disaster Assistance	-	-	460,000	460,000
DCHA/OFDA	-	-	460,000	460,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	209,000	650,000	322,660	1,181,660
Afghanistan	169,000	-	-	169,000
Haiti	-	-	147,660	147,660
Iraq	-	650,000	-	650,000
Mexico	-	-	175,000	175,000
Pakistan	40,000	-	-	40,000
Migration and Refugee Assistance	-	-	165,000	165,000
PRM, OA - Africa	-	-	40,000	40,000
PRM, OA - East Asia	-	-	8,000	8,000
PRM, OA - Near East	-	-	60,000	60,000
PRM, OA - Protection Priorities	-	-	27,000	27,000
PRM, OA - South Asia	-	-	30,000	30,000
Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	-	-	-	-
USAID Administrative Expense	3,400	-	14,500	17,900
USAID Inspector General Operating Expense	3,400	-	4,500	7,900
USAID Operating Expense	-	-	10,000	10,000

Table 5: Account/Country Summary
FY 2010 - FY 2012 Overseas Contingency Operations
(OCO)

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual OCO	FY 2012 OCO Request
TOTAL	2,044,433	4,316,600
Economic Support Fund	1,342,433	1,216,600
South and Central Asia	1,342,433	1,216,600
Afghanistan	1,342,433	1,216,600
Foreign Military Financing	-	1,000,000
Near East	-	1,000,000
Iraq	-	1,000,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	702,000	1,000,000
Near East	702,000	1,000,000
Iraq	702,000	1,000,000
Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund	-	1,100,000
South and Central Asia	-	1,100,000
Pakistan	-	1,100,000

**Table 6: Objective, Program Areas Summary
FY 2010 Actual - FY 2012 Request**

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enduring Actual	FY 2012 Enduring Request
TOTAL	32,695,999	32,879,603
1 Peace and Security	8,744,525	8,288,556
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	432,180	323,691
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	320,455	317,781
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,500,756	6,660,251
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	1,064,604	633,378
1.5 Transnational Crime	91,651	98,545
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	334,879	254,910
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	3,269,168	3,041,765
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	887,786	927,634
2.2 Good Governance	1,517,674	1,422,249
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	320,884	215,444
2.4 Civil Society	542,824	476,438
3 Investing in People	10,524,281	11,043,496
3.1 Health	8,828,802	9,715,588
3.2 Education	1,181,428	983,146
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	514,051	344,762
4 Economic Growth	4,439,318	4,749,383
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	246,171	265,329
4.2 Trade and Investment	258,570	216,247
4.3 Financial Sector	114,966	86,089
4.4 Infrastructure	443,891	883,216
4.5 Agriculture	1,663,266	1,685,547
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	731,186	633,015
4.7 Economic Opportunity	213,109	178,697
4.8 Environment	768,159	801,243
5 Humanitarian Assistance	4,017,825	3,931,744
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	3,894,407	3,821,922
5.2 Disaster Readiness	81,464	76,152
5.3 Migration Management	41,954	33,670
6 Program Support	1,700,882	1,824,659
6.1 Program Design and Learning	68,582	72,239
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,632,300	1,752,420

**Table 7: Objective, Program Areas by Account
FY 2010 Enduring Actual**

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual Total	DA	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	ERMA	MRA	FFP	CCF	Other*
TOTAL	32,695,999	2,520,000	2,473,600	5,359,000	6,563,398	741,632	1,848,000	754,000	108,000	5,476,169	331,500	45,000	1,693,000	1,690,000	50,000	3,042,700
1 Peace and Security	8,744,525	136,796	-	-	322,478	153,632	1,370,450	754,000	108,000	5,476,169	331,500	-	-	-	49,000	42,500
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	432,180	35,010	-	-	21,500	-	5,450	293,500	4,772	70,598	-	-	-	-	-	1,350
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	320,455	-	-	-	-	24,730	-	295,725	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,500,756	1,272	-	-	19,356	53,753	420,151	164,775	103,228	5,405,571	331,500	-	-	-	-	1,150
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	1,064,604	58,810	-	-	108,842	4,467	892,485	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	91,651	7,078	-	-	19,489	12,720	52,364	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	334,879	34,626	-	-	153,291	57,962	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49,000	40,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	3,269,168	293,406	-	-	2,072,950	267,387	477,550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	156,875
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	887,786	41,581	-	-	256,457	67,143	465,080	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57,525
2.2 Good Governance	1,517,674	135,103	-	-	1,301,398	62,653	12,470	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,050
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	320,884	58,796	-	-	196,151	22,437	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	42,500
2.4 Civil Society	542,824	57,926	-	-	318,944	115,154	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,800
3 Investing in People	10,524,281	612,321	2,473,600	5,359,000	1,618,915	80,511	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	192,284	-	187,650
3.1 Health	8,828,802	141,697	2,458,600	5,359,000	460,290	53,365	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	169,200	-	186,650
3.2 Education	1,181,428	440,331	-	-	715,036	20,606	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,455	-	1,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	514,051	30,293	15,000	-	443,589	6,540	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,629	-	-
4 Economic Growth	4,439,318	1,431,674	-	-	2,402,419	226,698	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	203,152	-	175,375
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	246,171	8,661	-	-	221,932	15,578	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.2 Trade and Investment	258,570	97,328	-	-	135,791	18,801	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,650
4.3 Financial Sector	114,966	23,178	-	-	70,287	20,876	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	625
4.4 Infrastructure	443,891	44,760	-	-	356,490	41,440	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,201	-	-
4.5 Agriculture	1,663,266	655,899	-	-	767,201	54,525	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	185,641	-	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	731,186	115,408	-	-	453,360	61,918	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,500
4.7 Economic Opportunity	213,109	62,568	-	-	133,732	9,809	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	6,000
4.8 Environment	768,159	423,872	-	-	263,626	3,751	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,310	-	61,600
5 Humanitarian Assistance	4,017,825	27,608	-	-	96,249	13,404	-	-	-	-	-	45,000	1,693,000	1,294,564	-	848,000
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	3,894,407	5,438	-	-	94,489	13,404	-	-	-	-	-	45,000	1,651,046	1,289,030	-	796,000
5.2 Disaster Readiness	81,464	22,170	-	-	1,760	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,534	-	52,000
5.3 Migration Management	41,954	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41,954	-	-	-
6 Program Support	1,700,882	18,195	-	-	50,387	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,632,300
6.1 Program Design and Learning	68,582	18,195	-	-	50,387	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,632,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,632,300

*Other includes TI, IDA, USAID Operating Expenses (OE), USAID Capital Investment Fund (CIF), USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses, DCA Administrative Expenses, ERMA, Democracy Fund, Complex Crises Fund, and International Organizations & Programs.

**Table 8: Objective, Program Area by Account
FY 2012 Enduring Request**

(\$ in thousands)	All Accounts	DA	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	ESF	AECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
TOTAL	32,879,603	2,918,002	3,073,600	5,641,900	5,968,663	626,718	1,511,838	708,540	109,954	5,550,463	292,000	1,613,100	1,690,000	3,174,825
1 Peace and Security	8,288,556	115,232	-	-	220,017	143,621	982,606	708,540	109,954	5,550,463	292,000	-	-	166,123
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	323,691	19,727	-	-	9,000	100	1,000	263,766	775	28,000	-	-	-	1,323
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	317,781	-	-	-	-	23,952	-	293,829	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,660,251	4,500	-	-	21,624	49,790	410,750	150,945	109,179	5,522,463	266,000	-	-	125,000
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	633,378	43,089	-	-	93,744	4,842	491,703	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	98,545	6,400	-	-	3,600	9,392	79,153	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	254,910	41,516	-	-	92,049	55,545	-	-	-	-	26,000	-	-	39,800
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	3,041,765	376,204	-	-	1,867,207	236,155	529,232	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,967
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	927,634	68,399	-	-	266,416	62,510	515,542	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,767
2.2 Good Governance	1,422,249	167,895	-	-	1,169,597	60,967	13,690	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,100
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	215,444	60,677	-	-	125,823	20,844	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,100
2.4 Civil Society	476,438	79,233	-	-	305,371	91,834	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 Investing in People	11,043,496	495,355	3,073,600	5,641,900	1,416,111	47,411	-	-	-	-	-	-	194,039	175,080
3.1 Health	9,715,588	107,591	3,058,600	5,641,900	531,831	28,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	173,066	174,100
3.2 Education	983,146	365,908	-	-	592,488	14,215	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,555	980
and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	344,762	21,856	15,000	-	291,792	4,696	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,418	-
4 Economic Growth	4,749,383	1,818,452	-	-	2,371,409	188,929	-	-	-	-	-	-	217,998	152,595
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	265,329	15,183	-	-	240,706	9,440	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.2 Trade and Investment	216,247	95,987	-	-	97,929	15,853	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,478
4.3 Financial Sector	86,089	26,815	-	-	49,254	9,070	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	950
4.4 Infrastructure	883,216	51,802	-	-	799,527	30,698	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,189	-
4.5 Agriculture	1,685,547	917,835	-	-	530,612	43,541	-	-	-	-	-	-	193,559	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	633,015	132,124	-	-	357,582	67,274	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,500	71,535
4.7 Economic Opportunity	178,697	46,687	-	-	114,207	4,053	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,750	8,000
4.8 Environment	801,243	532,019	-	-	181,592	9,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,000	65,632
5 Humanitarian Assistance	3,931,744	40,520	-	-	93,919	10,602	-	-	-	-	-	1,613,100	1,277,963	895,640
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	3,821,922	6,200	-	-	90,800	9,852	-	-	-	-	-	1,579,430	1,240,000	895,640
5.2 Disaster Readiness	76,152	34,320	-	-	3,119	750	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,963	-
5.3 Migration Management	33,670	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,670	-	-
6 Program Support	1,824,659	72,239	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,752,420
6.1 Program Design and Learning	72,239	72,239	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,752,420	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,752,420

*Other includes TI, IDA, USAID Operating Expenses (OE), USAID Capital Investment Fund (CIF), USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses, DCA Administrative Expenses, ERMA, Democracy

Table 9a: Global Climate Change Adaptation by Account - FY 2012

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	DA	ESF	AECA	IO&P
TOTAL	215,000	163,500	45,000	-	6,500
Africa	53,000	53,000	-	-	-
Angola	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Ethiopia	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
Kenya	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Malawi	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Mali	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Mozambique	4,000	4,000	-	-	-
Rwanda	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Senegal	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Tanzania	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Uganda	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	30,500	30,500	-	-	-
Cambodia	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Indonesia	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Philippines	12,500	12,500	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Vietnam	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	6,000	6,000	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	14,000	14,000	-	-	-
Bangladesh	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
India	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Maldives	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Nepal	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	25,000	20,000	5,000	-	-
Dominican Republic	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Haiti	3,000	-	3,000	-	-
Honduras	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Jamaica	3,000	3,000	-	-	-

Table 9a: Global Climate Change Adaptation by Account - FY 2012

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	DA	ESF	AEECA	IO&P
Peru	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	8,000	8,000	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	2,000	-	2,000	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	15,000	15,000	-	-	-
DCHA/PPM	15,000	15,000	-	-	-
EGAT - Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade	28,000	28,000	-	-	-
USAID Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	28,000	28,000	-	-	-
IO - International Organizations	6,500	-	-	-	6,500
IO - International Panel on Climate Change / UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	6,500	-	-	-	6,500
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	40,000	-	40,000	-	-
State Oceans and International Environment and Scientific Affairs (OES)	40,000	-	40,000	-	-

Table 9b: Global Climate Change Clean Energy by Account - FY 2012

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	DA	ESF	AEECA	IO&P
TOTAL	195,122	85,500	46,790	28,600	34,232
Africa	25,000	25,000	-	-	-
Kenya	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
South Africa	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	15,500	15,500	-	-	-
Indonesia	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
Philippines	4,000	4,000	-	-	-
Vietnam	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	3,500	3,500	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	22,600	-	-	22,600	-
Armenia	1,500	-	-	1,500	-
Georgia	7,000	-	-	7,000	-
Ukraine	7,000	-	-	7,000	-
Eurasia Regional	5,100	-	-	5,100	-
Europe Regional	2,000	-	-	2,000	-
Near East	10,000	-	10,000	-	-
Jordan	10,000	-	10,000	-	-
South and Central Asia	23,000	17,000	-	6,000	-
Bangladesh	7,000	7,000	-	-	-
India	8,000	8,000	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	6,000	-	-	6,000	-
USAID South Asia Regional	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	17,000	10,000	7,000	-	-
Brazil	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
Colombia	5,000	-	5,000	-	-
Mexico	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	2,000	-	2,000	-	-

Table 9b: Global Climate Change Clean Energy by Account - FY 2012

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	DA	ESF	AEECA	IO&P
EGAT - Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade	18,000	18,000	-	-	-
USAID Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	18,000	18,000	-	-	-
IO - International Organizations	34,232	-	-	-	34,232
IO - International Panel on Climate Change / UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	5,000	-	-	-	5,000
IO - Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund	29,232	-	-	-	29,232
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	29,790	-	29,790	-	-
State Oceans and International Environment and Scientific Affairs (OES)	29,790	-	29,790	-	-

Table 9c: Global Climate Change Sustainable Landscape - FY 2012

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	DA	ESF	AEECA	IO&P
TOTAL	240,500	203,000	35,500	-	2,000
Africa	48,000	48,000	-	-	-
Ghana	4,000	4,000	-	-	-
Malawi	8,000	8,000	-	-	-
Zambia	8,000	8,000	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
USAID Central Africa Regional	20,000	20,000	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	7,000	7,000	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	64,000	64,000	-	-	-
Cambodia	8,000	8,000	-	-	-
Indonesia	20,000	20,000	-	-	-
Philippines	10,000	10,000	-	-	-
Vietnam	8,000	8,000	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	18,000	18,000	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	8,000	8,000	-	-	-
India	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
Nepal	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	67,000	52,000	15,000	-	-
Brazil	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
Colombia	10,000	-	10,000	-	-
Ecuador	8,000	8,000	-	-	-
Guatemala	8,000	8,000	-	-	-
Mexico	10,000	10,000	-	-	-
Peru	12,000	12,000	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	5,000	-	5,000	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	4,000	4,000	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
EGAT - Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade	30,000	30,000	-	-	-
USAID Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	30,000	30,000	-	-	-

Table 9c: Global Climate Change Sustainable Landscape - FY 2012

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	DA	ESF	AEECA	IO&P
IO - International Organizations	2,000	-	-	-	2,000
IO - International Panel on Climate Change / UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	2,000	-	-	-	2,000
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	20,500	-	20,500	-	-
State Oceans and International Environment and Scientific Affairs (OES)	20,500	-	20,500	-	-
USAID Forward: Program Effectiveness Initiatives	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
USAID Forward: Program Effectiveness Initiatives	1,000	1,000	-	-	-

Table 10a: Global Health Initiative Summary FY 2010 - FY 2012

(\$ in millions)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
GLOBAL HEALTH AND CHILD SURVIVAL (GHCS)	7,829	*	8,716
<i>of which GHI Strategic Fund for Innovation, Integration and Evaluation</i>		*	[200]
HIV/AIDS	5,709	*	5,992
<i>of which Global Fund</i>	750	*	1,000
Tuberculosis	225	*	236
Malaria	585	*	691
Pandemic Influenza & Other Emerging Threats	156	*	60
Other Public Health Threats	65	*	100
<i>of which Neglected Tropical Diseases</i>	65	*	100
Maternal & Child Health	474	*	846
Family Planning & Reproductive Health	525	*	626
Nutrition	75	*	150
Social Services (Vulnerable Children)	15	*	15

Note: FY 2010 GHCS Enacted level excludes non-war supplemental funding, i.e., \$45 million for pandemic preparedness (P.L. 111-212).

Table 10b: Global Health Initiative - FY 2012

(\$ in thousands)	GHCS Total	Health								Social and Economic Services	
		3.1.1 HIV/AIDS	3.1.2 Tuberculosis	3.1.3 Malaria	3.1.4 Avian Influenza	3.1.5 Other Public Health Threats	3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health	3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	3.1.9 Nutrition	3.3.2 Social Services	
TOTAL	8,715,500	5,991,900	236,000	691,000	60,000	100,000	846,000	625,600	150,000	15,000	
Africa	5,379,971	3,868,800	95,400	569,435	-	-	398,760	348,576	99,000	-	-
Angola	53,184	15,009	-	30,175	-	-	4,000	4,000	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	10,609	10,609	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	42,575	4,400	-	30,175	-	-	4,000	4,000	-	-	-
Benin	28,850	2,000	-	17,850	-	-	6,000	3,000	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	28,850	2,000	-	17,850	-	-	6,000	3,000	-	-	-
Botswana	71,000	71,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	71,000	71,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	6,000	-	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	6,000	-	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burundi	16,560	8,500	-	6,000	-	-	2,060	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	11,560	3,500	-	6,000	-	-	2,060	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	12,750	12,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	11,250	11,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	142,455	142,455	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	142,455	142,455	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	145,185	58,835	12,100	23,500	-	-	27,750	20,000	3,000	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	49,635	49,635	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	95,550	9,200	12,100	23,500	-	-	27,750	20,000	3,000	-	-
Djibouti	1,800	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	1,800	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	446,539	314,089	12,000	26,350	-	-	45,000	37,000	12,100	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	314,089	314,089	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	132,450	-	12,000	26,350	-	-	45,000	37,000	12,100	-	-

Table 10b: Global Health Initiative - FY 2012

(\$ in thousands)	GHCS Total	Health								Social and Economic Services	
		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	
Ghana	91,670	14,770	2,000	28,900	-	-	18,000	19,000	9,000	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	9,270	9,270	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	82,400	5,500	2,000	28,900	-	-	18,000	19,000	9,000	-	-
Guinea	7,500	2,000	-	-	-	-	2,500	3,000	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	7,500	2,000	-	-	-	-	2,500	3,000	-	-	-
Kenya	647,623	544,623	7,000	37,000	-	-	25,000	27,000	7,000	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	544,623	544,623	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	103,000	-	7,000	37,000	-	-	25,000	27,000	7,000	-	-
Lesotho	28,700	28,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	22,300	22,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	6,400	6,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	42,300	5,500	-	15,300	-	-	10,000	8,000	3,500	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	2,800	2,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	39,500	2,700	-	15,300	-	-	10,000	8,000	3,500	-	-
Madagascar	61,800	2,000	-	28,800	-	-	15,000	16,000	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	61,300	1,500	-	28,800	-	-	15,000	16,000	-	-	-
Malawi	137,341	63,341	2,000	26,000	-	-	21,000	17,000	8,000	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	47,841	47,841	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	89,500	15,500	2,000	26,000	-	-	21,000	17,000	8,000	-	-
Mali	81,500	10,500	-	27,000	-	-	21,000	16,000	7,000	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	7,500	7,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	74,000	3,000	-	27,000	-	-	21,000	16,000	7,000	-	-
Mozambique	358,111	269,811	6,000	32,300	-	-	23,000	17,000	10,000	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	269,811	269,811	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	88,300	-	6,000	32,300	-	-	23,000	17,000	10,000	-	-
Namibia	99,500	99,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	99,500	99,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 10b: Global Health Initiative - FY 2012

(\$ in thousands)	GHCS Total	Health								Social and Economic Services	
		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	
Nigeria	588,227	471,227	12,000	23,500	-	-	45,000	36,500	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	471,227	471,227	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	117,000	-	12,000	23,500	-	-	45,000	36,500	-	-	-
Rwanda	174,700	120,000	-	19,000	-	-	16,000	15,000	4,700	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	120,000	120,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	54,700	-	-	19,000	-	-	16,000	15,000	4,700	-	-
Senegal	62,335	4,535	-	24,000	-	-	15,000	14,100	4,700	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	1,535	1,535	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	60,800	3,000	-	24,000	-	-	15,000	14,100	4,700	-	-
Sierra Leone	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	1,550	-	-	-	-	-	1,550	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	1,550	-	-	-	-	-	1,550	-	-	-	-
South Africa	526,469	509,969	15,000	-	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	509,969	509,969	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	16,500	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	-
Sudan	50,907	14,407	2,000	4,500	-	-	22,000	8,000	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	12,397	12,397	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	38,510	2,010	2,000	4,500	-	-	22,000	8,000	-	-	-
Swaziland	45,731	45,731	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	38,831	38,831	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	6,900	6,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	470,342	346,342	6,000	48,000	-	-	28,000	29,000	13,000	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	346,342	346,342	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	124,000	-	6,000	48,000	-	-	28,000	29,000	13,000	-	-
Uganda	422,406	322,906	6,000	32,500	-	-	22,000	26,000	13,000	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	322,906	322,906	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	99,500	-	6,000	32,500	-	-	22,000	26,000	13,000	-	-

Table 10b: Global Health Initiative - FY 2012

(\$ in thousands)	GHCS Total	Health								Social and Economic Services	
		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	
Zambia	353,470	292,170	3,300	24,000	-	-	15,000	15,000	4,000	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	292,170	292,170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	61,300	-	3,300	24,000	-	-	15,000	15,000	4,000	-	-
Zimbabwe	70,830	60,830	5,000	-	-	-	3,000	2,000	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	44,330	44,330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	26,500	16,500	5,000	-	-	-	3,000	2,000	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	103,410	1,000	2,500	88,760	-	-	8,900	2,250	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	103,410	1,000	2,500	88,760	-	-	8,900	2,250	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	10,050	3,600	2,500	-	-	-	1,000	2,950	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	800	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	9,250	2,800	2,500	-	-	-	1,000	2,950	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	5,400	5,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	3,400	3,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	13,276	3,000	-	-	-	-	1,000	9,276	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	13,276	3,000	-	-	-	-	1,000	9,276	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	273,666	136,566	39,600	7,000	-	-	61,000	26,500	3,000	-	-
Burma	2,100	2,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	2,100	2,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	39,590	15,590	5,000	-	-	-	10,000	6,000	3,000	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	3,090	3,090	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	36,500	12,500	5,000	-	-	-	10,000	6,000	3,000	-	-
China	7,000	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	74,758	13,158	16,600	-	-	-	45,000	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	5,408	5,408	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	69,350	7,750	16,600	-	-	-	45,000	-	-	-	-

Table 10b: Global Health Initiative - FY 2012

(\$ in thousands)	GHCS Total	Health								Social and Economic Services	
		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	
Laos	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	7,500	7,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	35,500	1,000	12,000	-	-	-	4,000	18,500	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	35,500	1,000	12,000	-	-	-	4,000	18,500	-	-	-
Thailand	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
Vietnam	84,978	84,978	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	84,978	84,978	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	15,740	2,740	6,000	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	240	240	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	15,500	2,500	6,000	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	46,678	37,678	9,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	850	850	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	850	850	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Russia	11,500	4,500	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	9,500	2,500	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	33,878	31,878	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	29,378	29,378	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	4,500	2,500	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eurasia Regional	450	450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	450	450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 10b: Global Health Initiative - FY 2012

(\$ in thousands)	GHCS Total	Health								Social and Economic Services	
		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	
Near East	21,000	-	-	-	-	-	12,000	9,000	-	-	-
Yemen	21,000	-	-	-	-	-	12,000	9,000	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	21,000	-	-	-	-	-	12,000	9,000	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	291,954	67,954	33,000	-	-	-	103,000	66,000	22,000	-	-
Afghanistan	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	97,200	2,700	11,000	-	-	-	45,000	28,000	10,500	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	97,200	2,700	11,000	-	-	-	45,000	28,000	10,500	-	-
India	105,000	30,000	15,000	-	-	-	35,000	24,000	1,000	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	9,000	9,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	96,000	21,000	15,000	-	-	-	35,000	24,000	1,000	-	-
Kazakhstan	2,800	800	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	600	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	2,200	200	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	1,675	675	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	475	475	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	1,200	200	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	51,500	5,000	-	-	-	-	22,000	14,000	10,500	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	51,500	5,000	-	-	-	-	22,000	14,000	10,500	-	-
Pakistan	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	3,224	724	1,500	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	524	524	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	2,700	200	1,500	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	275	275	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	75	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	200	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 10b: Global Health Initiative - FY 2012

(\$ in thousands)	GHCS Total	Health								Social and Economic Services	
		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	
Uzbekistan	3,290	790	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	590	590	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	2,700	200	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	23,990	23,990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	23,990	23,990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	340,397	240,497	4,500	5,000	-	-	50,700	30,700	9,000	-	-
Belize	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivia	14,100	-	-	-	-	-	6,000	8,100	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	14,100	-	-	-	-	-	6,000	8,100	-	-	-
Brazil	1,300	1,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	1,300	1,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	17,278	15,278	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	9,528	9,528	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	7,750	5,750	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	3,110	1,110	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	3,090	1,090	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	17,600	2,000	-	-	-	-	5,000	6,600	4,000	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	17,600	2,000	-	-	-	-	5,000	6,600	4,000	-	-
Guyana	13,525	13,525	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	13,525	13,525	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	203,928	160,928	2,000	-	-	-	25,000	11,000	5,000	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	160,928	160,928	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	43,000	-	2,000	-	-	-	25,000	11,000	5,000	-	-
Honduras	11,000	6,000	-	-	-	-	2,500	2,500	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	10,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	2,500	2,500	-	-	-

Table 10b: Global Health Initiative - FY 2012

(\$ in thousands)	GHCS Total	Health								Social and Economic Services	
		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	
Jamaica	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	300	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	1,200	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	3,700	2,200	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	3,700	2,200	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	4,097	1,897	-	-	-	-	2,200	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	897	897	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	3,200	1,000	-	-	-	-	2,200	-	-	-	-
Peru	5,690	1,290	-	-	-	-	3,400	1,000	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	5,640	1,240	-	-	-	-	3,400	1,000	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	20,300	20,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	14,550	14,550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	5,750	5,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	11,561	11,561	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	6,170	6,170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	5,391	5,391	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	6,688	1,588	1,000	-	-	-	2,600	1,500	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	1,088	1,088	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	5,600	500	1,000	-	-	-	2,600	1,500	-	-	-
USAID South America Regional	5,000	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	5,000	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	6,150	1,300	-	-	-	-	2,550	2,300	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	6,150	1,300	-	-	-	-	2,550	2,300	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	650	650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	5,500	650	-	-	-	-	2,550	2,300	-	-	-

Table 10b: Global Health Initiative - FY 2012

(\$ in thousands)	GHCS Total	Health								Social and Economic Services	
		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	
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	13,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,000	
DCHA/DG - SPANS, Special Protection and Assistance Needs of Survivors	13,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,000	
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	13,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,000	
GH - Global Health	352,353	57,774	34,500	87,565	-	-	54,990	102,524	15,000	-	
Global Health - Core	352,353	57,774	34,500	87,565	-	-	54,990	102,524	15,000	-	
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	352,353	57,774	34,500	87,565	-	-	54,990	102,524	15,000	-	
GH - International Partnerships	503,045	94,045	20,000	22,000	60,000	100,000	163,000	40,000	2,000	2,000	
GH/IP - Blind Children	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	
GH/IP - Commodity Fund	20,335	20,335	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	20,335	20,335	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
GH/IP - Global Alliance for Vaccine Immunization (GAVI)	115,000	-	-	-	-	-	115,000	-	-	-	
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	115,000	-	-	-	-	-	115,000	-	-	-	
GH/IP - International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI)	28,710	28,710	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	28,710	28,710	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
GH/IP - Iodine Deficiency Disorder (IDD)	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	
GH/IP - Microbicides	45,000	45,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	45,000	45,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
GH/IP - Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD)	100,000	-	-	-	-	100,000	-	-	-	-	
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	100,000	-	-	-	-	100,000	-	-	-	-	
GH/IP - Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats	60,000	-	-	-	60,000	-	-	-	-	-	
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	60,000	-	-	-	60,000	-	-	-	-	-	
GH/IP - TB Drug Facility	15,000	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	15,000	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Table 10b: Global Health Initiative - FY 2012

(\$ in thousands)	GHCS Total	Health								Social and Economic Services	
		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	
GH/IP – MDR Financing	5,000	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	5,000	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GH/IP – New Partners Fund	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-
Global Health Initiative Strategic Fund	100,000	-	-	22,000	-	-	48,000	30,000	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	100,000	-	-	22,000	-	-	48,000	30,000	-	-	-
S/GAC - Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator	1,487,286	1,487,286	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management, Evaluation and Technical Support and Additional Funding for Country Programs	442,286	442,286	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	442,286	442,286	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GAC, International Partnerships	1,045,000	1,045,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	1,045,000	1,045,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 11: Feed the Future (FTF) - FY 2012

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	DA	ESF	AEECA
TOTAL State/USAID Initiative	1,250,272	922,295	134,436	43,541
Nutrition (GHCS Account)	150,000			
State/USAID - Agriculture & Rural Development, Focus Countries & Programs	1,100,272	922,295	134,436	43,541
Phase I	165,260	108,000	45,700	11,560
Cambodia	8,000	8,000	-	-
Ethiopia	29,000	29,000	-	-
Guatemala	13,000	13,000	-	-
Haiti	35,700	-	35,700	-
Mozambique	10,000	10,000	-	-
Nepal	10,000	-	10,000	-
Nicaragua	5,000	5,000	-	-
Senegal	28,000	28,000	-	-
Tajikistan	11,560	-	-	11,560
Zambia	15,000	15,000	-	-
Phase II FY 2011 Review*	118,751	101,751	17,000	-
Honduras	20,000	20,000	-	-
Kenya	29,000	29,000	-	-
Liberia	17,000	-	17,000	-
Malawi	19,000	19,000	-	-
Mali	33,751	33,751	-	-
Phase II Currently under Review*	284,000	284,000	-	-
Bangladesh	70,000	70,000	-	-
Ghana	60,000	60,000	-	-
Rwanda	47,000	47,000	-	-
Tanzania	60,000	60,000	-	-
Uganda	47,000	47,000	-	-
Strategic Partners	14,000	14,000	-	-
Brazil	2,000	2,000	-	-
India	10,000	10,000	-	-
South Africa	2,000	2,000	-	-

Table 11: Feed the Future (FTF) - FY 2012

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	DA	ESF	AEECA
Regional Programs	76,500	76,000	-	500
Asia Middle East Regional	2,000	2,000	-	-
Central Asia Regional	500	-	-	500
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	5,000	5,000	-	-
USAID Africa Regional (BFS)	13,000	13,000	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	3,000	3,000	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	22,000	22,000	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (BFS)	3,000	3,000	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	3,000	3,000	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	5,000	5,000	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	20,000	20,000	-	-
Research and Development	145,000	145,000	-	-
BFS - Research and Development	144,700	144,700	-	-
ODP/BIFAD - Board for International Food and Agricultural Development	300	300	-	-
Monitoring and Evaluation	15,000	15,000	-	-
BFS - Monitoring and Evaluation	15,000	15,000	-	-
Private Sector Incentive Programs	25,500	25,500	-	-
BFS - Private Sector Incentives	25,500	25,500	-	-
Economic Resilience	109,000	109,000	-	-
BFS - Community Development	79,000	79,000	-	-
BFS - Local Procurement Programs	20,000	20,000	-	-
BFS - Local Systems Risk Management	10,000	10,000	-	-
Other Agricultural Programs	147,261	44,044	71,736	31,481
Angola	1,824	1,824	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2,000	-	-	2,000
Burundi	2,736	2,736	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	8,208	-	8,208	-
Dominican Republic	4,560	4,560	-	-
Egypt	10,000	-	10,000	-

Table 11: Feed the Future (FTF) - FY 2012

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	DA	ESF	AEECA
Georgia	6,550	-	-	6,550
Indonesia	7,395	7,395	-	-
Kosovo	2,520	-	-	2,520
Kyrgyz Republic	10,607	-	-	10,607
Lebanon	9,349	-	9,349	-
Morocco	1,824	1,824	-	-
Nigeria	15,000	15,000	-	-
Philippines	3,010	3,010	-	-
Serbia	5,000	-	-	5,000
Sierra Leone	1,824	-	1,824	-
Sri Lanka	912	912	-	-
Sudan	19,855	-	19,855	-
Timor-Leste	2,777	2,777	-	-
Turkmenistan	900	-	-	900
Ukraine	2,500	-	-	2,500
Uzbekistan	1,404	-	-	1,404
West Bank and Gaza	8,820	-	8,820	-
Yemen	4,560	-	4,560	-
Zimbabwe	9,120	-	9,120	-
ODP/PSA - Private Sector Alliances	4,006	4,006	-	-

*As noted above, the list of Phase II countries is subject to review, based on country progress prior to the time at which FY 2012 funds are made available.

Table 12a: Biodiversity by Account - FY 2012

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	DA	GHCS- USAID	ESF	AEECA
TOTAL	79,092	58,940	2,000	17,300	852
Africa	34,990	27,990	-	7,000	-
Ghana	2,040	2,040	-	-	-
Liberia	4,000	-	-	4,000	-
Malawi	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Mali	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
Mozambique	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Rwanda	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
Sudan	3,000	-	-	3,000	-
Tanzania	7,000	7,000	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
USAID Central Africa Regional	3,210	3,210	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	1,700	1,700	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	2,040	2,040	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	6,950	6,950	-	-	-
Cambodia	1,500	1,500	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia	5,450	5,450	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	852	-	-	-	852
Georgia	750	-	-	-	750
Russia	50	-	-	-	50
Eurasia Regional	41	-	-	-	41
Europe Regional	11	-	-	-	11
South and Central Asia	5,000	-	-	5,000	-
Afghanistan	5,000	-	-	5,000	-
Western Hemisphere	10,500	5,500	-	5,000	-
Colombia	3,000	-	-	3,000	-
El Salvador	2,500	2,500	-	-	-
Haiti	2,000	-	-	2,000	-
USAID Central America Regional	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade	18,500	18,500	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	18,500	18,500	-	-	-

Table 12a: Biodiversity by Account - FY 2012

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	DA	GHCS- USAID	ESF	AEECA
Global Health	2,000	-	2,000	-	-
Global Health - Core	2,000	-	2,000	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	300	-	-	300	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	300	-	-	300	-

Table 12b: Basic Education by Account - FY 2012

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	FY 2012 Total without Food for Peace	DA	ESF	AEECA	IO&P	FFP
TOTAL	749,647	740,092	288,465	442,495	8,152	980	9,555
Africa	262,212	255,212	173,112	82,100	-	-	7,000
Angola	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
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	29,427	29,427	29,427	-	-	-	-
Kenya	11,000	11,000	11,000	-	-	-	-
Liberia	30,000	27,000	-	27,000	-	-	3,000
Malawi	8,000	8,000	8,000	-	-	-	-
Mali	18,635	18,635	18,635	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	10,000	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	15,300	15,300	15,300	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	5,000	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-
Senegal	12,000	12,000	12,000	-	-	-	-
Somalia	5,100	5,100	-	5,100	-	-	-
South Africa	3,000	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-
Sudan	38,000	38,000	-	38,000	-	-	-
Tanzania	11,500	11,500	11,500	-	-	-	-
Uganda	7,600	7,600	7,600	-	-	-	-
Zambia	10,000	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	7,000	7,000	7,000	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	41,683	41,683	38,733	2,950	-	-	-
Burma	2,850	2,850	-	2,850	-	-	-
Cambodia	1,556	1,556	1,556	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	32,177	32,177	32,177	-	-	-	-
Philippines	5,000	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	100	100	-	100	-	-	-

Table 12b: Basic Education by Account - FY 2012

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	FY 2012 Total without Food for Peace	DA	ESF	AEECA	IO&P	FFP
Europe and Eurasia	1,700	1,700	-	-	1,700	-	-
Armenia	500	500	-	-	500	-	-
Georgia	1,200	1,200	-	-	1,200	-	-
Near East	164,805	164,805	6,500	158,305	-	-	-
Egypt	43,000	43,000	-	43,000	-	-	-
Iraq	25,000	25,000	-	25,000	-	-	-
Jordan	49,000	49,000	-	49,000	-	-	-
Lebanon	22,805	22,805	-	22,805	-	-	-
Morocco	6,500	6,500	6,500	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	8,500	8,500	-	8,500	-	-	-
Yemen	10,000	10,000	-	10,000	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	200,364	200,364	10,000	183,912	6,452	-	-
Afghanistan	81,612	81,612	-	81,612	-	-	-
Bangladesh	5,000	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-
India	5,000	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	1,800	1,800	-	-	1,800	-	-
Nepal	1,500	1,500	-	1,500	-	-	-
Pakistan	100,000	100,000	-	100,000	-	-	-
Tajikistan	4,465	4,465	-	-	4,465	-	-
Turkmenistan	187	187	-	-	187	-	-
State South and Central Asia Regional	800	800	-	800	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	59,670	57,115	41,887	15,228	-	-	2,555
Dominican Republic	3,473	3,473	3,473	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	4,000	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	6,000	6,000	6,000	-	-	-	-
Haiti	12,555	10,000	-	10,000	-	-	2,555
Honduras	9,874	9,874	9,874	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	2,500	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-
Peru	5,000	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-

Table 12b: Basic Education by Account - FY 2012

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	FY 2012 Total without Food for Peace	DA	ESF	AEECA	IO&P	FFP
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	2,040	2,040	2,040	-	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	5,228	5,228	-	5,228	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	7,000	7,000	7,000	-	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	2,683	2,683	2,683	-	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	2,683	2,683	2,683	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade	15,550	15,550	15,550	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	15,550	15,550	15,550	-	-	-	-
International Organizations	980	980	-	-	-	980	-
UNESCO/ICSECA International Contributions for Scientific, Educational, and Cultural Activities	980	980	-	-	-	980	-

Table 12c: Higher Education by Account - FY 2012

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	DA	ESF	AEECA
TOTAL	233,499	77,443	149,993	6,063
Africa	5,000	2,000	3,000	-
Liberia	3,000	-	3,000	-
South Africa	2,000	2,000	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	35,196	32,746	2,450	-
Burma	450	-	450	-
China	200	-	200	-
Indonesia	20,000	20,000	-	-
Philippines	9,696	9,696	-	-
Vietnam	3,050	3,050	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	1,800	-	1,800	-
Europe and Eurasia	4,033	-	-	4,033
Armenia	600	-	-	600
Belarus	850	-	-	850
Georgia	815	-	-	815
Kosovo	1,100	-	-	1,100
Macedonia	100	-	-	100
Serbia	90	-	-	90
Ukraine	478	-	-	478
Near East	64,417	-	64,417	-
Egypt	48,000	-	48,000	-
Lebanon	10,717	-	10,717	-
Near East Regional	5,700	-	5,700	-
South and Central Asia	81,356	-	79,326	2,030
Afghanistan	33,926	-	33,926	-
Kyrgyz Republic	500	-	-	500
Pakistan	45,200	-	45,200	-
Tajikistan	180	-	-	180
Turkmenistan	750	-	-	750
Central Asia Regional	600	-	-	600
State South and Central Asia Regional	200	-	200	-

Table 12c: Higher Education by Account - FY 2012

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	DA	ESF	AEECA
Western Hemisphere	23,350	23,350	-	-
El Salvador	4,000	4,000	-	-
Mexico	7,350	7,350	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	12,000	12,000	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	847	847	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	847	847	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	11,500	11,500	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)	11,500	11,500	-	-
Development Partnerships	1,000	1,000	-	-
Development Partnerships	1,000	1,000	-	-
Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade	6,000	6,000	-	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	6,000	6,000	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	800	-	800	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	800	-	800	-

Table 12d: Gender by Account - FY 2012

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	FY 2012 Total without Food for Peace	DA	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	MRA	FFP
Gender Equality	390,515	379,915	104,665	109,756	6,900	152,700	5,194	700	-	10,600
Africa	212,705	202,105	44,505	89,750	6,700	61,150	-	-	-	10,600
Benin	18,700	18,700	-	18,700	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	1,100	1,100	-	-	1,100	-	-	-	-	-
Djibouti	300	300	150	-	150	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	6,400	6,400	6,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	7,600	7,600	6,000	-	1,600	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea	200	200	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	1,520	1,520	-	1,520	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	600	600	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	26,150	21,150	-	-	-	21,150	-	-	-	5,000
Malawi	3,300	2,500	2,000	500	-	-	-	-	-	800
Mali	12,500	12,500	2,500	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	10,000	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	59,805	59,805	1,005	58,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	6,400	6,400	6,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	4,000	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	8,300	3,500	-	-	-	3,500	-	-	-	4,800
South Africa	400	400	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	36,500	36,500	-	-	-	36,500	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	1,500	1,500	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	1,500	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	700	700	-	-	700	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	3,350	3,350	3,350	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	600	600	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	1,280	1,280	1,000	230	50	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	9,735	9,735	9,635	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Cambodia	8,135	8,135	8,135	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	1,600	1,600	1,500	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	3,745	3,745	-	-	-	-	3,745	-	-	-
Armenia	250	250	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	150	150	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-

Table 12d: Gender by Account - FY 2012

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	FY 2012 Total without Food for Peace	DA	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	MRA	FFP
Belarus	600	600	-	-	-	-	600	-	-	-
Kosovo	200	200	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-
Ukraine	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	-
Eurasia Regional	15	15	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-
Europe Regional	30	30	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-
Near East	7,000	7,000	-	-	-	6,500	-	500	-	-
Jordan	3,500	3,500	-	-	-	3,000	-	500	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	3,500	3,500	-	-	-	3,500	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	153,354	153,354	49,205	18,550	-	84,050	1,449	100	-	-
Afghanistan	75,000	75,000	-	-	-	75,000	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	49,205	49,205	49,205	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	18,550	18,550	-	18,550	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	208	208	-	-	-	-	208	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	349	349	-	-	-	-	349	-	-	-
Nepal	9,150	9,150	-	-	-	9,050	-	100	-	-
Tajikistan	561	561	-	-	-	-	561	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	98	98	-	-	-	-	98	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	233	233	-	-	-	-	233	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	1,520	1,520	320	-	200	1,000	-	-	-	-
Colombia	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	120	120	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	200	200	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	200	200	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EGAT - Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GH - Global Health	1,456	1,456	-	1,456	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health - Core	1,456	1,456	-	1,456	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 12d: Gender by Account - FY 2012

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	FY 2012 Total without Food for Peace	DA	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	MRA	FFP
Gender-Based Violence	117,174	117,174	6,700	7,566	67,463	18,150	2,383	6,912	8,000	-
Africa	87,933	87,933	2,900	4,941	62,542	11,650	-	5,900	-	-
Angola	2,852	2,852	-	500	2,352	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	1,086	1,086	-	-	1,086	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	452	452	-	-	452	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	13,510	13,510	-	-	5,010	7,500	-	1,000	-	-
Ethiopia	3,472	3,472	1,000	400	2,072	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	450	450	-	400	50	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	3,612	3,612	-	-	2,862	-	-	750	-	-
Lesotho	500	500	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	1,000	-	-
Malawi	1,622	1,622	-	500	1,122	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	1,500	1,500	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	8,695	8,695	100	-	8,595	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia	2,911	2,911	-	-	2,911	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	1,614	1,614	-	200	1,414	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	1,418	1,418	-	-	1,418	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	1,291	1,291	300	991	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	19,696	19,696	1,500	-	17,696	-	-	500	-	-
Sudan	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-
Swaziland	1,096	1,096	-	-	1,096	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	7,100	7,100	-	-	7,000	-	-	100	-	-
Uganda	1,398	1,398	-	-	1,048	-	-	350	-	-
Zambia	4,787	4,787	-	-	4,587	-	-	200	-	-
Zimbabwe	1,221	1,221	-	-	1,221	-	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional (AF)	4,150	4,150	-	-	-	3,150	-	1,000	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	500	500	-	450	50	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	1,094	1,094	-	-	974	-	-	120	-	-
Cambodia	609	609	-	-	609	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Timor-Leste	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-

Table 12d: Gender by Account - FY 2012

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	FY 2012 Total without Food for Peace	DA	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	MRA	FFP
Vietnam	365	365	-	-	365	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	2,036	2,036	-	-	-	-	2,036	-	-	-
Armenia	200	200	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	50	50	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	250	250	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-
Ukraine	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	-
Eurasia Regional	21	21	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-
Europe Regional	15	15	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-
Near East	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	2,000	-	500	-	-
Jordan	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	2,000	-	500	-	-
South and Central Asia	5,242	5,242	2,550	2,200	45	-	347	100	-	-
Bangladesh	2,550	2,550	2,550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	2,245	2,245	-	2,200	45	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	45	45	-	-	-	-	45	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	45	45	-	-	-	-	45	-	-	-
Nepal	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Tajikistan	131	131	-	-	-	-	131	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	30	30	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	96	96	-	-	-	-	96	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	8,652	8,652	250	-	3,902	4,500	-	-	-	-
Colombia	4,500	4,500	-	-	-	4,500	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	800	800	-	-	800	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	250	250	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guyana	912	912	-	-	912	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	600	600	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	976	976	-	-	976	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	614	614	-	-	614	-	-	-	-	-
EGAT - Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 12d: Gender by Account - FY 2012

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	FY 2012 Total without Food for Peace	DA	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	MRA	FFP
GH - Global Health	425	425	-	425	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health - Core	425	425	-	425	-	-	-	-	-	-
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	292	292	-	-	-	-	-	292	-	-
INL - Civilian Policing	250	250	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-
INL - IPPOS, International Police Peacekeeping Operations Support	42	42	-	-	-	-	-	42	-	-
PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration	8,000	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,000	-
PRM, OA - Protection Priorities	8,000	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,000	-
Programs Targeted to Women	1,204,276	1,187,576	98,630	492,605	339,419	244,300	9,742	2,880	-	16,700
Africa	829,322	812,622	36,825	409,290	325,257	41,100	-	150	-	16,700
Angola	700	700	-	-	700	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	18,700	18,700	-	18,700	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	3,931	3,931	-	-	3,931	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	7,081	7,081	-	-	7,081	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	30,510	30,510	-	15,000	7,910	7,500	-	100	-	-
Djibouti	500	500	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	139,522	122,822	6,400	93,000	23,422	-	-	-	-	16,700
Ghana	55,440	55,440	3,000	50,000	2,440	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	31,252	31,252	-	-	31,252	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	1,305	1,305	-	-	1,305	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	15,450	15,450	-	8,000	-	7,450	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	20,300	20,300	-	20,300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	42,236	42,236	1,500	28,000	12,736	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	8,700	8,700	4,200	4,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	46,359	46,359	600	-	45,759	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia	4,636	4,636	-	-	4,636	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	91,452	91,452	3,150	59,000	29,302	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	12,319	12,319	6,400	-	5,919	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	29,739	29,739	3,575	26,164	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 12d: Gender by Account - FY 2012

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	FY 2012 Total without Food for Peace	DA	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	MRA	FFP
Somalia	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-
South Africa	54,306	54,306	-	1,500	52,756	-	-	50	-	-
Sudan	46,073	46,073	-	23,000	1,073	22,000	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	3,725	3,725	-	-	3,725	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	78,876	78,876	5,000	28,750	45,126	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	15,557	15,557	-	-	15,557	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	35,098	35,098	3,000	6,800	25,298	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	17,669	17,669	-	13,000	4,669	-	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional (AF)	3,150	3,150	-	-	-	3,150	-	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	1,660	1,660	-	1,500	160	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	10,076	10,076	-	10,076	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	10,057	10,057	5,150	-	4,707	-	-	200	-	-
Cambodia	5,435	5,435	4,950	-	485	-	-	-	-	-
China	66	-	-	-	66	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	135	135	-	-	35	-	-	100	-	-
Philippines	300	300	200	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Thailand	48	-	-	-	48	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	4,073	4,073	-	-	4,073	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	8,008	8,008	-	-	-	-	8,008	-	-	-
Armenia	200	200	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	200	200	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-
Georgia	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-
Russia	600	600	-	-	-	-	600	-	-	-
Ukraine	1,900	1,900	-	-	-	-	1,900	-	-	-
Eurasia Regional	62	62	-	-	-	-	62	-	-	-
Europe Regional	46	46	-	-	-	-	46	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	293,469	293,469	51,255	36,500	680	203,200	1,734	100	-	-
Afghanistan	100,000	100,000	-	-	-	100,000	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	49,755	49,755	49,755	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	38,180	38,180	1,000	36,500	680	-	-	-	-	-

Table 12d: Gender by Account - FY 2012

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	FY 2012 Total without Food for Peace	DA	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	MRA	FFP
Kazakhstan	208	208	-	-	-	-	208	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	349	349	-	-	-	-	349	-	-	-
Nepal	23,100	23,100	-	-	-	23,000	-	100	-	-
Pakistan	80,000	80,000	-	-	-	80,000	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	711	711	-	-	-	-	711	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	248	248	-	-	-	-	248	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	218	218	-	-	-	-	218	-	-	-
State South and Central Asia Regional (SCA)	200	200	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-
USAID South Asia Regional	500	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	8,975	8,975	200	-	8,775	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	1,350	1,350	-	-	1,350	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	200	200	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guyana	564	564	-	-	564	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	6,661	6,661	-	-	6,661	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	200	200	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-
EGAT - Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade	5,200	5,200	5,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	5,200	5,200	5,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GH - Global Health	46,815	46,815	-	46,815	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health - Core	46,815	46,815	-	46,815	-	-	-	-	-	-
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	2,430	2,430	-	-	-	-	-	2,430	-	-
INL - Demand Reduction	2,430	2,430	-	-	-	-	-	2,430	-	-

Table 12e: Family Planning and Reproductive Health by Account - FY 2012

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	GHCS- USAID	ESF	AECA	IO&P
TOTAL	769,105	625,600	89,073	6,932	47,500
Africa	348,576	348,576	-	-	-
Angola	4,000	4,000	-	-	-
Benin	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	20,000	20,000	-	-	-
Ethiopia	37,000	37,000	-	-	-
Ghana	19,000	19,000	-	-	-
Guinea	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Kenya	27,000	27,000	-	-	-
Liberia	8,000	8,000	-	-	-
Madagascar	16,000	16,000	-	-	-
Malawi	17,000	17,000	-	-	-
Mali	16,000	16,000	-	-	-
Mozambique	17,000	17,000	-	-	-
Nigeria	36,500	36,500	-	-	-
Rwanda	15,000	15,000	-	-	-
Senegal	14,100	14,100	-	-	-
South Africa	1,500	1,500	-	-	-
Sudan	8,000	8,000	-	-	-
Tanzania	29,000	29,000	-	-	-
Uganda	26,000	26,000	-	-	-
Zambia	15,000	15,000	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	2,250	2,250	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	2,950	2,950	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	9,276	9,276	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	26,500	26,500	-	-	-
Cambodia	6,000	6,000	-	-	-
Philippines	18,500	18,500	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	2,000	2,000	-	-	-

Table 12e: Family Planning and Reproductive Health by Account - FY 2012

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	GHCS- USAID	ESF	AEECA	IO&P
Europe and Eurasia	5,432	-	-	5,432	-
Armenia	800	-	-	800	-
Georgia	1,432	-	-	1,432	-
Russia	2,000	-	-	2,000	-
Ukraine	1,200	-	-	1,200	-
Near East	29,000	9,000	20,000	-	-
Egypt	5,000	-	5,000	-	-
Jordan	15,000	-	15,000	-	-
Yemen	9,000	9,000	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	136,573	66,000	69,073	1,500	-
Afghanistan	39,073	-	39,073	-	-
Bangladesh	28,000	28,000	-	-	-
India	24,000	24,000	-	-	-
Nepal	14,000	14,000	-	-	-
Pakistan	30,000	-	30,000	-	-
Tajikistan	1,500	-	-	1,500	-
Western Hemisphere	30,700	30,700	-	-	-
Bolivia	8,100	8,100	-	-	-
Guatemala	6,600	6,600	-	-	-
Haiti	11,000	11,000	-	-	-
Honduras	2,500	2,500	-	-	-
Peru	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	1,500	1,500	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	2,300	2,300	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	2,300	2,300	-	-	-
Global Health	102,524	102,524	-	-	-
Global Health - Core	102,524	102,524	-	-	-
International Partnerships	40,000	40,000	-	-	-
New Partners Fund	10,000	10,000	-	-	-
Global Health Initiative Strategic Fund	30,000	30,000	-	-	-
International Organizations	47,500	-	-	-	47,500
UNFPA UN Population Fund	47,500	-	-	-	47,500

Table 12f: HIV/AIDS by Account - FY 2012

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE
TOTAL	5,991,900	350,000	5,641,900
Africa	3,868,800	94,410	3,774,390
Angola	15,009	4,400	10,609
Benin	2,000	2,000	-
Botswana	71,000	-	71,000
Burundi	8,500	3,500	5,000
Cameroon	12,750	1,500	11,250
Cote d'Ivoire	142,455	-	142,455
Democratic Republic of the Congo	58,835	9,200	49,635
Djibouti	1,800	-	1,800
Ethiopia	314,089	-	314,089
Ghana	14,770	5,500	9,270
Guinea	2,000	2,000	-
Kenya	544,623	-	544,623
Lesotho	28,700	6,400	22,300
Liberia	5,500	2,700	2,800
Madagascar	2,000	1,500	500
Malawi	63,341	15,500	47,841
Mali	10,500	3,000	7,500
Mozambique	269,811	-	269,811
Namibia	99,500	-	99,500
Nigeria	471,227	-	471,227
Rwanda	120,000	-	120,000
Senegal	4,535	3,000	1,535
Sierra Leone	500	-	500
South Africa	509,969	-	509,969
Sudan	14,407	2,010	12,397
Swaziland	45,731	6,900	38,831
Tanzania	346,342	-	346,342
Uganda	322,906	-	322,906
Zambia	292,170	-	292,170
Zimbabwe	60,830	16,500	44,330
USAID Africa Regional	1,000	1,000	-
USAID East Africa Regional	3,600	2,800	800

Table 12f: HIV/AIDS by Account - FY 2012

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE
USAID Southern Africa Regional	5,400	2,000	3,400
USAID West Africa Regional	3,000	3,000	-
East Asia and Pacific	136,566	34,350	102,216
Burma	2,100	2,100	-
Cambodia	15,590	12,500	3,090
China	7,000	4,000	3,000
Indonesia	13,158	7,750	5,408
Laos	1,000	1,000	-
Papua New Guinea	7,500	2,500	5,000
Philippines	1,000	1,000	-
Thailand	1,500	1,000	500
Vietnam	84,978	-	84,978
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia	2,740	2,500	240
Europe and Eurasia	37,678	5,450	32,228
Georgia	850	-	850
Russia	4,500	2,500	2,000
Ukraine	31,878	2,500	29,378
Eurasia Regional	450	450	-
South and Central Asia	67,954	32,200	35,754
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	23,990	-	23,990
Western Hemisphere	240,497	31,121	209,376
Belize	20	-	20
Brazil	1,300	-	1,300
Dominican Republic	15,278	5,750	9,528

Table 12f: HIV/AIDS by Account - FY 2012

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE
El Salvador	1,110	1,090	20
Guatemala	2,000	2,000	-
Guyana	13,525	-	13,525
Haiti	160,928	-	160,928
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	20,300	5,750	14,550
USAID Central America Regional	11,561	5,391	6,170
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	1,588	500	1,088
Asia Middle East Regional	1,300	650	650
Asia Middle East Regional	1,300	650	650
Global Health	57,774	57,774	-
Global Health - Core	57,774	57,774	-
International Partnerships	94,045	94,045	-
Commodity Fund	20,335	20,335	-
International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI)	28,710	28,710	-
Microbicides	45,000	45,000	-
Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator	1,487,286	-	1,487,286
Management, Evaluation and Technical Support and Additional Funding for Country Programs	442,286	-	442,286
International Partnerships	1,045,000	-	1,045,000

Table 12g: Malaria by Account - FY 2012

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	GHCS- USAID
TOTAL	691,000	691,000
Africa	569,435	569,435
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	23,500	23,500
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	23,500	23,500
Rwanda	19,000	19,000
Senegal	24,000	24,000
Sudan	4,500	4,500
Tanzania	48,000	48,000
Uganda	32,500	32,500
Zambia	24,000	24,000
USAID Africa Regional	88,760	88,760
East Asia and Pacific	7,000	7,000
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia	7,000	7,000
Western Hemisphere	5,000	5,000
USAID South America Regional	5,000	5,000
Global Health	87,565	87,565
Global Health - Core	87,565	87,565
International Partnerships	22,000	22,000
Global Health Initiative Strategic Fund	22,000	22,000

Table 12h: Maternal and Child Health by Account - FY 2012

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	FY 2012 Total without Food for Peace	GHCS- USAID	ESF	AEECA	IO&P	FFP
TOTAL	1,291,916	1,191,342	846,000	210,240	8,502	126,600	100,574
Africa	452,834	398,760	398,760	-	-	-	54,074
Angola	4,000	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-
Benin	6,000	6,000	6,000	-	-	-	-
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	33,750	27,750	27,750	-	-	-	6,000
Ethiopia	45,000	45,000	45,000	-	-	-	-
Ghana	18,000	18,000	18,000	-	-	-	-
Guinea	2,500	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-
Kenya	25,000	25,000	25,000	-	-	-	-
Liberia	13,000	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	3,000
Madagascar	18,924	15,000	15,000	-	-	-	3,924
Malawi	26,400	21,000	21,000	-	-	-	5,400
Mali	25,000	21,000	21,000	-	-	-	4,000
Mauritania	2,750	-	-	-	-	-	2,750
Mozambique	23,000	23,000	23,000	-	-	-	-
Niger	9,000	-	-	-	-	-	9,000
Nigeria	45,000	45,000	45,000	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	16,000	16,000	16,000	-	-	-	-
Senegal	15,000	15,000	15,000	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	3,000
Somalia	1,550	1,550	1,550	-	-	-	-
Sudan	23,000	22,000	22,000	-	-	-	1,000
Tanzania	28,000	28,000	28,000	-	-	-	-
Uganda	22,000	22,000	22,000	-	-	-	-
Zambia	15,000	15,000	15,000	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	3,000	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-

Table 12h: Maternal and Child Health by Account - FY 2012

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	FY 2012 Total without Food for Peace	GHCS- USAID	ESF	AEECA	IO&P	FFP
USAID Africa Regional	8,900	8,900	8,900	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	61,000	61,000	61,000	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	10,000	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	45,000	45,000	45,000	-	-	-	-
Philippines	4,000	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	5,002	5,002	-	-	5,002	-	-
Armenia	2,002	2,002	-	-	2,002	-	-
Georgia	3,000	3,000	-	-	3,000	-	-
Near East	42,000	42,000	12,000	30,000	-	-	-
Egypt	10,000	10,000	-	10,000	-	-	-
Jordan	10,000	10,000	-	10,000	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	10,000	10,000	-	10,000	-	-	-
Yemen	12,000	12,000	12,000	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	315,240	286,740	103,000	180,240	3,500	-	28,500
Afghanistan	108,240	100,240	-	100,240	-	-	8,000
Bangladesh	65,500	45,000	45,000	-	-	-	20,500
India	35,000	35,000	35,000	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	1,000	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	-
Nepal	22,000	22,000	22,000	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	80,000	80,000	-	80,000	-	-	-
Tajikistan	3,500	3,500	1,000	-	2,500	-	-
Western Hemisphere	68,700	50,700	50,700	-	-	-	18,000
Bolivia	6,000	6,000	6,000	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	23,000	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	18,000

Table 12h: Maternal and Child Health by Account - FY 2012

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	FY 2012 Total without Food for Peace	GHCS- USAID	ESF	AEECA	IO&P	FFP
Haiti	25,000	25,000	25,000	-	-	-	-
Honduras	2,500	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	2,200	2,200	2,200	-	-	-	-
Peru	3,400	3,400	3,400	-	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	2,600	2,600	2,600	-	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	2,550	2,550	2,550	-	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	2,550	2,550	2,550	-	-	-	-
Global Health	54,990	54,990	54,990	-	-	-	-
Global Health - Core	54,990	54,990	54,990	-	-	-	-
International Partnerships	163,000	163,000	163,000	-	-	-	-
Global Alliance for Vaccine Immunization (GAVI)	115,000	115,000	115,000	-	-	-	-
Global Health Initiative Strategic Fund	48,000	48,000	48,000	-	-	-	-
International Organizations	126,600	126,600	-	-	-	126,600	-
UNICEF UN Children's Fund	126,600	126,600	-	-	-	126,600	-

**Table 12i: Neglected Tropical Diseases and Other Public Health Threats
by Account - FY 2012**

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	DA	GHCS- USAID	ESF
TOTAL	163,384	9,000	100,000	54,384
Near East	16,000	-	-	16,000
Egypt	5,000	-	-	5,000
Iraq	6,000	-	-	6,000
West Bank and Gaza	5,000	-	-	5,000
South and Central Asia	33,034	-	-	33,034
Afghanistan	23,034	-	-	23,034
Pakistan	10,000	-	-	10,000
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	9,000	9,000	-	-
DCHA/ASHA	9,000	9,000	-	-
International Partnerships	100,000	-	100,000	-
Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD)	100,000	-	100,000	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	5,350	-	-	5,350
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	5,350	-	-	5,350

Table 12j: Nutrition by Account - FY 2012

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	FY 2012 Total without Food for Peace	GHCS- USAID	ESF	FFP
TOTAL	225,525	161,434	150,000	11,434	64,091
Africa	143,500	99,000	99,000	-	44,500
Democratic Republic of the Congo	3,000	3,000	3,000	-	-
Ethiopia	18,100	12,100	12,100	-	6,000
Ghana	9,000	9,000	9,000	-	-
Kenya	7,000	7,000	7,000	-	-
Liberia	3,500	3,500	3,500	-	-
Malawi	8,000	8,000	8,000	-	-
Mali	7,000	7,000	7,000	-	-
Mozambique	20,000	10,000	10,000	-	10,000
Rwanda	4,700	4,700	4,700	-	-
Senegal	4,700	4,700	4,700	-	-
Sierra Leone	3,000	-	-	-	3,000
Sudan	14,000	-	-	-	14,000
Tanzania	13,000	13,000	13,000	-	-
Uganda	24,500	13,000	13,000	-	11,500
Zambia	4,000	4,000	4,000	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	3,000	3,000	3,000	-	-
Cambodia	3,000	3,000	3,000	-	-
Near East	10,000	10,000	-	10,000	-
Egypt	10,000	10,000	-	10,000	-
South and Central Asia	23,434	23,434	22,000	1,434	-
Afghanistan	1,434	1,434	-	1,434	-
Bangladesh	10,500	10,500	10,500	-	-
India	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-
Nepal	10,500	10,500	10,500	-	-
Western Hemisphere	28,591	9,000	9,000	-	19,591
Guatemala	4,000	4,000	4,000	-	-
Haiti	24,591	5,000	5,000	-	19,591

Table 12j: Nutrition by Account - FY 2012

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	FY 2012 Total without Food for Peace	GHCS- USAID	ESF	FFP
Global Health	15,000	15,000	15,000	-	-
Global Health - Core	15,000	15,000	15,000	-	-
International Partnerships	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-
Iodine Deficiency Disorder (IDD)	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-

Table 12k: Pandemic Influenza by Account

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	GHCS- USAID
TOTAL	60,000	60,000
International Partnerships	60,000	60,000
Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats	60,000	60,000

Table 12I: Polio by Account - FY 2012

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	GHCS-USAID	ESF
TOTAL	39,500	35,000	4,500
Africa	18,750	18,750	-
Angola	1,910	1,910	-
Benin	100	100	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	3,100	3,100	-
Ethiopia	3,000	3,000	-
Guinea	100	100	-
Kenya	200	200	-
Liberia	150	150	-
Mali	100	100	-
Mozambique	100	100	-
Nigeria	5,320	5,320	-
Senegal	100	100	-
Somalia	500	500	-
Sudan	2,000	2,000	-
Uganda	200	200	-
Zambia	100	100	-
USAID Africa Regional	1,670	1,670	-
USAID West Africa Regional	100	100	-
East Asia and Pacific	1,000	1,000	-
Indonesia	1,000	1,000	-
South and Central Asia	13,250	8,750	4,500
Afghanistan	2,000	-	2,000
Bangladesh	800	800	-
India	7,450	7,450	-
Nepal	500	500	-
Pakistan	2,500	-	2,500
GH - Global Health	6,500	6,500	-
Global Health - Core	6,500	6,500	-

Table 12m: Tuberculosis by Account - FY 2012

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	GHCS-USAID	ESF	AEECA
TOTAL	254,368	236,000	6,302	12,066
Africa	95,400	95,400	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	12,100	12,100	-	-
Ethiopia	12,000	12,000	-	-
Ghana	2,000	2,000	-	-
Kenya	7,000	7,000	-	-
Malawi	2,000	2,000	-	-
Mozambique	6,000	6,000	-	-
Nigeria	12,000	12,000	-	-
South Africa	15,000	15,000	-	-
Sudan	2,000	2,000	-	-
Tanzania	6,000	6,000	-	-
Uganda	6,000	6,000	-	-
Zambia	3,300	3,300	-	-
Zimbabwe	5,000	5,000	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	2,500	2,500	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	2,500	2,500	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	39,600	39,600	-	-
Cambodia	5,000	5,000	-	-
Indonesia	16,600	16,600	-	-
Philippines	12,000	12,000	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	6,000	6,000	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	16,000	9,000	-	7,000
Russia	11,000	7,000	-	4,000
Ukraine	5,000	2,000	-	3,000
South and Central Asia	44,368	33,000	6,302	5,066
Afghanistan	6,302	-	6,302	-
Bangladesh	11,000	11,000	-	-
India	15,000	15,000	-	-
Kazakhstan	3,100	2,000	-	1,100
Kyrgyz Republic	1,800	1,000	-	800

Table 12m: Tuberculosis by Account - FY 2012

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	GHCS-USAID	ESF	AEECA
Tajikistan	2,540	1,500	-	1,040
Turkmenistan	1,000	-	-	1,000
Uzbekistan	3,626	2,500	-	1,126
Western Hemisphere	4,500	4,500	-	-
Haiti	2,000	2,000	-	-
Mexico	1,500	1,500	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	1,000	1,000	-	-
Global Health	34,500	34,500	-	-
Global Health - Core	34,500	34,500	-	-
International Partnerships	20,000	20,000	-	-
TB Drug Facility	15,000	15,000	-	-
MDR Financing	5,000	5,000	-	-

Table 12n: Microenterprise - Microfinance by Account - FY 2012

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	FY 2012 Total without Food for Peace	DA	GHCS- USAID	ESF	AEECA	FFP
TOTAL	155,532	155,232	44,562	300	80,200	30,170	300
Africa	29,135	28,835	18,035	300	10,500	-	300
Angola	2,035	2,035	2,035	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2,500	2,500	-	-	2,500	-	-
Ghana	300	300	-	300	-	-	-
Liberia	3,500	3,500	-	-	3,500	-	-
Malawi	3,300	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	300
Mali	1,500	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	4,000	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-
Senegal	1,500	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-
Somalia	1,000	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	-
Sudan	3,500	3,500	-	-	3,500	-	-
Uganda	3,000	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-
Zambia	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	5,277	5,277	5,277	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	4,277	4,277	4,277	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	13,910	13,910	-	-	-	13,910	-
Albania	600	600	-	-	-	600	-
Azerbaijan	200	200	-	-	-	200	-
Belarus	500	500	-	-	-	500	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4,534	4,534	-	-	-	4,534	-
Georgia	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	1,500	-
Kosovo	200	200	-	-	-	200	-
Macedonia	750	750	-	-	-	750	-
Moldova	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-
Russia	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-
Serbia	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	2,000	-

Table 12n: Microenterprise - Microfinance by Account - FY 2012

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	FY 2012 Total without Food for Peace	DA	GHCS- USAID	ESF	AEECA	FFP
Ukraine	1,530	1,530	-	-	-	1,530	-
Eurasia Regional	48	48	-	-	-	48	-
Europe Regional	48	48	-	-	-	48	-
Near East	5,300	5,300	-	-	5,300	-	-
Lebanon	3,300	3,300	-	-	3,300	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	2,000	2,000	-	-	2,000	-	-
South and Central Asia	60,160	60,160	2,500	-	41,400	16,260	-
Afghanistan	35,400	35,400	-	-	35,400	-	-
Bangladesh	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	400	400	-	-	-	400	-
Kyrgyz Republic	7,000	7,000	-	-	-	7,000	-
Pakistan	6,000	6,000	-	-	6,000	-	-
Sri Lanka	1,500	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	8,700	8,700	-	-	-	8,700	-
Uzbekistan	160	160	-	-	-	160	-
Western Hemisphere	25,250	25,250	2,250	-	23,000	-	-
Colombia	20,000	20,000	-	-	20,000	-	-
Ecuador	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
Haiti	3,000	3,000	-	-	3,000	-	-
Nicaragua	250	250	250	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade	16,500	16,500	16,500	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	16,500	16,500	16,500	-	-	-	-

Table 12o: Core Science, Technology and Innovation by Account
(\$ in millions)

	FY 2012 Request	DA	ESF	GHCS- USAID	FFP	USAID/ OE	State/ Ops
Total: State and USAID	333	230	10	74	17	2	1
USAID	322	230	0	74	17	2	0
USAID Forward, of which:	52	52	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Development Innovation Ventures</i>	30	30	-	-	-	-	-
<i>S&T Excellence</i>	22	22	-	-	-	-	-
FTF Research and Development	135	135	-	-	-	-	-
GHI Research and Development	74	-	-	74	-	-	-
GCC Research and Development	22	22	-	-	-	-	-
<i>SERVIR</i>	18	18	-	-	-	-	-
<i>CGIAR</i>	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
FEWSNet	17	-	-	-	17	-	-
Global Engagement, of which:	21	21	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Regional Centers of Excellence</i>	16	16	-	-	-	-	-
<i>International Science Partnerships</i>	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
<i>S&T Training for Women</i>	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Operating Expenses	2	-	-	-	-	2	-
<i>Science, Technology and Innovation</i>	2	-	-	-	-	2	-
State	11	-	10	-	-	-	1
Global Engagement, Centers of Excellence	8	-	8	-	-	-	-
Global Muslim Science Partnerships	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Climate Change (OES)	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
Civilian Research Development Fund (CRDF)	0	-	0	-	-	-	-
State Operations, of which:	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
<i>Jefferson Science Program</i>	1	-	-	-	-	-	1

Note: Some of the totals may not add due to rounding.

Table 12p: Direct Trade Capacity Building by Account - FY 2012

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	DA	ESF	AEECA	IO&P
TOTAL	216,247	95,987	97,929	15,853	6,478
Africa	50,644	43,044	7,600	-	-
Ethiopia	1,835	1,835	-	-	-
Mali	2,500	2,500	-	-	-
Nigeria	3,060	3,060	-	-	-
Senegal	2,150	2,150	-	-	-
South Africa	1,020	1,020	-	-	-
Sudan	5,000	-	5,000	-	-
Zambia	5,003	5,003	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	1,600	-	1,600	-	-
State Africa Regional	1,000	-	1,000	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	7,863	7,863	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	6,513	6,513	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	6,600	6,600	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	6,500	6,500	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	11,830	8,510	3,320	-	-
Indonesia	3,427	3,427	-	-	-
Laos	1,458	1,458	-	-	-
Vietnam	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	3,320	-	3,320	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia	1,625	1,625	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	13,693	-	-	13,693	-
Albania	800	-	-	800	-
Armenia	350	-	-	350	-
Azerbaijan	1,938	-	-	1,938	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2,150	-	-	2,150	-
Georgia	5,355	-	-	5,355	-
Moldova	100	-	-	100	-
Ukraine	3,000	-	-	3,000	-
Near East	21,120	2,000	19,120	-	-
Egypt	8,000	-	8,000	-	-

Table 12p: Direct Trade Capacity Building by Account - FY 2012

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	DA	ESF	AEECA	IO&P
Jordan	5,000	-	5,000	-	-
Lebanon	1,720	-	1,720	-	-
Morocco	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	4,400	-	4,400	-	-
South and Central Asia	47,479	-	45,319	2,160	-
Afghanistan	14,145	-	14,145	-	-
Kazakhstan	500	-	-	500	-
Kyrgyz Republic	1,400	-	-	1,400	-
Nepal	1,450	-	1,450	-	-
Pakistan	29,000	-	29,000	-	-
Turkmenistan	100	-	-	100	-
Uzbekistan	160	-	-	160	-
State South and Central Asia Regional	724	-	724	-	-
Western Hemisphere	46,603	38,033	8,570	-	-
Colombia	3,570	-	3,570	-	-
Dominican Republic	1,250	1,250	-	-	-
Ecuador	1,670	1,670	-	-	-
El Salvador	5,520	5,520	-	-	-
Guatemala	1,500	1,500	-	-	-
Jamaica	2,013	2,013	-	-	-
Nicaragua	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
Paraguay	800	800	-	-	-
Peru	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	5,000	-	5,000	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	8,750	8,750	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	12,000	12,000	-	-	-
USAID South America Regional	530	530	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade	8,400	3,400	5,000	-	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	8,400	3,400	5,000	-	-

Table 12p: Direct Trade Capacity Building by Account - FY 2012

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	DA	ESF	AEECA	IO&P
International Organizations	6,478	-	-	-	6,478
International Organizations	6,478	-	-	-	6,478
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	9,000	-	9,000	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	9,000	-	9,000	-	-

Table 12q: Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership by Account - FY 2012

\$ in thousands for all items	FY 2012 Total	DA	ESF	INCLE	NADR	PKO
TOTAL	52,800	12,000	5,500	4,500	10,800	20,000
Africa	28,300	12,000	4,000	3,500	8,800	-
State Africa Regional	16,300	-	4,000	3,500	8,800	-
USAID West Africa Regional	12,000	12,000	-	-	-	-
Near East	4,500	-	1,500	1,000	2,000	-
Near East Regional -- TSCTP	4,500	-	1,500	1,000	2,000	-
PM - Political-Military Affairs	20,000	-	-	-	-	20,000
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership	20,000	-	-	-	-	20,000

Table 12r: Trafficking in Persons by Account - FY 2012

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE
TOTAL	37,127	7,250	2,895	5,874	21,108
Africa	1,500	200	1,200	-	100
Democratic Republic of the Congo	200	-	200	-	-
Djibouti	50	-	-	-	50
Mozambique	200	200	-	-	-
South Africa	50	-	-	-	50
State Africa Regional	1,000	-	1,000	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	5,150	4,950	-	-	200
Cambodia	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
Indonesia	100	-	-	-	100
Philippines	1,000	900	-	-	100
Thailand	450	450	-	-	-
Vietnam	300	300	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia	1,300	1,300	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	3,381	-	-	3,381	-
Albania	400	-	-	400	-
Armenia	300	-	-	300	-
Azerbaijan	300	-	-	300	-
Belarus	400	-	-	400	-
Georgia	300	-	-	300	-
Moldova	250	-	-	250	-
Russia	350	-	-	350	-
Ukraine	1,081	-	-	1,081	-
South and Central Asia	5,288	1,100	1,695	2,493	-
Bangladesh	1,100	1,100	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	305	-	-	305	-
Kyrgyz Republic	350	-	-	350	-
Nepal	1,695	-	1,695	-	-
Tajikistan	1,050	-	-	1,050	-
Turkmenistan	230	-	-	230	-
Uzbekistan	558	-	-	558	-

Table 12r: Trafficking in Persons by Account - FY 2012

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE
Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons	20,808	-	-	-	20,808
Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons	20,808	-	-	-	20,808

Table 12s: Water by Account - FY 2012

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	FY 2012 Total without Food for Peace	DA	GHCS-USAID	GHCS- STATE	ESF	AEECA	FFP
TOTAL	301,992	293,992	97,275	29,750	8,725	154,022	4,220	8,000
Africa	100,647	92,647	50,230	11,000	8,417	23,000	-	8,000
Angola	3,000	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	300	300	-	300	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	188	188	-	-	188	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	16,000	10,000	-	5,000	-	5,000	-	6,000
Ethiopia	7,894	7,894	5,100	1,500	1,294	-	-	-
Ghana	4,070	4,070	3,570	500	-	-	-	-
Kenya	1,332	1,332	-	-	1,332	-	-	-
Liberia	7,150	7,150	-	150	-	7,000	-	-
Malawi	4,756	2,756	2,000	500	256	-	-	2,000
Mali	5,500	5,500	4,000	1,500	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	3,380	3,380	2,460	-	920	-	-	-
Namibia	4	4	-	-	4	-	-	-
Nigeria	2,473	2,473	1,020	150	1,303	-	-	-
Rwanda	4,478	4,478	4,000	-	478	-	-	-
Senegal	5,100	5,100	5,100	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	262	262	-	-	262	-	-	-
Sudan	11,000	11,000	-	-	-	11,000	-	-
Tanzania	5,087	5,087	5,000	-	87	-	-	-
Uganda	3,315	3,315	2,000	-	1,315	-	-	-
Zambia	7,378	7,378	5,100	1,400	878	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	100	100	-	-	100	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	5,880	5,880	5,880	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	12,643	12,643	12,230	250	163	-	-	-
Cambodia	1,600	1,600	1,350	250	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	6,333	6,333	6,333	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	2,047	2,047	2,047	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	163	163	-	-	163	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	2,500	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-	-

Table 12s: Water by Account - FY 2012

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	FY 2012 Total without Food for Peace	DA	GHCS-USAID	GHCS- STATE	ESF	AEECA	FFP
Europe and Eurasia	1,270	1,270	-	-	-	-	1,270	-
Armenia	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	1,000	-
Moldova	200	200	-	-	-	-	200	-
Russia	70	70	-	-	-	-	70	-
Near East	74,487	74,487	3,315	-	-	71,172	-	-
Jordan	20,000	20,000	-	-	-	20,000	-	-
Lebanon	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	10,000	-	-
Morocco	1,815	1,815	1,815	-	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	41,172	41,172	-	-	-	41,172	-	-
Near East Regional	1,500	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	65,800	65,800	3,000	3,000	-	56,850	2,950	-
Afghanistan	54,750	54,750	-	-	-	54,750	-	-
Bangladesh	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
India	4,000	4,000	1,000	3,000	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	300	300	-	-	-	-	300	-
Nepal	2,100	2,100	-	-	-	2,100	-	-
Tajikistan	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-	2,500	-
Central Asia Regional	150	150	-	-	-	-	150	-
Western Hemisphere	3,645	3,645	2,500	-	145	1,000	-	-
Dominican Republic	10	10	-	-	10	-	-	-
Ecuador	2,500	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-	-
Guyana	35	35	-	-	35	-	-	-
Haiti	1,100	1,100	-	-	100	1,000	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	20,000	20,000	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-
Development Partnerships	9,000	9,000	9,000	-	-	-	-	-
EGAT - Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade	7,000	7,000	7,000	-	-	-	-	-
GH - Global Health	5,500	5,500	-	5,500	-	-	-	-
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	2,000	-	-

Table 13: Food for Peace Title II
(\$000)

	FY 2010 1/			FY 2010 Supp	FY 2011 CR 2/			FY 2012 1/		
	Total Approp	Non- Emergency	Emerg.		Total Approp	Non- Emergency	Emergency	Total Approp	Non- Emergency	Emergency
Region/Country	1,922,552	400,000	1,290,000	150,000	1,690,000	425,000	1,265,000	1,690,000	450,000	1,240,000
Africa	1,422,620	277,272	1,145,348	-	-	-	-	309,000	309,000	-
Burkina Faso	12,958	12,958	-	-	*	*	*	15,000	15,000	-
Burundi	11,089	7,511	3,578	-	*	*	*	16,000	16,000	-
Cameroon	4,550	-	4,550	-	*	*	*	-	-	-
Central African Republic	5,953	-	5,953	-	*	*	*	-	-	-
Chad	103,893	5,675	98,218	-	*	*	*	6,000	6,000	-
Republic of the Congo	4,794	-	4,794	-	*	*	*	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	101,273	15,574	85,699	-	*	*	*	30,000	30,000	-
Djibouti	2,129	-	2,129	-	*	*	*	-	-	-
Ethiopia	450,642	61,100	389,542	-	*	*	*	75,000	75,000	-
Kenya	101,975	-	101,975	-	*	*	*	-	-	-
Liberia	15,000	15,000	-	-	*	*	*	15,000	15,000	-
Madagascar	21,623	17,111	4,512	-	*	*	*	17,000	17,000	-
Malawi	18,000	18,000	-	-	*	*	*	18,000	18,000	-
Mali	10,241	10,241	-	-	*	*	*	10,000	10,000	-
Mauritania	5,000	5,000	-	-	*	*	*	5,000	5,000	-
Mozambique	19,555	19,555	-	-	*	*	*	20,000	20,000	-
Niger	63,736	15,000	48,736	-	*	*	*	15,000	15,000	-
Rwanda	4,167	-	4,167	-	*	*	*	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	12,000	12,000	-	-	*	*	*	12,000	12,000	-
Somalia	15,003	-	15,003	-	*	*	*	-	-	-
Sudan	305,948	30,293	275,655	-	*	*	*	30,000	30,000	-
Tanzania	6,051	-	6,051	-	*	*	*	-	-	-
Uganda	40,335	25,000	15,335	-	*	*	*	25,000	25,000	-
Zambia	7,254	7,254	-	-	*	*	*	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	79,451	-	79,451	-	*	*	*	-	-	-
East Asia & Pacific	19,101	-	19,101	-	*	*	*	-	-	-
Laos	3,343	-	3,343	-	*	*	*	-	-	-
Philippines	15,758	-	15,758	-	*	*	*	-	-	-
Near East	18,913	-	18,913	-	*	*	*	-	-	-
Algeria	6,213	-	6,213	-	*	*	*	-	-	-
Yemen	12,700	-	12,700	-	*	*	*	-	-	-

Table 13: Food for Peace Title II
(\$000)

	FY 2010 1/			FY 2010 Supp	FY 2011 CR 2/			FY 2012 1/		
	Total Approp	Non- Emergency	Emerg.		Total Approp	Non- Emergency	Emergency	Total Approp	Non- Emergency	Emergency
South and Central Asia	232,484	61,234	171,250	-	*	*	*	57,500	57,500	-
Afghanistan	58,130	15,500	42,630	-	*	*	*	15,500	15,500	-
Bangladesh	42,000	42,000	-	-	*	*	*	42,000	42,000	-
India	3,734	3,734	-	-	*	*	*	-	-	-
Nepal	4,130	-	4,130	-	*	*	*	-	-	-
Pakistan	96,851	-	96,851	-	*	*	*	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	17,822	-	17,822	-	*	*	*	-	-	-
Tajikistan	9,817	-	9,817	-	*	*	*	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	229,434	61,494	167,940	-	*	*	*	60,500	60,500	-
Colombia	9,058	-	9,058	-	*	*	*	-	-	-
Ecuador	814	-	814	-	*	*	*	-	-	-
Guatemala	42,413	25,000	17,413	-	*	*	*	25,000	25,000	-
Haiti	177,149	36,494	140,655	-	*	*	*	35,500	35,500	-
Honduras	-	-	-	-	*	*	*	-	-	-
Unallocated	-	-	-	-	*	*	*	23,000	23,000	-
Unallocated	-	-	-	-	*	*	*	23,000	23,000	-
Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)										
DCHA Bureau Unallocated Balance 3/	-	-		150,000	*	*		1,188,700	1,188,700	
Farmer-to-Farmer	12,500	12,500		-	*	*		-	-	
International Food Relief Partnership	8,907	8,907		-	*	*		-	-	
Program Operations, Monitoring and Support	81,464	81,464		-	*	*		51,300	51,300	
Funding adjustments 4/	-335,423	-335,423		-	*	*		-	-	

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.

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

2/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

3/ 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.

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

Table 14: Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI)					
Transition Initiatives (TI) - FY 2010-2012					
(\$ in Thousands)					
Country	Description	Dates	FY 2010 ACTUAL OBLIGATIONS	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 REQUEST
AFRICA					
Kenya	Promote greater transparency, community leadership, and strategically targeted assistance to Kenya's national recovery efforts.	Start: 6/2008 Exit: TBD	6,998	-	-
Sudan	Support implementation of peace agreements and strengthen Sudanese confidence and capacity to address the causes and consequences of political marginalization, violence, and instability.	Start: 1/2003 Exit: 3/2010	1,140	-	-
Uganda	Work with local communities, civil society organizations, media outlets, and the national government in support of the voluntary return of displaced citizens and assist in peace, recovery and development processes in Northern Uganda.	Start: 6/2008 Exit: 6/2011	5,842	-	-
Zimbabwe	Build the capacity of key organizations essential for a Government of National Unity and foster civil society advocacy for equitable power sharing.	Start: 6/2008 Exit: 12/2011	3,927	-	-
ASIA / MIDDLE EAST					
Afghanistan	Create conditions that build confidence between communities and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan through improvement of economic and social environment in the region.	Start: 7/2009 Exit: TBD	842	-	-
Kyrgyzstan	Support community improvement and stabilization activities targeted at youth and other at-risk and potentially volatile groups that emphasize citizen engagement to decrease potential for future outbreaks of violence.	Start: 5/2010 Exit: TBD	850	-	-
Lebanon	Support community and national efforts to reduce tensions and advance democratic processes.	Start: 9/2007 Exit: TBD	9,642	-	-
Pakistan	Enhance the legitimacy of the Government of Pakistan in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas by creating conditions that build confidence between the government and tribal leaders.	Start: 9/2007 Exit: TBD	628	-	-
Sri Lanka	Work with local counterparts to increase stability in key regions and promote a peaceful community recovery process.	Start: 3/2010 Exit: TBD	2,994	-	-
Yemen	Pilot community stabilization activities that enhance the legitimacy of local government institutions.	Start: 3/2010 Exit: TBD	5,507	-	-
LATIN AMERICA					
Colombia	Assist the Government of Colombia to stabilize conflict-prone areas recently liberated from insurgent control by strengthening its ability to engage communities and re-establish social services.	Start: 2/2007 Exit: 3/2011	1,670	-	-
Cuba	Connect non-traditional groups with other democratic actors in the region and support youth-led, independent media initiatives.	Start: 9/2007 Exit: TBD	198	-	-
Haiti	Assist the Government of Haiti in recovery efforts through support for short and medium-term activities in close coordination with the U.S. Mission and other international actors on the ground.	Start: 1/2010 Exit: TBD	4,881	-	-
Venezuela	Provide assistance to maintain democratic stability and strengthen the country's fragile democratic institutions.	Start: 8/2002 Exit: 12/2010	1,208	-	-
New Countries / Planning and Preparedness			102	-	44,000
Program Support - Worldwide			9,367	-	12,000
No-Year funds adjustment*			(796)		
TOTAL TI FUNDS			55,000	55,000	56,000
*The negative balance for FY 2010 reflects obligation of funds from sources other than current year appropriations, e.g., carryover and prior year deobligations.					
FY2010: TI allocation based on \$55 million appropriation. Non-TI FY 2010 estimates: Kenya: \$706,483 ESF, \$2.95 million CCF, \$300,000 DV; Sudan: \$3 million ESF, \$1.35 million DFID; Uganda: \$3.6 million 1207; Zimbabwe: \$1 million ESF; Afghanistan: \$161.1 million ESF; Kyrgyzstan: \$15.1 million CCF, \$5 million NI-SUP; Lebanon: \$5.5 million ESF; Pakistan: \$55.36 million ESF, \$208,000 FD-X-SU; Sri Lanka: \$4.28 million ESF, \$147,000 FD, \$24,000 TS; Yemen: \$12.8 million CCF; Colombia: \$6.6 million ESF; Cuba: \$2.275 million ESF; Haiti: \$62 million ESF; Venezuela: \$9.9 million ESF.					
FY 2011: The FY 2011 CR amount is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).					

Table 15a: USAID Operating Expenses

FY 2010 - FY 2011 - FY 2012

(\$000)

	FY 2010 Actuals				FY 2011 Estimate				FY 2012 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	14,179	-	7,154	21,333	6,706	-	9,577	16,283	6,706	-	9,673	16,379
Agency Ombudsman	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	100	100	-	-	100
Faith Based Office	264	-	-	264	304	-	-	304	304	-	-	304
Office of Civil Rights and Diversity (formerly Equal Opportunity Programs)	233	-	691	924	239	-	1,042	1,281	239	-	1,053	1,292
Small and Disadvantaged Business	187	-	1,103	1,290	138	-	1,242	1,380	138	-	1,255	1,393
Office of Security	19,519	-	6,170	25,689	16,719	-	6,423	23,142	16,719	-	6,487	23,206
General Counsel	513	-	6,668	7,181	229	-	6,777	7,006	229	-	6,845	7,074
Legislative and Public Affairs	1,584	-	4,136	5,720	1,398	-	4,984	6,382	1,398	-	5,034	6,432
Policy, Planning, and Learning	-	-	-	-	7,287	-	6,399	13,686	7,287	-	6,463	13,750
Bureau of Foreign Assistance	1,690	-	6,259	7,949	691	-	6,844	7,535	691	-	6,912	7,603
Office of Development Partners	2,538	-	5,349	7,888	1,476	-	3,619	5,095	1,476	-	3,655	5,131
Bureau for Food Security	-	-	-	-	500	-	2,672	3,172	500	-	2,699	3,199
Management	11,945	-	41,236	53,182	16,206	-	52,506	68,712	16,206	-	53,031	69,237
Human Resources	1,041	-	6,799	7,840	541	-	11,891	12,432	541	-	12,010	12,551
Office of Afghanistan and Pakistan Affairs	-	-	-	-	6,157	-	6,953	13,110	6,157	-	7,022	13,179
Africa	1,815	-	8,093	9,908	682	-	11,278	11,960	682	-	11,390	12,072
Asia	503	-	5,467	5,970	449	-	6,501	6,950	449	-	6,566	7,015
Middle East	137	-	4,402	4,539	146	-	4,153	4,299	146	-	4,195	4,341
Europe and Eurasia	411	-	7,207	7,619	514	-	8,821	9,336	514	-	8,910	9,424
Latin America and Caribbean	492	-	7,144	7,636	223	-	7,569	7,792	223	-	7,645	7,868
Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance	4,465	-	17,847	22,312	2,369	-	18,781	21,150	2,369	-	18,969	21,338
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade	659	-	14,573	15,232	488	-	13,803	14,291	488	-	13,941	14,429
Global Health	2,868	-	13,044	15,912	1,456	-	13,980	15,437	1,456	-	14,120	15,576
Washington Staffing Expansion	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,150	10,150	-	-	10,252	10,252
Complement	-	-	41,680	41,680	-	-	30,000	30,000	-	-	30,000	30,000
Subtotal Washington	65,045	-	205,023	270,068	65,019	-	245,966	310,985	65,019	-	248,126	313,145
Africa Overseas	95,996	1,099	43,336	140,431	92,859	1,100	42,630	136,589	93,859	1,100	57,459	152,418
Asia Overseas	232,462	1,877	63,346	297,686	184,847	1,569	75,699	262,115	184,847	1,569	80,022	266,438
Middle East Overseas	71,215	9,431	21,409	102,055	66,623	13,244	21,279	101,146	79,623	13,244	30,047	122,914
Europe and Eurasia Overseas	35,503	-	16,705	52,209	33,769	-	16,764	50,533	31,269	-	15,925	47,194
Latin America and Caribbean Overseas	45,261	2,016	26,045	73,322	38,069	1,895	19,806	59,770	35,569	1,895	21,520	58,984
Office of Development Partners Overseas (Formerly PPC Overseas)	2,441	-	405	2,846	3,409	-	821	4,230	3,273	-	861	4,134
Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance Overseas	700	-	567	1,267	459	-	419	878	459	-	430	889
Real Property Maintenance	12,845	-	-	12,845	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEP/IDI/O Support	400	-	-	400	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-
Reimbursement of Sales Proceeds	2,058	-	-	2,058	1,951	-	-	1,951	1,951	-	-	1,951
Foreign Service Pay Modernization	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,805	26,805	-	-	-	-
ICASS O/S Increase	-	-	-	-	3,537	-	-	3,537	2,073	-	-	2,073
Subtotal Overseas	498,881	14,423	171,814	685,118	426,523	17,808	204,223	648,554	432,922	17,808	206,265	656,995
Information Technology Support	87,475	-	-	87,475	90,787	-	-	90,787	83,646	-	-	83,646
Rent and Other General Support	79,481	-	-	79,481	84,471	-	-	84,471	87,093	-	-	87,093
Staff Training	12,175	-	-	12,175	10,050	-	-	10,050	10,050	-	-	10,050
Personnel Support	2,653	-	-	2,653	5,000	-	-	5,000	5,000	-	-	5,000
HR Reform	4,000	-	-	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ICASS	8,119	-	-	8,119	8,500	-	-	8,500	8,925	-	-	8,925
Employee Compensation Claims	4,003	-	-	4,003	4,712	-	-	4,712	4,712	-	-	4,712
U.S. Dispatch Agent Fees	50	-	-	50	100	-	-	100	100	-	-	100
Medical-Property-Tort Claims	1,160	-	-	1,160	629	-	-	629	629	-	-	629
All Other Centrally Funded	664	-	-	664	684	-	-	684	684	-	-	684
Subtotal Centrally Funded	199,780	-	-	199,780	204,933	-	-	204,933	200,839	-	-	200,839
Talent Management - Development Leadership Initiative	123,349	-	41,292	164,641	381,693	-	-	381,693	358,924	-	-	358,924
Acquisition Workforce Initiative	-	-	-	-	3,530	-	-	3,530	-	-	-	3,630
Implementation and Procurement Reform Initiative	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,140	-	12,600	14,740
Science, Technology, and Innovation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,125	-	-	2,125
Subtotal USAID Forward Agency Reforms	123,349	-	41,292	164,641	385,223	-	-	385,223	366,819	-	12,600	379,419
Overseas Capital & Washington Space Expansion	53,776	-	-	53,776	231,224	-	-	231,224	41,157	-	-	41,157
TOTAL Requirements	940,831	14,423	418,129	1,373,383	1,312,922	17,808	450,189	1,780,919	1,106,756	17,808	466,991	1,591,555

Table 15b: USAID Overseas Operating Expenses - Africa

(in thousands of dollars)

Africa Overseas	FY 2010 Actuals				FY 2011 Estimate				FY 2012 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		
Angola	3,002	-	638	3,640	2,393	-	624	3,017	2,393	-	646	3,039
Benin	2,786	-	193	2,979	2,091	-	729	2,820	2,091	-	646	2,737
Democratic Republic of the Congo	4,124	-	1,499	5,623	4,332	-	1,444	5,776	4,419	-	2,152	6,571
Djibouti	582	-	-	582	582	-	-	582	582	-	-	582
East Africa	5,290	-	3,597	8,887	5,155	-	3,635	8,790	5,155	-	5,595	10,750
Ethiopia	4,463	-	2,913	7,376	5,007	-	2,534	7,541	5,107	-	3,658	8,765
Ghana	1,565	-	1,799	3,364	1,544	-	2,366	3,910	1,575	-	1,722	3,297
Guinea and Sierra Leone	2,083	-	229	2,312	2,073	-	135	2,208	2,073	-	215	2,288
Kenya	5,168	-	2,964	8,133	4,593	-	2,630	7,223	4,685	-	3,443	8,128
Liberia	4,148	-	2,024	6,171	4,349	-	1,333	5,682	4,436	-	1,722	6,158
Madagascar	2,328	-	744	3,072	1,993	-	615	2,608	1,993	-	1,291	3,284
Malawi	3,962	-	997	4,959	2,831	-	789	3,620	2,831	-	430	3,261
Mali	3,030	-	619	3,649	3,158	-	403	3,561	3,221	-	861	4,082
Mozambique	5,596	-	2,605	8,200	4,927	-	1,956	6,883	5,026	-	3,658	8,684
Namibia	791	-	673	1,464	1,064	-	773	1,837	1,064	-	861	1,925
Nigeria	5,337	-	2,025	7,362	5,343	-	1,843	7,186	5,343	-	3,228	8,571
Rwanda	1,846	-	1,104	2,950	1,828	-	1,181	3,009	1,865	-	1,937	3,802
Senegal	3,930	-	1,862	5,791	3,880	-	2,246	6,126	3,958	-	3,013	6,971
South Africa	7,727	-	4,167	11,894	6,425	-	4,078	10,503	6,529	-	5,595	12,124
Sudan	8,687	-	3,414	12,100	11,227	-	3,699	14,926	11,227	-	4,519	15,746
Tanzania	2,895	-	1,739	4,635	3,038	-	1,932	4,970	3,099	-	2,798	5,897
Uganda	3,548	1,003	3,013	7,564	3,478	1,000	2,757	7,235	3,568	1,000	3,658	8,226
West African Regional Program (WARP)	6,350	-	2,439	8,789	5,274	-	1,811	7,085	5,274	-	3,013	8,287
Zambia	2,914	95	1,366	4,375	2,749	100	1,612	4,461	2,749	100	1,722	4,571
Zimbabwe	3,845	-	713	4,558	3,525	-	1,504	5,029	3,596	-	1,076	4,672
Total Africa Overseas	95,996	1,099	43,336	140,431	92,859	1,100	42,630	136,589	93,859	1,100	57,459	152,418

Table 15c. USAID Overseas Operating Expenses - Asia

(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 2010 Actuals				FY 2011 Estimate				FY 2012 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		
Asia Overseas												
Afghanistan	163,446	-	34,173	197,619	123,920	-	48,329	172,249	123,920	-	48,876	172,796
Bangladesh	4,006	55	2,806	6,867	3,142	168	1,455	4,765	3,142	168	1,937	5,247
Burma	-	-	-	-	1,374	-	-	1,374	1,374	-	-	1,374
Cambodia	2,989	-	1,729	4,718	3,100	-	1,822	4,922	3,100	-	1,506	4,606
Central Asian Republics Regional	6,754	-	2,732	9,486	5,801	-	1,275	7,076	5,801	-	1,722	7,523
East Timor	1,652	-	679	2,331	1,250	-	496	1,746	1,250	-	646	1,896
India	3,931	-	2,430	6,361	3,565	-	1,976	5,541	3,565	-	2,582	6,147
Indonesia	4,550	1,000	2,499	8,048	3,368	1,001	2,870	7,239	3,368	1,001	2,798	7,167
Mongolia	552	-	317	869	719	-	218	937	719	-	215	934
Nepal	3,286	-	1,744	5,031	2,300	-	1,446	3,746	2,300	-	2,152	4,452
Pakistan	30,208	446	6,236	36,890	25,036	-	10,169	35,205	25,036	-	10,271	35,307
Philippines	3,009	376	2,661	6,047	2,700	400	1,740	4,840	2,700	400	2,367	5,467
Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM-Asia)	5,879	-	3,870	9,749	4,750	-	2,755	7,505	4,750	-	3,443	8,193
Regional Pacific Island	-	-	-	-	1,842	-	-	1,842	1,842	-	-	1,842
Sri Lanka	1,442	-	848	2,290	1,182	-	340	1,522	1,182	-	430	1,612
Vietnam	759	-	621	1,380	798	-	808	1,606	798	-	1,076	1,874
Total Asia Overseas	232,462	1,877	63,346	297,686	184,847	1,569	75,699	262,115	184,847	1,569	80,022	266,438

Table 15d. USAID Overseas Operating Expenses - Europe and Eurasia

(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 2010 Actuals				FY 2011 Estimate				FY 2012 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		
Europe and Eurasia Overseas												
Albania	1,231	-	732	1,963	1,300	-	726	2,026	1,300	-	646	1,946
Armenia	2,244	-	1,043	3,287	2,400	-	863	3,263	2,400	-	861	3,261
Azerbaijan	1,450	-	561	2,011	1,200	-	430	1,630	1,200	-	430	1,630
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2,564	-	1,063	3,627	2,600	-	1,105	3,705	2,600	-	1,076	3,676
Bulgaria	50	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	353	-	171	523	300	-	218	518	300	-	215	515
Georgia	3,473	-	2,242	5,715	3,219	-	2,367	5,586	3,219	-	2,367	5,586
Hungary	4,091	-	1,257	5,348	3,700	-	1,221	4,921	2,200	-	1,506	3,706
Kosovo	3,911	-	1,882	5,793	4,200	-	2,063	6,263	4,200	-	1,937	6,137
Macedonia	1,609	-	746	2,354	1,550	-	813	2,363	1,550	-	861	2,411
Russia	5,187	-	2,020	7,207	4,500	-	2,460	6,960	3,500	-	1,937	5,437
Serbia and Montenegro	3,496	-	1,595	5,091	3,400	-	1,349	4,749	3,400	-	1,076	4,476
Ukraine, Moldova and Belarus	5,844	-	3,393	9,238	5,400	-	3,147	8,547	5,400	-	3,013	8,413
Total Europe and Eurasia Overseas	35,503	-	16,705	52,209	33,769	-	16,764	50,533	31,269	-	15,925	47,194

Table 15e. USAID Overseas Operating Expenses - Latin America and Caribbean

(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 2010 Actuals				FY 2011 Estimate				FY 2012 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		
Latin America and Caribbean Overseas												
Bolivia	3,498	-	1,825	5,323	3,026	-	1,618	4,644	2,965	-	1,722	4,687
Brazil	1,359	-	414	1,773	1,048	-	-	1,048	1,028	-	215	1,243
Caribbean Regional Program	519	-	-	519	704	-	316	1,020	624	-	215	839
Central America Regional Program	2,565	-	-	2,565	2,897	-	-	2,897	2,727	-	-	2,727
Colombia	3,442	-	2,845	6,287	3,382	-	1,705	5,087	3,217	-	2,367	5,584
Dominican Republic	3,193	51	2,148	5,392	3,068	-	1,333	4,401	3,006	-	2,152	5,158
Ecuador	1,540	-	846	2,385	1,542	-	746	2,288	1,512	-	430	1,942
El Salvador	1,340	565	3,060	4,965	1,103	565	2,136	3,804	983	565	1,937	3,485
Guatemala	3,257	-	1,628	4,885	2,905	15	1,551	4,471	2,724	15	1,506	4,245
Guyana	632	-	317	949	553	-	223	776	339	-	215	554
Haiti	10,186	-	3,149	13,335	4,875	-	2,907	7,782	4,122	-	2,367	6,489
Honduras	1,386	1,400	1,624	4,410	1,364	1,200	1,399	3,963	1,337	1,200	1,291	3,828
Jamaica	1,480	-	427	1,907	1,421	100	340	1,861	1,392	100	215	1,707
Mexico	1,212	-	1,002	2,214	1,215	-	1,032	2,247	1,092	-	1,506	2,598
Nicaragua	2,264	-	1,423	3,686	2,182	15	970	3,167	2,138	15	1,076	3,229
Panama	945	-	513	1,459	881	-	-	881	585	-	215	800
Paraguay	1,298	-	711	2,010	1,204	-	646	1,850	1,180	-	861	2,041
Peru	5,143	-	4,114	9,257	4,699	-	2,883	7,582	4,598	-	3,228	7,826
Total Latin America and Caribbean Overseas	45,261	2,016	26,045	73,322	38,069	1,895	19,806	59,770	35,569	1,895	21,520	58,984

Table 15f. USAID Overseas Operating Expenses - Middle East

(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 2010 Actuals				FY 2011 Estimate				FY 2012 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		
Middle East Overseas												
Egypt	3,449	8,105	5,226	16,781	3,199	11,918	3,920	19,037	3,199	11,918	4,950	20,067
Iraq	43,036	-	8,828	51,864	46,314	-	10,145	56,459	59,314	-	16,059	75,373
Jordan	3,743	1,326	2,689	7,758	3,739	1,326	2,176	7,241	3,739	1,326	3,228	8,293
Lebanon	1,771	-	277	2,048	1,771	-	647	2,418	1,771	-	215	1,986
Morocco	2,759	-	832	3,591	2,759	-	498	3,257	2,759	-	646	3,405
West Bank and Gaza	15,309	-	3,000	18,309	7,693	-	3,264	10,957	7,693	-	4,304	11,997
Yemen	1,148	-	557	1,705	1,148	-	630	1,778	1,148	-	646	1,794
Total Middle East Overseas	71,215	9,431	21,409	102,055	66,623	13,244	21,279	101,146	79,623	13,244	30,047	122,914

Table 15g: USAID Overseas Operating Expenses - Policy, Planning and Learning

(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 2010 Actuals				FY 2011 Estimate				FY 2012 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		
Policy, Planning and Learning												
Belgium	476	-	172	648	593	-	-	593	611	-	-	611
China	286	-	215	501	364	-	198	562	471	-	215	686
France	693	-	197	890	1,382	-	230	1,613	1,272	-	215	1,487
Japan	467	-	190	657	588	-	191	778	661	-	215	877
Switzerland	518	-	181	699	482	-	202	683	258	-	215	473
Total Policy, Program and Learning	2,441	-	955	3,396	3,409	-	821	4,230	3,273	-	861	4,134

USAID Overseas Operating Expenses - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance

(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 2010 Actuals				FY 2011 Estimate				FY 2012 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		
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance Overseas												
DCHA OHA-Rome	700	-	568	1,268	459	-	419	878	459	-	430	889
Total Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance Overseas	700	-	568	1,268	459	-	419	878	459	-	430	889

Table 16a: USAID Workforce

Organization	September 30, 2010 Actual						September 30, 2011 Estimate						September 30, 2012 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		
Washington Workforce																		
Office of the Administrator	53	-	-	53	1	54	61	-	-	61	1	62	61	-	-	61	1	62
Office of Civil Rights and Diversity (formerly Equal Opportunity Programs)	10	-	-	10	-	10	10	-	-	10	-	10	10	-	-	10	-	10
Small and Disadvantaged Business	9	-	-	9	-	9	11	-	-	11	-	11	11	-	-	11	-	11
Office of Security	65	5	-	70	-	70	65	5	-	70	-	70	65	5	-	70	-	70
General Counsel	48	-	-	48	-	48	49	-	-	49	-	49	49	-	-	49	-	49
Legislative and Public Affairs	39	-	-	39	-	39	39	-	-	39	-	39	39	-	-	39	-	39
Policy, Planning, and Learning	34	-	-	34	-	34	38	-	-	38	-	38	38	-	-	38	-	38
Bureau of Foreign Assistance	46	2	-	48	-	48	40	2	-	42	-	42	40	2	-	42	-	42
Office of Development Partners	26	6	-	32	4	36	26	6	-	32	4	36	26	6	-	32	4	36
Bureau of Food Security	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	-	-	39	46	85	39	-	-	39	46	85
Management	377	-	-	377	-	377	380	-	-	380	-	380	380	-	-	380	-	380
Human Resources	117	-	-	117	2	119	117	-	-	117	2	119	117	-	-	117	2	119
Office of Afghanistan and Pakistan Affairs	19	-	-	19	1	20	24	-	-	24	1	25	24	-	-	24	1	25
Africa	77	-	-	77	37	114	83	-	-	83	-	83	83	-	-	83	-	83
Asia	38	-	-	38	2	40	38	-	-	38	2	40	38	-	-	38	2	40
Middle East	24	-	-	24	14	38	24	-	-	24	14	38	24	-	-	24	14	38
Europe and Eurasia	62	-	-	62	16	78	60	-	-	60	16	76	60	-	-	60	16	76
Latin America and the Caribbean	57	-	-	57	16	73	54	-	-	54	16	70	54	-	-	54	16	70
Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance	195	3	-	198	205	403	208	3	-	211	205	416	208	3	-	211	205	416
Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade	118	-	-	118	85	203	110	-	-	110	53	163	110	-	-	110	53	163
Global Health	96	-	-	96	136	232	101	-	-	101	135	236	101	-	-	101	135	236
Complement	81	-	-	81	3	84	54	-	-	54	-	54	54	-	-	54	-	54
Subtotal Washington	1,591	16	-	1,607	522	2,129	1,631	16	-	1,647	495	2,142	1,631	16	-	1,647	495	2,142
Overseas Workforce																		
Africa	214	33	799	1,046	1,042	2,088	267	33	799	1,099	1,080	2,179	267	33	799	1,099	1,100	2,199
Asia	330	28	489	847	698	1,545	329	148	588	1,065	897	1,962	329	140	588	1,057	897	1,954
Middle East	103	31	323	457	119	576	103	18	276	397	120	517	103	18	276	397	131	528
Europe and Eurasia	90	12	293	395	291	686	74	10	293	377	295	672	74	10	293	377	290	667
Latin America and Caribbean	117	13	363	493	429	922	100	13	409	522	429	951	100	13	409	522	437	959
Policy, Planning, and Learning	4	-	1	5	-	5	4	-	1	5	-	5	4	-	1	5	-	5
Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance	2	3	8	13	26	39	2	3	8	13	26	39	2	3	8	13	26	39
Subtotal Overseas	860	120	2,276	3,256	2,605	5,861	879	225	2,374	3,478	2,847	6,325	879	217	2,374	3,470	2,881	6,351
Lapse	(108)	(11)	(118)	(261)	(26)	(287)	(110)	(21)	(123)	(264)	(131)	(394)	(110)	(20)	(123)	(253)	(133)	(386)
Total Washington and Overseas	2,451	136	2,276	4,863	3,127	7,990	2,510	241	2,374	5,125	3,342	8,467	2,510	233	2,374	5,117	3,376	8,493
Development Leadership Initiative	559	-	11	570	55	625	895	-	300	1,195	150	1,345	990	-	420	1,410	210	1,620
Implementation and Procurement Reform Initiative							-			-		-	70			70		70
Acquisition Workforce							21			21		21	21			21		21
GRAND TOTAL	3,010	136	2,287	5,433	3,182	8,615	3,426	241	2,674	6,341	3,492	9,833	3,593	233	2,794	6,620	3,586	10,206
Of which Limited Term Appointments	(141)	-	-	(141)	(176)	(317)	(150)	-	-	(150)	(255)	(405)	(140)	-	-	(140)	(305)	(445)

Table 16b: USAID Overseas Workforce - Africa

Africa Overseas	September 30, 2010 Actual						September 30, 2011 Estimate						September 30, 2012 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	3	-	6	9	12	21	3	-	6	9	12	21	3	-	6	9	12	21
Benin	2	-	18	20	16	36	3	-	18	21	16	37	3	-	18	21	16	37
Democratic Republic of the Congo	7	1	15	23	36	59	10	1	15	26	36	62	10	1	15	26	38	64
Ethiopia	14	2	75	91	98	189	17	2	75	94	101	195	17	2	75	94	101	195
Ghana	5	-	3	8	30	38	8	-	3	11	30	41	8	-	3	11	31	42
Guinea and Sierra Leone	1	1	19	21	13	34	1	1	19	21	13	34	1	1	19	21	14	35
Kenya	13	2	34	49	83	132	16	2	34	52	83	135	16	2	34	52	83	135
Liberia	5	3	29	37	29	66	8	3	29	40	31	71	8	3	29	40	33	73
Madagascar	5	-	27	32	21	53	6	-	27	33	21	54	6	-	27	33	21	54
Malawi	1	3	65	69	38	107	2	3	65	70	40	110	2	3	65	70	42	112
Mali	1	-	21	22	42	64	4	-	21	25	47	72	4	-	21	25	50	75
Mozambique	14	1	33	48	95	143	17	1	33	51	96	147	17	1	33	51	97	148
Namibia	4	-	3	7	27	34	4	-	3	7	27	34	4	-	3	7	27	34
Nigeria	11	1	40	52	65	117	15	1	40	56	65	121	15	1	40	56	65	121
East Africa	21	6	53	80	65	145	26	6	53	85	71	156	26	6	53	85	71	156
Rwanda	7	1	16	24	32	56	9	1	16	26	33	59	9	1	16	26	34	60
Senegal	11	1	48	60	30	90	14	1	48	63	34	97	14	1	48	63	35	98
South Africa	23	4	72	99	63	162	26	4	72	102	66	168	26	4	72	102	66	168
Sudan	16	7	63	86	20	106	21	7	63	91	22	113	21	7	63	91	24	115
Tanzania	11	-	23	34	43	77	13	-	23	36	44	80	13	-	23	36	45	81
Uganda	16	-	22	38	71	109	17	-	22	39	72	111	17	-	22	39	73	112
West Africa Regional Program (WARP)	12	-	44	56	29	85	14	-	44	58	35	93	14	-	44	58	36	94
Zambia	7	-	34	41	49	90	8	-	34	42	50	92	8	-	34	42	51	93
Zimbabwe	4	-	36	40	35	75	5	-	36	41	35	76	5	-	36	41	35	76
Africa Workforce SubTotal	214	33	799	1,046	1,042	2,088	267	33	799	1,099	1,080	2,179	267	33	799	1,099	1,100	2,199
Development Leadership Initiative	222	-	-	222	22	244	355	-	119	475	60	534	393	-	167	560	83	643
Africa Workforce Total	436	33	799	1,268	1,064	2,332	622	33	918	1,574	1,140	2,713	660	33	966	1,659	1,183	2,842
of which FSL appointments	(10)	-	-	(10)	(18)	(28)	(10)	-	-	(10)	(120)	(130)	(10)	-	-	(10)	(120)	(130)

Table 16c: USAID Overseas Workforce - Asia

Asia	September 30, 2010 Actual						September 30, 2011 Estimate						September 30, 2012 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	194	9	47	250	173	423	196	115	127	438	199	637	196	109	127	432	199	631
Bangladesh	9	1	23	33	54	87	9	1	23	33	48	81	9	1	23	33	48	81
Cambodia	7	-	18	25	23	48	7	2	18	27	25	52	7	2	18	27	25	52
Central Asian Republics	12	2	115	129	66	195	8	2	115	125	59	184	8	2	115	125	59	184
East Timor	3	-	8	11	9	20	3	3	8	14	9	23	3	3	8	14	9	23
India	12	-	35	47	44	91	12	-	35	47	46	93	12	-	35	47	46	93
Indonesia	13	-	56	69	63	132	13	4	56	73	75	148	13	4	56	73	75	148
Mongolia	1	-	2	3	6	9	1	0	2	3	6	9	1	0	2	3	6	9
Nepal	10	-	21	31	40	71	10	1	21	32	40	72	10	1	21	32	40	72
Pakistan	35	10	55	100	78	178	36	14	74	124	245	369	36	12	74	122	245	367
Philippines	11	-	57	68	42	110	11	1	57	69	42	111	11	1	57	69	42	111
Regional Development Mission for Asia (RDM)	16	6	34	56	43	99	16	3	39	58	46	104	16	3	39	58	46	104
Sri Lanka	2	-	18	20	23	43	2	-	18	20	23	43	2	-	18	20	23	43
Vietnam	5	-	-	5	34	39	5	2	-	7	34	41	5	2	-	7	34	41
Asia Subtotal	330	28	489	847	698	1,545	329	148	593	1,070	897	1,967	329	140	593	1,062	897	1,959
Development Leadership Initiative	160	-	5	165	19	252	256	-	86	341	43	384	283	-	120	403	60	463
Asia Workforce Total	490	28	494	1,012	717	1,797	585	148	674	1,406	940	2,346	612	140	708	1,460	957	2,417
of which FSL appointments	(29)	-	-	(29)	(52)	(81)	(182)	-	-	(182)	(72)	(254)	(182)	-	-	(182)	(72)	(254)

Table 16d: USAID Overseas Workforce - Europe and Eurasia

Europe and Eurasia Overseas	September 30, 2010 Actual						September 30, 2011 Estimate						September 30, 2012 Request					
	OE Funded					Grand Total	OE Funded					Grand Total	OE Funded					Grand Total
	USDH	Other US	FSN	Total OE	Prog		USDH	Other US	FSN	Total OE	Prog		USDH	Other US	FSN	Total OE	Prog	
Albania	5	1	8	14	14	28	3	1	8	12	14	26	3	1	8	12	13	25
Armenia	5	1	16	22	24	46	4	2	16	22	24	46	4	2	16	22	24	46
Azerbaijan	3	-	4	7	10	17	2	-	4	6	10	16	2	-	4	6	9	15
Bosnia and Herzegovina	6	-	39	45	26	71	5	1	39	45	26	71	5	1	39	45	26	71
Bulgaria	-	1	1	2	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	1
Cyprus	1	1	-	2	3	5	1	1	-	2	3	5	1	1	-	2	3	5
Georgia	12	1	32	45	32	77	11	-	32	43	32	75	11	-	32	43	32	75
Hungary	7	2	29	38	11	49	7	4	29	40	11	51	7	4	29	40	11	51
Kosovo	9	-	41	50	26	76	9	-	41	50	28	78	9	-	41	50	28	78
Macedonia	5	1	6	12	18	30	4	1	6	11	18	29	4	1	6	11	17	28
Russia	14	1	31	46	39	85	9	0	31	40	39	79	9	0	31	40	38	78
Serbia & Montenegro	7	-	28	35	28	63	5	-	28	33	28	61	5	-	28	33	27	60
Ukraine, Moldova and Belarus	16	3	58	77	60	137	14	-	58	72	62	134	14	-	58	72	62	134
Europe and Eurasia SubTotal	90	12	293	395	291	686	74	10	293	377	295	672	74	10	293	377	290	667
Development Leadership Initiative	46	-	-	46	-	46	74	-	25	99	12	112	82	-	35	117	17	134
Europe and Eurasia Workforce Total	136	12	293	441	291	732	148	10	318	476	307	783	156	10	328	494	307	801
of which FSL appointments	(1)	-	-	(1)	(15)	(16)	(2)	-	-	(2)	(15)	(17)	(2)	-	-	(2)	(29)	(31)

Table 16e: USAID Overseas Workforce - Latin America and Caribbean

Latin America and Caribbean Overseas	September 30, 2010 Actual						September 30, 2011 Estimate						September 30, 2012 Request					
	OE Funded					Grand Total	OE Funded					Grand Total	OE Funded					Grand Total
	USDH	Other US	FSN	Total OE	Prog		USDH	Other US	FSN	Total OE	Prog		USDH	Other US	FSN	Total OE	Prog	
Bolivia	9	-	54	63	36	99	8	1	59	68	36	104	8	1	59	68	36	104
Brazil	1	-	6	7	14	21	1	-	18	19	14	33	1	-	18	19	14	33
Caribbean Regional Program - Barbados	1	1	2	4	5	9	1	1	3	5	5	10	1	1	3	5	5	10
Colombia	13	3	27	43	33	76	11	1	25	37	36	73	11	1	25	37	40	77
Dominican Republic	10	3	43	56	27	83	10	3	53	66	25	91	10	3	53	66	25	91
Ecuador	4	-	13	17	17	34	2	-	12	14	17	31	2	-	12	14	17	31
El Salvador	12	2	51	65	16	81	9	-	51	60	18	78	9	-	51	60	18	78
Guatemala	9	1	31	41	47	88	7	1	35	43	47	90	7	1	35	43	47	90
Guyana	1	-	3	4	7	11	1	-	4	5	7	12	1	-	4	5	7	12
Haiti	11	1	23	35	81	116	11	3	37	51	73	124	11	3	37	51	76	127
Honduras	8	-	34	42	28	70	6	-	33	39	28	67	6	-	33	39	28	67
Jamaica	2	1	6	9	11	20	1	-	6	7	11	18	1	-	6	7	11	18
Mexico	7	-	7	14	16	30	7	-	5	12	16	28	7	-	5	12	16	28
Nicaragua	6	-	14	20	26	46	5	1	14	20	26	46	5	1	14	20	26	46
Panama	1	-	5	6	6	12	1	-	6	7	6	13	1	-	6	7	6	13
Paraguay	4	-	9	13	18	31	4	-	9	13	18	31	4	-	9	13	18	31
Peru	18	1	35	54	41	95	15	2	39	56	46	102	15	2	39	56	47	103
Latin America and Caribbean Workforce	117	13	363	493	429	922	100	13	409	522	429	951	100	13	409	522	437	959
Development Leadership Initiative	67	0	6	73	10	83	107	0	36	143	18	161	118	0	50	169	25	194
Latin America and Caribbean Workforce	184	13	369	566	439	1,005	207	13	445	665	447	1,112	220	13	459	693	462	1,155
of which FSL appointments	(4)	-	-	(4)	(29)	(33)	(6)	-	-	(6)	(49)	(55)	(5)	-	-	(5)	(49)	(54)

Table 16f: USAID Overseas Workforce - Middle East

Middle East	September 30, 2010 Actual						September 30, 2011 Estimate						September 30, 2012 Request					
	OE Funded					Grand Total	OE Funded					Grand Total	OE Funded					Grand Total
	USDH	Other US	FSN	Total OE	Prog		USDH	Other US	FSN	Total OE	Prog		USDH	Other US	FSN	Total OE	Prog	
Egypt	23	2	147	172	6	178	23	5	96	124	50	174	23	5	96	124	50	174
Iraq	38	24	66	128	3	131	38	4	113	155	-	155	38	4	113	155	-	155
Jordan	15	-	41	56	24	80	15	-	38	53	22	75	15	-	38	53	22	75
Lebanon	1	-	8	9	4	13	1	-	7	8	8	16	1	-	7	8	10	18
Morocco	3	1	16	20	14	34	3	-	16	19	15	34	3	-	16	19	16	35
West Bank and Gaza	20	4	39	63	64	127	20	3	-	23	11	34	20	3	-	23	13	36
Yemen	3	-	6	9	4	13	3	6	6	15	14	29	3	6	6	15	20	35
Middle East Subtotal	103	31	323	457	119	576	103	18	276	397	120	517	103	18	276	397	131	528
Development Leadership Initiative	64	-	-	64	4	68	103	-	34	161	17	178	114	-	48	162	24	186
MiddleEast Workforce Total	167	31	323	521	123	644	206	18	310	558	137	695	217	18	324	559	155	714
of which FSL appointments	(3)	-	-	(3)	(31)	(34)	(3)	-	-	(3)	(37)	(40)	(3)	-	-	(3)	(37)	(40)

Table 16g: USAID Overseas Workforce - Policy, Planning & Learning

Policy, Planning, and Learning	September 30, 2010 Actual						September 30, 2011 Estimate						September 30, 2012 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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	1	-	1	2	-	2	1	-	1	2	-	2	1	-	1	2	-	2
France	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1
Switzerland	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1
Beijing	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1
PPL Total	4	-	1	5	-	5	4	-	1	5	-	5	4	-	1	5	-	5
of which FSL appointments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 16h: USAID Workforce - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance - Overseas

Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance Overseas Staff	September 30, 2010 Actual						September 30, 2011 Estimate						September 30, 2012 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		
Ethiopia	-	1	3	4	1	5	-	1	3	4	1	5	-	1	3	4	1	5
Italy	2	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	-	2	-	2
Hungary	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Indonesia	-	1	-	1	2	3	-	1	-	1	2	3	-	1	-	1	2	3
East Africa	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Liberia	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	1
Malawi	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Sierre Leone	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
South Africa	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2
Sudan	-	1	3	4	13	17	-	1	3	4	13	17	-	1	3	4	13	17
Uganda	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	3	3
Ukraine	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	1
Zambia	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Zimbabwe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCHA Workforce Total	2	3	8	13	26	39	2	3	8	13	26	39	2	3	8	13	26	39
of which FSL appointments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 17: USAID Overseas Administrative Support Trust Fund Obligations

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2010 Actuals			FY 2011 Estimate			FY 2012 Request		
	Trust	Funds	Exchange Rate	Trust	Funds	Exchange Rate	Trust	Funds	Exchange Rate
Africa (AFR)									
Uganda		1,003	2,240		1,000	2,323		1,000	2,323
Zambia		95	4,831		100	4,769		100	4,769
Total AFR		1,099			1,100			1,100	
Asia									
Bangladesh		55	69		168	71		168	71
Indonesia		1,000	8,900		1,001	8,865		1,001	8,865
Pakistan		446	86		-	-		-	-
Philippines		376	44		400	44		400	44
Total Asia		1,877			1,569			1,569	
Latin America and Caribbean (LAC)									
Dominican Republic		51	37		-	-		-	-
El Salvador		565	1		565	1		565	1
Guatemala		-	-		15	8		15	8
Honduras		1,400	19		1,200	19		1,200	19
Jamaica		-	-		100	86		100	86
Nicaragua		-	-		15	22		15	22
Total LAC		2,016			1,895			1,895	
Middle East (ME)									
Egypt		8,105	6		11,918	6		11,918	6
Jordan		1,326	1		1,326	1		1,326	1
Total ME		9,431			13,244			13,244	
Worldwide Overseas Summary		14,423			17,808			17,808	

Table 18: Use of Operating Expenses by Object Class Code
(\$000)

Category	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
11.1 Personnel compensation, full-time permanent			
U.S. Direct Hire	276,591	367,619	402,309
Foreign National Direct Hire	3,879	2,915	2,947
Subtotal 11.1	280,470	370,534	405,256
11.3 Personnel compensation, other than full-time permanent			
U.S. Direct Hire	5,390	5,390	5,390
FSN/TCN/PSC	47,108	48,899	57,605
U.S. PSC	24,832	20,432	21,312
Subtotal 11.3	77,329	74,721	84,307
11.5 Other personnel compensation			
USDH Compensation	32,313	42,947	47,000
FNDH Compensation	8,626	6,482	6,552
US/FN PSC Compensation	5,935	4,459	4,508
Subtotal 11.5	46,873	53,888	58,060
11.8 Special personal services payments			
U.S. Citizens	1,297	1,724	1,886
Personnel Details/Interns	67	89	97
Subtotal 11.8	1,364	1,812	1,983
12.1 Personnel benefits			
US Direct Hire			
Retirement	68,604	91,182	99,786
Health and Life	22,896	30,431	33,303
Educational Allowances	8,702	13,869	15,970
All Other USDH Benefits	10,972	14,583	15,959
FN Direct Hire	4,979	3,741	3,782
USPSC Benefits	1,178	886	895
Subtotal 12.1	117,331	154,692	169,695
13.0 Benefits for former personnel			
Foreign Service Nationals	501	376	380
Subtotal 13.0	501	376	380

Table 18: Use of Operating Expenses by Object Class Code
(\$000)

Category	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons			
Mandatory/Statutory Travel			
Training Travel	8,606	11,506	8,726
Post Assignment	4,527	6,052	4,590
Assignment to Washington Travel	1,926	2,575	1,953
Home Leave Travel	2,538	3,394	2,574
R & R Travel	8,288	11,081	8,403
All Other	3,962	5,298	4,017
Operational Travel	34,967	46,748	35,452
Subtotal 21.0	64,815	86,653	65,714
22.0 Transportation of things			
Post Assignment Freight	19,468	28,548	24,548
Home Leave Freight	2,006	1,507	1,524
Shipment of Furniture and Equipment	1,006	1,475	1,269
Other Transportation of Things	5,766	8,455	7,270
Subtotal 22.0	28,246	39,986	34,610
23.1 Rental payments to GSA			
Rental Payments to GSA	31,514	33,089	34,743
Subtotal 23.1	31,514	33,089	34,743
23.2 Rental payments to others			
Rental Payments to Others	43,417	69,197	79,677
Subtotal 23.2	43,417	69,197	79,677
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges			
Office/Residential Utilities	9,857	15,710	18,089
Communications Cost	9,315	14,846	17,094
Other Miscellaneous Communications Costs	873	1,391	1,602
Subtotal 23.3	20,045	31,947	36,786
24.0 Printing and reproduction			
Printing and reproduction	1,329	999	1,010
Subtotal 24.0	1,329	999	1,010

Table 18: Use of Operating Expenses by Object Class Code
(\$000)

Category	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
25.1 Advisory and assistance services			
Advisory and assistance services	105,262	100,229	97,242
Subtotal 25.1	105,262	100,229	97,242
25.2 Other Services			
Training	231	174	176
IT Systems Design/Analysis/Maintenance			
Other IT Support Costs	3,898	2,929	2,961
Office/Residential Security Guards	27,028	28,379	29,798
Other Miscellaneous Services	82,682	82,682	82,682
Subtotal 25.2	113,839	114,164	115,617
25.3 Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts			
All Other	115,512	124,607	131,160
Subtotal 25.3	115,512	124,607	131,160
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities			
Operation and maintenance of facilities	16,690	17,525	18,401
Subtotal 25.4	16,690	17,525	18,401
25.5 Research and development contracts			
Research and development contracts	131	99	100
Subtotal 25.5	131	99	100
25.6 Medical Care			
Medical care	667	502	507
Subtotal 25.6	667	502	507
25.7 Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods			
Information Technology (IT) Systems	3,144	2,363	2,389
Storage of Effects	3,079	2,314	2,339
Office/Residential Furniture/Equip.	4,096	3,078	3,111
Other Miscellaneous	336	252	255
Subtotal 25.7	10,655	8,007	8,094
26.0 Supplies and materials			
Supplies and materials	33,863	25,446	25,723

Table 18: Use of Operating Expenses by Object Class Code
(\$000)

Category	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
Subtotal 26.0	33,863	25,446	25,723
31.0 Equipment			
Office/Residential Furniture & Equipment	39,348	57,700	49,614
Vehicles	21,037	15,808	15,980
IT Hardware and Software	27,717	20,827	21,054
Subtotal 31.0	88,101	94,335	86,649
32.0 Lands and structures			
Lands and structures	92,536	315,824	72,873
Subtotal 32.0	92,536	315,824	72,873
41.0 Grants, subsidies and contributions			
Grants, subsidies and contributions	81,547	61,277	61,946
Subtotal 41.0	81,547	61,277	61,946
42.0 Claims and indemnities			
Claims and indemnities	1,294	973	983
Subtotal 42.0	1,294	973	983
43.0 Interest and Dividends			
Interest and Dividends	39	30	30
Subtotal 43.0	39	30	30
44.0 Refunds			
Refunds	11	8	8
Subtotal 44.0	11	8	8
Total Costs	1,373,383	1,780,919	1,591,555